The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5484. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London and Florence.

Effects of Mazzinian Agitation in Italy.

The Temporal Power—Grand Ceremonies in Rome.

The Latest Parisian Scandal and Tragedy.

The Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool, April 7, and Queenstown, April 8, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

The marriage of Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the Duchess (*née* Princess) Mary of Baden, with Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, which was originally appointed to take place at Baden in the course of the present month, had been postponed until June.

The *Progrès*, of Lyons, says: "The project of an Exhibition in this city, for 1871, is again revived. This time the question is not an affair got up hastily, and for which the Cours and Place Napoléon was a sufficient site; nor is the city to be asked for a subvention of 4,000,000 francs. The authors of the new project only ask for the extra sum which the octroi duties may produce during the time the exhibition is open. These terms are said to meet with no objections. The place selected is the park of the Tête d'Or, and it would be marvelously suitable for such a purpose. The proximity of the lake would facilitate the display of all nautical matters; the greenhouses and gardens would be all ready for the horticultural show, which would take place at the same time. According to the present proposal not one avenue in the park would be disturbed, nor a tree cut down."

Typhus fever, which has so long prevailed at Brussels, seems at last to be on the decline. Its ravages have, however, been very severe. During the month of February the total number of deaths from all causes in the city was 916. This was 236 more than in the previous month, and 432 more than the average of former years in February. Of these deaths no fewer than 330 were from typhus fever. Last month there were only 103 deaths from the same disease. Very few fresh cases have occurred since the latter part of March.

The North German *Gazette* quotes the following passage from a correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, with strong expressions of denial and reprobation: "We learn from a good source," says this veracious writer, "that the mobolization of the Prussian army will be ended on the 1st of June. All the necessary preparations are now being made. We have also been informed that the commanders of all the corps stationed in the frontier provinces of the North German Confederation have received sealed orders. In Darmstadt the greatest activity prevails in the arsenals and magazines!!" Not a word of this, adds the Berlin journal, is correct.

The Florence journals announce that M. Jean Macé, the author of the *Histoire d'une Bouchée de Pain*, and the promoter of the Instruction League in France, is at present in that capital, and is about to establish a similar institution there.

The London *Star* hears from Berlin that the first diplomatic notes have been dispatched to the Tuileries, as the opening of the diplomatic campaign which will be the prelude of the long-expected war. M. de Bismarck, says that journal, still hopes to attract Russia into the Prussian alliance, and thus excite an uprising in the East, which would compel France to divide her military forces, and thus render her an easy prey to Prussian needle-guns.

Two monitors of 600 tons each, built in France for the Sultan, had touched at Malta, on their way to Constantinople.

A St. Petersburg letter says: "The reform of the Russian army, placed on the order of the day since the campaign of 1866, is at last on the point of being realized. A Committee has been formed at the Ministry of War to examine the Prussian regulations concerning the use for military operations of railways and navigable canals. The rapidity with which the Prussian troops moved in 1866 has opened all eyes to 'the enormous strategical importance of railroads.' The Russian soldiers, following the example of their neighbors, ought to be familiarized with the method of directing the trains, so that the service may at any moment be exclusively intrusted to them, to the staff being almost everywhere of German origin. The corps of officers is also to be reformed."

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

British Bribery and Corruption—New Elections—The Anglo-American Mails—Volunteer Review at Dover—Commercial Morality—Pretensions of Ritualism—Army and Navy Expenses—Food from Australia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

In several towns where members have been unseated for corrupt practices new elections have just been held, and in every case but one, the sons, or brothers, heirs or assigns of the unseated members have been elected by increased majorities—showing that all the bribed voters stayed bribed, and that there is even a certain amount of popular indignation against the punishment of the bribers. And they want the ballot to protect these voters! The single case in which a new election has reversed the former one was that of Sir Sidney Waterlow, who lost his seat in Scotland by some blunder in not soon enough transferring his interest in certain Government contracts. He has been defeated, and a Conservative elected in his place, which I regret, for he is an active, enterprising, intelligent and really philanthropic man of business, the proprietor of model dwelling-houses and other London improvements. But look at the solemn farce of these bribery punishments. One of the Lords Justices goes in state, at great cost takes evidence, and decides that a member has lost his seat by undue influence, intimidation, bribery and corruption. So far, so good. A week after a new writ is issued, and the same constituency elects his son in his place. The liberal, whole-souled father is made a martyr of, and public sympathy increases the son's majority—or, if you like, the bribed and intimidated stay hired and frightened, and they hire or frighten a few more to make a sure thing of it! O wondrous system of extracting the wisdom of the people by counting their noses; getting the hidden essence of *vox populi* from thirty millions of people—"mostly fools," as Carlyle carefully adds every time, in his immortal writings on the suffrage question.

Out of this essence of popular wisdom so extracted by pressure, gentle coaxing, the attraction of the precious metals and a plentiful infusion of gin and beer, comes the omnipotence of the nation assembled in Parliament, which enables it to deal heroically and effectually with the disestablishment and disendowment of churches—to withdraw the authority and supreme headship of the Crown—Bishop-making power of Prime Ministers—and, at the same time take back the endowments, and seize upon all the [illegible] Church has had from any quarter. For the Church is divorced and robbed of her dowry. It comes to that. If there had ever been any real and right relation between them, what Mr. Gladstone is doing in the gentlest and mildest way he can, would be an awful sacrilege. It is done because the country now believes that the marriage of the State to the Irish Church—going no farther now—was a sham marriage, that never ought to have existed, and should now be declared null and void. The Irish Church, so to say, has never been the true bride of the State—only a very costly, useless, and at last troublesome kept mistress, and now the improper connection is to be ended—but Madame is to have a liberal allowance, and be encouraged to set up housekeeping for herself and live respectable. That is what Mr. Gladstone is doing. And, aided by a Parliament which has the omnipotence of popular suffrage, however obtained, he can do it, for "Parliament," the highest authority assures us, "may equally deal with a society and with its property, because Parliament may equally deal with everything. Its own sense of what is just and expedient is, in the nature of things, the only limit which can be put upon the will of a supreme governing power."

You may possibly think the comparison I have made above is rather strong. I believe it is Scriptural, and it shows both sides of the case. There are certain characteristic traits by which persons and institutions may be judged. Sir John Gray, in the debate on the second reading, threw a ray of light on the question, by pointing out that the representatives of Irish Bishops were now actually enjoying vast tracts of Church lands at nominal rents, obtained by jobbery and nepotism—a far greater spoliation than anything proposed by the bill, and that without any protest from the Conservative benches. Is it not somewhat in this way that certain ladies manage to take care of their relations?

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAILS.

The mail contracts made by the Post Office Department with the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers for eight years' service, at a heavy cost, have been reported against by a committee appointed to examine them, and they recommended that they should be annulled, and compensation awarded to the contractors. It is this contract that has chiefly stood in the way of Mr. Burritt's and Mr. Reverdy Johnson's universal war panacea and peace elixir—ocean penny postage. The arguments for the contracts were that these and high subsidies alone could secure regular and rapid mail conveyance at all seasons; that without such contracts the owners would consult their own convenience and the requirements of trade. The Committee, however, finds that the competition for the mail carriage will probably secure all the speed and regularity necessary, and allow of considerable reductions in postage. There may well be such reductions, for the receipts from the Post Office last year were more than four and a half millions sterling. There is, however, no franking system in England, and the Post Office Department charges the other departments with the carriage of every document sent "on Her Majesty's service." This charge amounted last year to nearly a million of dollars. I believe, however, that the contracts will stand, and two new Cunarders have been contracted for.

But the postage in England, after all the reforms of Rowland Hill, is in many respects oppressive and absurd. A newspaper which costs a cent is two cents postage. Thus a large, well-filled weekly paper costs you but fifty-two cents a year, but if you get it by mail it costs you just three times as much. The lively *Echo*, daily, costs $3 10 a year; by mail it is $9 30. The smallest printed circular is two cents. A letter to Germany is twelve cents, and to Paris, or even to Boulogne, in sight of the English coast, you must pay eight cents—say a dime—and for only a quarter of an ounce, because the English Post Office will not get weights of a third of an ounce or the French standard. If a barrel of letters can be carried as cheaply as a barrel of flour, it need not cost twelve cents to get half an ounce to New-York. On the other hand, the English Post carries four ounces of book, papers, manuscript or corrected proof for a penny, a great convenience to poor scribblers, who can send their articles to one magazine after another, until at last, when worn to shreds, they are appreciated and accepted. I know an American lady who has sent an article "the rounds" for weary weeks in this way, and then got $60 or $80 for it, which she greatly needed. But the postage on manuscript, sent from America to my care sometimes, is something frightful for a poor author to contemplate.

High as the rate of postage is here on circulars, many wish it was higher. Every person supposed to have money to spare is flooded with them. Churches, charitable societies, insurance companies and tradesmen of all sorts load down the mails and overwhelm the letter-boxes. It is not an uncommon thing for a single begging enterprise to spend a thousand dollars in postage. The amount received by the Department during the late political canvass was something enormous.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT DOVER.

The volunteer review at Dover, on Easter Monday, was unfortunate. Twenty thousand volunteers went down to the coast with promptitude and order, but met one of the wild storms for which that coast is famous. The sham fight came off at last, ships, castle and troops, but one of the small vessels was wrecked against the pier, and the fight, in a military point of view, was not very satisfactory. One military critic assures us that "all the faults of last year were aggravated;" that a real battle fought in any such fashion was certain to be lost; that the men, though excellent material for soldiers, and each of them as brave as Julius Cæsar, (who, it is now decided, never landed on this coast at all,) are quite wanting in discipline, or any idea beyond company drill and sharpshooting. A poor rabbit started during the review and ran down the lines, and the critic, with infinite soldierly disgust, saw the men leave their lines run after the rabbit, strike at it with their costly rifles, and one brave soldier threw his rifle at poor puss, then in the supposed presence of the enemy. He certainly, in this sham fight, deserved a sham court-martial, which would have sentenced him to be shot with a blank cartridge. One paper says "the inefficiency of the officers was flagrant and disgraceful."

BRITISH COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

A curious illustration of the rotten condition of British commercial morality recently came before Parliament, in connection with the seed trade, which is very large and important. It appears that it is the custom of the whole trade to adulterate turnip, clover, and perhaps other seeds. Cheap German rape seed is imported in large quantities, steamed to destroy its vitality and avoid detection, and mixed to the extent, ordinarily, of one-third with English turnip seed. Dead and dyed seed are mixed with clover. In vain have the more respectable members of the trade endeavored to put a stop to this stupid fraud. They were compelled to practice it, by the laws of trade, compelled to do as the others did or lose their custom, and now they appeal to Parliament to enable them to be honest, by punishing rascality. But Mr. Bright and his school of let-alone politics oppose any interference. They hold that such matters, and, I presume, thieving and swindling generally, will regulate themselves. The way they do so at present is this: A few rascals in any trade or manufacture compel the whole trade to dishonesty. One dealer who lowers his price by shortening his measures or extending his goods, (with evils,) drives the others into the same iniquity; and so it goes on, from one trade to another, and even from bad to worse, without any visible amendment. We buy cotton for silk and wool, starch and clay for cotton, alum and chalk in bread, water or worse in milk, [illegible] sugar for coffee, trash for tea, and shoddy everywhere.

The *Saturday Review*, getting practical, and not sorry for an excuse to find fault with Mr. Bright, asks:

"Why is not the supervision of weights and measures made a matter of police, and not of municipal regulation? and why should not the Magistrates be compelled to publish these lists? [of offenders.] The whole thing ought to be taken out of the hands of these wretched vestries. No, says Mr. Bright; trade would be impossible if we interfered. They interfere in France, they interfere in Prussia, they interfere everywhere where it is admitted to be one of the first duties of Government to protect the poor and ignorant and starving; and even where law is halting, and it is difficult to reach offenders in a thinly populated country such as America, the law of Lynch supplements the statutes. But in England the British tradesman ought not to stand this. Better shut up his shutters than submit to the degradation of honest dealing. * * Mr. Bright's retailer not only cheats, but must cheat, and must not be interfered with in his cheating. We regret to say that there is much truth in this. The lower you descend in trade, the less economical and the more unsound is its working. The small retail tradesman has no capital, or only such as he borrows at an extravagant price; the retail public is much in the same condition. They deal in perishable articles; they are bound to give credit; they are open to competition; the money that they have is not enough to pay interest, to remunerate their own labor, and to keep their families; and adulteration and false weights are their only resource. Humanitarians will say that, if you throw additional difficulties on the small retailer, you are suppressing a useful element in society. This is just what we deny. We believe that the public good, and the true interests of trade, would be advanced by diminishing retail trade as it is now carried on in poor neighborhoods, and that both venders and consumers would be benefited by improving a good many retailers from off the face of the town."

As the vestries are made up of and elected by these very cheating shopkeepers, it is of course quite hopeless that they should expose or punish each other. And when you have "a nation of shopkeepers," and they all adulterate and all cheat, what can you possibly do about it? Go to Parliament? Why the shopkeepers elect the House of Commons, and get themselves elected as soon as they have cheated enough to afford it. As I before remarked, what England wants first and chiefly is a Government.

PRETENSIONS OF RITUALISM.

I cannot see that Ritualism has abated a jot of its pretensions on account of the recent decision, but the contrary. One of their writers urges that the Anglican Bishops should go to Rome, present themselves at the Council, and have the validity of their consecrations passed upon. Some favor rather a union at first with the Eastern Church—but the Church of England is much nearer to Rome, was planted by Rome, was faithful to Rome for centuries after the Eastern branch had been severed. The fight now is with Protestantism—the first work to get well rid of that. Protestantism and Catholicism are declared to be "two distinct religions battling for supremacy within the Church of England." The Catholic Party declares that the Church was before and is above the Bible—the Protestants hold that it is the Bible on which the Church is founded. So they part company at the first step. Until printing was discovered, say the Ritualists, Protestantism was impossible, but the Church existed, wide-spread and in full power before the Bible, as now constituted, was in existence. With Protestants, the visible Church is an infinitesimal minority of so-called Christendom—for most of them exclude the entire Roman Catholic and Greek communion, and many scarcely admit the Anglicans.

"Protestantism has never," says a Ritualist organ, "since its first outbreak, succeeded in propagating itself in any way save by marriage. Its missions have been, each and all, hopeless and irremediable failures; it does not—America excepted—cover half the ground it did while Melancthon was still alive, and it is decrepit and disintegrated in its chosen homes."

As the Irish Church is Anti-Papal, Scriptural and so Low Church as to rank itself with Presbyterians, its disestablishment gets no pity. "Serves them right," is the unanimous Ritualistic verdict. It is averred that out of the two thousand Protestant Church clergy in Ireland not fifty do what in England would be considered good parish work. Men who have enjoyed rich livings for years have never resided a week in their parishes, spending their time at fashionable watering-places, and preaching against the errors of Popery. Exclusive of cathedrals, there are not twelve daily services, as required by law, in all Ireland. On the whole clergy list there are only fifty names identified even in the humblest way with literature, and not ten in the fifty are known to English men of letters. Such a clergy deserves disendowment without any compensation whatever.

"Finally," says my Ritualist organ, "endowing a body of clergy which teaches Protestantism is exactly like endowing a hospital where the physicians are all Thugs, and the patients, consequently, sure to be made away with. * * No reform or reconstruction of the Irish Church which does not accept as its fundamental principle that Protestantism is not only an imposture, but one that has been found out and discarded, as the true source of every sin and every punishment the Irish Church has felt, will be of the smallest use in preserving the life of the disendowed and disestablished communion."

I do not know how far along the American High Church Party has got on this road, but here is where a large number of the most zealous, clever and cultivated English clergy and laity are to-day. They look upon the Reformation as a "most fearful judgment; nay, as a very letting loose of Satan in our midst." I am quoting a Ritualist writer. I cannot think of one prominent Reformer of the sixteenth century who is not now declared to be a scoundrel. This is the theory—here is a glimpse of the practice. The last number of the *Church Times* has an "Evening Hymn," signed Edward Husband, the name of a talented and distinguished clergyman of the Church of England, and here are two of its six stanzas:

> "Blessed Mary: Queen of Heaven;
> Ever Virgin; ever pure;
> Intercede that all who love thee,
> May unto the end endure.
>
> Holy saints, Confessors, Martyrs;
> White-robed Messengers of Light;
> Spirits of the Just made perfect;
> Aid us in our life-long fight."

Such men are not troubled about disestablishment. They are too zealous, and too successful in inspiring the zeal of their congregations. They believe the State is an incubus.

"At the present moment," says one, "hundreds of country parishes might be named where the population to all intents and purposes are as heathenish as if no Church existed, and where the several incumbents would resent the approach of any who would endeavor to Christianize the population. When the Church of England is disestablished, we have sufficient faith in the honesty of our statesmen she will not receive worse treatment than that accorded to the Irish Establishment. Bishops with £500 a year are much more likely to be Christians than when possessing as many thousands."

No doubt of that. The English Bishops, with their $25,000 to $50,000 a year, are too heavily weighted. Give them $2,500, and there might be ten times as many. The Bishop of Lincoln complains that if he wished to preach on Sunday in every parish in his diocese, it would take him fifteen years to do it.

ARMY AND NAVY EXPENSES.

The saving to be made in army and navy consoles the payers of income tax for the unexpectedly dear glory of Abyssinia. England has forty-seven armored ships, carrying 680 guns—the French have only thirty-seven iron-clad ships and eleven floating batteries—forty-eight. But England is now building two turret ships, which alone will be able to knock all the rest to flinders; so one asks, what the rest are good for? At any cost England must be ahead of any other nation, and it used to be her rule to be as strong at sea as any possible combination of other Powers, but that is now too difficult.

The gun-makers of Birmingham are making strong appeals and remonstrances. Their trade is very dull. The Government has established a large and costly gun factory of its own—large enough to injure them, but not large enough, they think, to furnish a new pattern of rifles required in a sudden emergency. For every war, and even considerable danger of war, may be expected to call for new and more efficient arms. The present breech-loader Enfields must be changed for the Martini-Henry rifles, and no one knows what next. But it is a hard case for the Birmingham artisans, and one in which their member, Mr. Bright, cannot help them. He cannot oppose the Government of which he is a member, and he believes in things regulating themselves—even the weights and measures of cheating tradesmen.

FOOD FROM AUSTRALIA.

It is stated that the consumption of fresh beef and mutton put up in tin cans in Australia and sold here at seven pence a pound is increasing so rapidly that 200,000 pounds a week are furnished to the Black country alone. What then is to hinder the great quantities of beef now wasted in South America from being treated in the same fashion? In Chester it is said that many poor people are living now on a little Indian meal and buttermilk—such is the condition of the whole cotton manufacturing region, which a few nights ago was shaken by an earthquake, which drove people from their houses and even threw down one or two chimneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Polygraphic Hall, which you may remember, not far from Charing Cross—though I hope not, for its entertainments have been very dry and tiresome—is to be converted into a theatre for comic opera, which means burlesque, with plenty of pretty girls and as small an amount of drapery as the Lord Chamberlain will admit of, which, taking the lack at one extreme in the Court and fashionable society, and in the theatres at the other, has come to be so little as to be scarcely worth mentioning. Theatres are also planned in Piccadilly and Kensington, and there is no reason why any suburb with a population of 200,000 should not have some place of amusement. Theatres with light and amusing pieces are preferred by many people to parties. Only by force of the strongest pious compulsion and aid of magic lanterns and other optical delusions can people be induced to attend lectures, except at the Royal Institution, where they are the fashion. The Crystal Palace on Saturdays, the Zoological Gardens on Sundays, and the flirtation flower-shows at the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens draw, of course. A strong sense of religious duty sends people in Holy Week to Exeter Hall to hear the oratorios, and Drury Lane Theatre gets a full house at its Good Friday sacred concert, which people take as they do the inevitable salted cod and hot cross buns, indispensable in popular Ritualism.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Disturbances in Ancona—Mazzinian Agitators—A Gloomy Situation—The Temporal Power—Religious Ceremonies—Music—The Late American Consul-General—Americans in Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, March 30, 1869.

Each week has its sensation, and that of the past has been caused by the disturbances at Ancona and the threatened movement at Palermo. Vague reports were flying about of disaffection in the army, and the revolt in Sicily was to take a republican form and have in view the autonomy of the island. At Naples, many arrests of officers had been made, and even a military *pronunciamiento*, in opposition to the actual authority, had taken place. But it turns out, as it has so often before, that there was much exaggeration in the reports. Arrests were made, both of soldiers and civilians, but not in such numbers as some of the newspapers would have it. Meetings of members of the party of Mazzini have lately been held, at which the determination was arrived at to agitate violently, and even strike. It is stated that the chief himself opposed such a resolution, with the expressed opinion that the favorable moment had not arrived. But his advice to wait was overborne by opposite counsels, and he yielded. Garibaldi and his near followers seemed to have nothing to do with these movements. Milan and Naples are the principal seats of the party of action; indeed, nearly all the journals of the latter city are the organs of the opposition, and these were the ones first to give notice that revolutionary steps were meditated, accompanied with the assurance that nothing could result sufficiently serious to excite alarm. The Government is timid, and is liable to make undue haste in flying to the suppression of imaginary revolt. The efforts of the agents of Mazzini have been directed in a considerable degree to the object of exciting disaffection in the army, and manifestoes and clandestine publications of various sorts have been distributed. I must say that, so far as these illegal papers have fallen under my eye, they seem to be of an extravagant character, making violent appeals to passions, and exaggerating evils which can as well be cured by the slow process of reform as by sudden revolution.

Such journals as the *Riforma*, certainly sufficiently radical, have laughed at these real or imaginary plots, and advised the Government not to be too ready to believe that the Republican Party has a hand in every scheme for overturning its authority. The affair at Ancona ended, so far as it yet has any end, in the resignation of their offices by the Mayor and a part of the Municipal Council. The Prefect of that district has refused to accept these resignations, on the ground that they were doing their duty, and only yielded to violence. It is coming to be rather common here for tumultuous street assemblies, by menaces, to turn out of office unpopular public servants.

The Roman emigrants are among the most active of those who take part in new enterprises, and General Menabrea has given notice that no favor will be shown them, if they are found implicated in schemes which can have no other effect but to embarrass the Government.

Neither the Roman, nor any other foreign question, is discussed with as much animation as before. Universal speculation has brought on a general bewilderment, and writers grope their way through a fog of their own raising. Many torches are kindled, but little light is thrown upon a gloomy situation. Some writers fly from Europe to America, and find a momentary solace in presenting, as well as their knowledge will enable them, the new aspect which our affairs have put on. One journal, in commenting upon the message sent by Count Bismarck to General Grant, says, somewhat happily: "A parallel between these two illustrious personages would be a work worthy of Plutarch, the familiar of the ancient heroes—the acute anatomist of what constitutes true glory. If the historian lived in our day, he would find a theme for one of those immortal comparisons in which he embodied the wisdom of his time—the finest criticism of men and events known to literature."

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The interests which the ecclesiastics take in the several ceremonies next week at Rome, of which the Pope is the object, increases, and money continues to be contributed.

The Pope is an old man, and may die before work at present laid out is all done. But we should keep in mind that Pius IX., Mastai-Ferretti, comes of a long-lived family. The grandfather of His Holiness lived to the age of 86, his father to 84, and his mother [illegible] years. The Pope has two brothers, by name Gabrielo and Gaetano, and one sister, the Countess Isabella, all still living, the youngest of whom has reached [illegible]. It is a family of octogenarians, and although the air of Rome may not be as good as that of Sinigaglia, up there on the Adriatic coast, a robust constitution still triumphs over many temporary ails. The Pope's heart is full of gentle and amiable virtues, that all know, but he is capable also, on occasion, of showing himself a man of temper and pluck. More than once, when his anger has been roused, his voice has rung through the Vatican in a style of imperious command which has convinced those who have unreasonably opposed his will that he is conscious of the power which the ecclesiastical conclave has conferred, or imposed, upon him, and that he has the courage to use it.

If accounts received from Rome may be relied upon, Monsigneur Talbot, formerly one of the chamberlains of the Pope, has lost his reason. On his return from England, where he had been to collect money toward paying the cost of a church in construction at Rome, he received a severe rebuke from His Holiness, and was afterward deposed from several offices of trust which he had held. He fell into a morbid state of mind, and afterward, in crossing from Bari to Corfu, became stark mad.

The past week has been one of religious ceremonies, each a reflection of one exhibited, with more stately, but not perhaps more solemn beauty, at Rome. For several days the shops were shut, and business in great part suspended. The wail of *miserеres* is heard in the churches. On the eve that Christ died, and for eight-and-forty hours not a bell is sounded, and the movement of the clocks is stopped. The pictures are covered, the candle-sticks overthrown and the holy water is dashed upon the ground. The cross is vailed, and no visible symbol of hope is left. A religious stillness impresses the imagination and touches the heart. The thoughts are moved to finer issues, and the cold spectator is ready to admit that this drama of church seasons and ceremonies has higher and better influences than were acknowledged before. With a hush of reverent expectation we wait with the rest the signal of the resurrection. It comes at last, and from belfry and clock-tower, and from every hearth-side and heart, bursts the great hymn of thanksgiving which proclaims the event.

MUSIC.

A new musical composition by the Florentine composer Sbolci was performed in Santa Maria Novella with tolerable effect. Not very high praise can be bestowed upon the music now generally heard in Italian churches. The country is full of vocal talent, as it has always been, but it is not turned in the direction of sacred music. Opera music is only that which brings a return in money, and the first expenditure is for that kind of training. In the church is served up a rehash of the music of the stage. Now and then a Palestrian chorus strays away from the Gregorian Chapel, and such solemn strains, without accompaniment, is the best music to be heard in Italy.

THE LATE AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

Intelligence of the death of Colonel Lawrence, our Consul-General in Italy, made a painful impression here among many beyond the limits of the American circle. Colonel Lawrence's love of work made him retain an office which could add nothing to his social prestige, as his great private wealth enabled him to live in a style equal to that of the first society in this capital, and to which the revenues of the office could contribute little. In time of business our agent was found at his desk, serving the country with as faithful application to the details of work as any office clerk. By his long residence, and the style of his establishment, Colonel Lawrence had become as well known in Florence as almost any foreign Minister, and in more than one place he will be missed. It is but truth to add that the country could not have in a place of trust a more faithful officer.

AMERICANS IN FLORENCE.

Florence is now thronged with Americans, and the season over at Rome, a great many more will be added to the number already here. The hotels are doing better than for some time before, and for two or three months to come there is prospect of good returns. In these the bankers will share, for at their rooms the throngs tread on the heels of each other, as at the counter they give the password, present arms, in the shape of a letter-of-credit, and challenge the cashier to deliver. The weather for some days has been atrocious, and has disappointed those who come here to look at the sky. The great storm, so much talked of, which was to sweep over Europe, keeps the promise, and we are to enjoy whatever benefit it brings. But with the advance of Spring, it is to be hoped, we shall be better off.

ANGELICO.

THE ETERNAL CITY.

Rome in the Holy Week—The Pope's Blessing Urbi et Orbi—Scenes in Streets and Churches.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Thursday was bright sunshine and blue, and as we came down-stairs all the marbles and stone carvings in the courtyard were glittering in the light. A great golden carriage went by, (it was the hereditary Captain of the Guard driving off to his post.) That was the first sign of the day's festive humiliation, except, by the way, some guns and bells in the early morning. As we drove along, we passed a whole procession of people walking along the narrow streets toward St. Peter's. Black-vailed ladies, carriages, green, blue, red petticoats, coal-black tresses, children in little black veils tripping along, swaddled-up babies held up at the doors to see the sight. Then brown friars, white monks, black and white Dominicans, and some strange brown creatures, penitents in huge bonnets, and priests, too, without number, all drifting in the same direction. As we got nearer St. Angelo the carriages came thicker, and all the pretty ladies (they did not, however, look so pretty as usual) drove by faster and faster. We drive on and on down the quaint beautiful streets, arched, and wrought, and carved; past fountains, where even on days like this the women are watching the water flow into their pitchers heedless of the crowd; past shrines and Mater Dolorosas with sorrowful upturned eyes; past milk merchants, lottery establishments, sausage shops, past Raphael's Palace and the ancient Doge's barn, and iron-worked windows, and open shop arches full of light and darkness, and you come at last to the river and the great bridge of St. Angelo, all alight in the wonderful dazzle. Some one points out the gonfalones streaming from the fort, and quotes the old saying about always meeting a soldier, a priest and a beggar on the bridge. The saying is true enough to-day, as far as priests and soldiers are concerned, but the beggars seem to have dressed themselves, and put on uniform and velvet gowns, and to be coming along with us to the piazza in front of St. Peter's. It is flowing with people; they are squatting on the steps; standing against the great columns in hundreds; and every minute the crowd is growing thicker and closer. There sits a row of peasant women with beautiful red petticoats gleaming in the sun; there stand the monks talking together, with their umbrellas; here are shepherds coming up from the country with cross-barred Italian legs. In Rome itself common people don't dress up any more, unfortunately, and wear trousers instead of the familiar rags and ribbons we all admire. However, country people have not yet abandoned their traditions. There are some dresses left, happily for us sightseers, to admire. There stands one of the Swiss guard in his grand-looking uniform. Michael Angelo designed it, it is said; yellow, with stripes of red and black, with a beef-eater's cap and halberd. We come into St. Peters, and presently one of these grand-looking creatures bars our passage, and silently motions us to turn back to a place where everybody is crowding round a little sacristy door, protected by a handsome young Zouave officer.

Great St. Peter's is strangely decorated for the occasions with crimson stages and hangings, and sorts of pens or raised stands full of the veiled ladies whom we have seen arriving by every winding street and spacious place. Common people are strolling about hand in hand, numberless Zouaves in their blue picturesque dress, and again more monks and priests. It is very like the scene outside, only the great dome is overhead and the carved walls and windows about us, and many people are on their knees, specially round the statue of the bronze St. Peter with his key and his shining toe. We persuade the officer of the guard at the turret door to let us pass before the crush, and we climb the broad shallow steps. Figures out of the picture galleries meet us at every corner. Here is a plum-colored clerk, slashed and square-toed, waiting to take the favored yellow tickets; and at the top of the stairs a Vandyke, gallantly standing, velvet cloak, ruffle, golden chain, with one hand on the sword's hilt, and black silk legs. This is a handsome American General, who has been appointed *Cameriere Secreto*, and who takes us under his protection. He tells us that if we will wait in a certain narrow passage at the back of the pens, which are also here for the use of the veiled ladies, he will provide for us in time. In this little secret passage we wait patiently, and well amused. All sorts of strange figures flit past, the great Swiss guards bearing down upon us; a little uneasy violet priest, with a muslin petticoat, darted here and there in an agony to find a corner for himself; more Vandykes, then tippets and red and violet capes, and then there is a pause; we see a little bustle at the far end of the passage; three or four priests in white fur capes, attended by their acolytes, hurry by without noticing us; some huge waving things appear above the pens. "There are the Pope's fans," says my companion; "he is coming to bless the people outside. Listen!" And then in the dead silence which suddenly seems to overpower all the countless sounds and glitterings and echoings everywhere about, we stand listening as a clear voice not far away repeats some few words to which comes a thundering amen from the priests. Again the voice speaks. Again the amen fires off, and then a quavering old man's voice utters something—a blessing—upon the patient crowds waiting down below. It is with an odd feeling of touched bewilderment that one stands silent, listening to the faded voice blessing the kneeling multitude. As it ceases the guns begin to fire and the bells to ring.

After the blessing came the curse; a crash, a scream, all barriers broken down along our little secret passage, a sudden overwhelming torrent pouring over everything, charging the Swiss guard, setting aside the indignant Vandykes. "*E una impertinenza!*" I hear them crying in fierce indignation. The ladies don't care; they come on laughing and running with dauntless courage, and begin to hop and scramble into their places; the place echoes, then pens creak and still the ladies pour in. Some have cavaliers, fine old gentlemen, with orders; some have tickets, some have none. We are installed in our places by this time, and watch them pass before us. The diplomatic corps now marches up, swords and tight and embroidered coats, the white Austrian uniforms and the beautiful Hungarian dress. Little by little this human sea flows into the dykes and dams and locks which have been provided, and we begin to look at the spectacle we have come to see. In this beautiful light hall of the Vatican a stage has been raised upon which a table is spread; as well as I can make out all the cakes and puddings and fruit seem to be of gold, but now immediately a procession passes, damask and stately servitors bearing food and wine, and then come in thirteen white figures with tall white caps upon their heads; these are the priests whose feet have been washed, down below, by the Pope, and who are now to be served at table by him. They are surrounded by a stream of prelates and damask attendants. I see the old Pontiff bending as he serves; cold fish and cold vegetables is the fare provided. It is too far off to distinguish very plainly what is going on, only this, a long table glittering, quaint figures sitting at it, a Pope serving, and robed and splendid figures looking on. Paul Veronese, Raphael and others painted from their own time, and have left us records of what they saw round about them, and here is time going back and our curious critical and yet charmed eyes see as they saw, and the stately past is before us. This was not the first collation of the day, at 8 o'clock the *comerieres* and other officials had been treated to ices and coffee.

Later in the afternoon we went to the *Miserere* in the Sixtine Chapel, and still by favor of a kind *cameriere segreto* we were admitted, just before the lamentation began, to a dim arched place where many people were waiting, and some lights burning, and daylight streaming through the windows upon Michael Angelo's great prophets and sybils, and upon the magnificent creation of man, a fresco high up in the roof with a mountain height feeling about it, that takes one away out of the chapel and beyond the angels and devils painted on the walls. We had all got quite used to our black veils by this time, and we listened, as we looked, all in rows, to the chanting, which at first disappointed me. The Pope did not come that afternoon, and his throne stood empty, but the service went on and on, and presently some of the lights were put out, and the chanting seemed to thrill a little and then go on and on once more, and then some more lights went out, and with the last the chanting stopped short, and now began a melody so strange, so sad, so carefully sweet, so utterly unlike anything I had ever in my life listened to before, that I do not know how to write of it; sad, still, strange and shrill, it deepened and died away, and seemed soaring to those very mountain heights which are dimly reflected in the fresco overhead; the secret of life seemed to be in its voice if one could only understand. It did not sound so much like singing as like the playing of one violincelist, whose name is familiar to us all, sadder and more sad in the gray of the sunset, from which all the gold had died away. At last came one note of hope, only one, and as we all listened for more the music stopped and the *Miserere* was over. We came out into the Sala Regia of the Vatican, dark figures crowding, awestricken and touched by this wonderful service. Except in the sepulchres, no lights are allowed in the churches till Easter, nor do bells ring any more.

FRANCE.

The Latest Parisian Scandal and Tragedy.

Paris (April 4) Correspondence Morning Star.

I have hitherto refrained from commenting on the scandal which has occupied the great world of Paris for the last week, from discretion; but, as the tale has now appeared in every paper, reserve on my part will not shield the families concerned from the publicity now attached to the affair. The husband of the lady bore a name well known in the annals of the First Empire, but, on his marriage, added the more ancient one of his wife to his own. The Marquise C—— de F. is the mother of four little children. In society she met and encouraged the advances of Commandant Theve, a married man, but separated from his wife, and possessed of considerable fortune. The intimacy is said to have lasted six months. M. Theve suddenly learnt that an officer in his own corps shared the heart of the marquise. Resolved on vengeance, he certainly devised the most frightful scheme that the human mind is capable of. Determined to prove to his brother officer that he had the marquise completely in his power, he summoned her to his barrack-room. What passed during the interval of her arrival and the moment when a shot, heard from within the locked doors of his apartment, attracted the attention of the officers in the neighboring rooms, is not known, but on bursting open the door, the marquise, partially undressed, and bearing marks of a recent struggle, pointed to a bleeding corpse lying on the bed. Commandant Theve had shot himself through the heart. An hour later his son, a young man of seventeen, came to the barracks to see his father. He was, however, prevented from entering the room where the body lay till the event had been broken to him by the brother officers of his father. M. Theve was a man of forty; the marquise is about thirty. M. Theve was buried on Wednesday without military honors, which in France are not granted to suicides.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

The Opening of the Dominion Parliament—The Debate on the Address—Annexation Sentiment—A Great Scandal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Saturday, April 17, 1869.

The opening of the Dominion Parliament, which had been looked for with a considerable degree of interest, took place on Thursday last, with the usual amount of ceremony. The attendance of members was rather limited, but the event passed off with great *éclat*. Much credit is given to Sir John Young, for the appearance he made as the representative of royalty, and his reading of the speech appears to have been greatly admired. The fact is, His Excellency is a man of more than ordinary ability, and great things are expected from his administration of the affairs of the country. Differing from his predecessors, he assumed a greater share of responsibility in the preparation of the speech, and took occasion to express his own opinions rather more freely than is usually the case with the head of the Government. The speech is regarded as a model of its kind, and it certainly is when compared with others; but there is really nothing in it above the common, for it simply alludes to the proposed legislation of the session, but makes no recommendation of any kind, not even suggesting any particular course on the Hudson's Bay question, or intimating a Ministerial measure. It is utterly barren of results, and is probably the wordiest and the most insignificant speech ever delivered from the Throne by any Governor-General of Canada. The fault is not Sir John Young's, but of his Ministers, who appear to have been at a loss what to say for themselves. Not a single measure do they indicate positively, for the simple reason that they have not hit upon a programme for the session. It was certainly expected that the Governor-General would mention the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for the transfer of the Northwest Territory, but they are silent on the subject, and leave the public to conjecture their policy upon this important matter. It seems to be pretty well understood that the House of Commons will be asked to ratify the proposition made by the Colonial Secretary and accepted by the Hudson's Bay Company. There is a strong feeling against the adoption of the terms proposed, but it is just possible that members enough may stultify themselves to secure the passing of a measure in accordance with the views expressed in the dispatches of Earl Granville. Certain members of the Government are believed to have changed their course, and a Ministerial crisis upon the question will thus be avoided. Somewhat to the surprise of most people, Hon. William McDougall returned from England in advance of Sir George E. Cartier, and, although he has not gone down to Ottawa yet, it is known that he has declared for the terms of the compromise. This was not expected after the way in which he spoke of the matter in England. The Ministry being in accord, the Hudson's Bay question may be regarded as virtually settled.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The address in answer to the speech delivered at the opening was moved by Mr. Wythe Simpson, the member for Algoma, who, in order to reach the seat of Government in time, had to travel fifteen days on dog sleds and snow-shoes; it was seconded by Mr. Boulton, one of the New-Brunswick members. The debate was remarkable only for one thing, and that was the admission of Mr. Mackenzie that, although he disapproved of the Government policy, his party were unable to oust the Ministry. He denounced the Intercolonial Railway scheme, but said he was ready to support the Government on the Hudson's Bay country transfer, and the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion. The address was carried through both Houses last evening, and the Government doubtlessly feel pleased at this, as it looked at first as if a long debate would be evoked.

THE OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition Party cut such a sorry figure at Ottawa last session that it is feared they will do little better in the present. A total want of organization rendered them ineffective for good, and they frittered away their time in moving resolutions they had no possible chance of carrying. It seemed as if they labored under some serious disadvantage in consequence of the folly of the course adopted toward the acknowledged leader by aspiring young men, who could make but a poor claim to such a position. Mr. Mackenzie found to his surprise on one occasion that he had been fairly supplanted as leader by one of his followers proposing a motion without consulting him; but it is said that sort of thing will be avoided in future, as a difference has sprung up which puts Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake at variance; consequently the latter gentleman, it is said, will not go down to Parliament this session. Nothing could be more absurd than the pretensions set up by Mr. Blake. He is unquestionably a man of ability, but there is really nothing to entitle him to the leadership which he appears to claim both in the Legislature and the Commons. His talents cannot well be ignored, but it is rather too much that he should claim to be placed over older and more experienced heads. It is difficult to say yet what the policy of the Opposition will be; they are in a measure committed to the acceptance of the proposed transfer of the Northwest, and the admission of Newfoundland into the Union; but it is hinted that they may try to revive discussion on the Intercolonial Railway. There will, in all probability, be a warm debate on the proposition to transfer the Northwest Territory, but the opposition will come principally from friends of the Government, and a lively time may be expected. The prospect of Ministerial defeat would very readily be taken advantage of by the Opposition, but they know that although several Ministerialists will speak against the proposition, they will nevertheless vote for it. There is precious little independence in Parliament, as every session only too clearly shows. All are guided more by expediency than true policy, and are quite ready to barter their principles for the sake of party, notwithstanding the boasts they make. A great noise has been made over the adoption of the North Shore route for the Intercolonial Railway, but it is said that the Opposition were only trying a political dodge in order to bring about a difference between the members of the Ministry from Quebec and Ontario, so that they might themselves have a chance of forming an alliance with the French Canadians. Party interest is held to be paramount at all times to political principle, and it may easily enough be believed that the Opposition were playing a game of their own.

THE ANNEXATION FEELING.

Too much prominence appears to have been given to the alleged tendency of people in this country toward a change of political existence. There is no concealing the fact that certain persons in Nova Scotia talk of annexation to the United States; but the Times is right in saying that there is no evidence of any strong feeling throughout the Dominion. Such a thing is scarcely heard of in this Province, and it may fairly be assumed that there is no discontent sufficient to induce a desire for annexation. How the report to the effect that a proposition had been made to compromise the *Alabama* difficulty by the transfer of Canada to the United States could have originated, it is not easy to tell. It must have been concocted for a purpose of some kind. Strangely enough, however, the story has not excited much surprise, and very little attention has been given to it. The rumored annexation feeling has no reality, at least in Ontario, and it is said that even the exodus from Quebec has not the effect of encouraging the feeling in that Province.

A GREAT SCANDAL.

The circumstances connected with the arrest of a colored barber in this city have led to a great scandal upon some parties moving in circles of the highest respectability. It is alleged that this barber, who is charged with committing a robbery at Osgoode Hall, where the law chambers are located, kept an assignation house which was frequented by high officials and others who are moving in the highest ranks among us. The Police aver that they found a lady there the mention of whose name would create the utmost consternation, and it has, therefore, been scrupulously kept back. Not so, however, with one of the gentlemen, for his name is now blazoned about in the most provoking manner, and, if there is really any truth in the matter, the implication is calculated to bring disgrace upon the position he holds. It is to be hoped that the story is made up, but the Police aver that it is founded on indubitable evidence. The character of the city is likely to suffer by this shameful imputation upon the morals of some of its first citizens. Further revelations are anticipated, but it were well if we heard no more of the scandalous affair.

Suicide of a Woman in Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Whig, April, 17.

A correspondent, writing from Sevierville, under date of the 14th inst., says: "We had a very shocking occurrence not far distant from here. Last Tuesday a Mrs. Jenkins left the house and went to the fields to her husband, and told him she wanted him to go to the house with her—that she was not going to live more than two or three days, and she wanted him to kill her. He told her to go back and cease her foolishness. She returned to the house. In a few minutes Mr. Jenkins heard the report of a gun, and hastening to the house he found his wife lying upon the floor and the gun lying across her. Her brains were shot out, and a small air gun was supposed to be the instrument. She must have pulled the trigger herself. No cause is assigned for the sad tragedy."

Naval Affairs in the Pacific.—We understand, from a reliable source, that when the next two or three vessels of the United States squadron in the Pacific arrive in this port, they will be put out of commission, as all the men and officers are required to reinforce the squadron on the Cuban coast. Among the vessels which it is rumored will go out of commission are the *Mohongo* and one other small steamer, and the *Powhatan*, flagship of the South Pacific squadron. The rumored consolidation of the North and South Pacific squadrons under one Rear-Admiral is not authoritatively known, but it is highly probable. The *Pensacola*, flagship, will probably make a cruise within the month.—*San Francisco Bulletin, April 8.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FISHING IN AMERICAN WATERS. By GENIO C. SCOTT. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

Fishing is no longer all poetry and philosophy. Anglers do not "go a-fishing" nowadays with simple rod and line and hook for the pleasure and sport of the exercise. Lovers of the "gentle craft," and knights of the rod and line who have also an itching to wield that other shorter but mightier rod with a steel pen, and not a steel hook attached, do not write dreamily and vaguely of the delights of the sport alone. They are no longer of the type of the "melancholy Jacques" or poetical WALTON, who, with a peculiar melancholy of their own, wander by brooks and through wood, and give to the world their ruminations, often melancholy enough in volumes which only poets read, and practical fishermen can neither enjoy nor comprehend. On the contrary, the modern angler is by nature more of the mind of the poacher than the poet. The simple rod and hook do not content him; but, armed aggressively at all points with every deadly instrument that art can devise, and defensively with every delicacy that lunch-baskets can contain, he sallies forth by railway, fully booked and thumbstalled, to the sea-shore, where, instead of withdrawing to secluded spots to fish and dream alone and undisturbed, he hires boats and attendants, whom he calls "gaffers," and remorselessly prepares and proceeds to slaughter not to fish. Poor IZAAK WALTON would be disgusted with the fishermen and sportsmen of the day; a "blue fish squid," a "swivel sinker," an "artificial fly," or a "Robinson splice," would appear in his eyes as horrible devices as a Colt's revolver or a Dahlgren gun; and he would as heartily avoid the modern sportsman as the practical fisherman of the day shun his book. The present tendency is to large messes of fish rather than long meditations; and readers of sporting-books want facts about the game rather than philosophizing on a future state.

Mr. SCOTT clearly understands and appreciates the practical tendency of the anglers and of angling. Of late years fishing in American waters has become a most important and material interest, employing a vast capital and affording a livelihood and profit to a great number of persons. The culture as well as the catching of fish is commanding attention; information is being sought in all directions and from all sources, and laws are being enacted and commissions created in the interest of pisciculture. Mr. SCOTT's book is a contribution in this direction—it is meant for the information of the public. The Fish Commissioners in this country, anxious to restock the rivers of America with fish food, as England and France have done theirs, have found that the general ignorance of the people and of our legislators has been the greatest obstacle to success. Mr. SCOTT's book is meant and is admirably adapted to the education of the people in this direction. He has given in this handsome volume what is really the best and most practical contribution to this class of literature ever published in America. It may not appear to the more critical as entertaining as the works of BUCKLAND, nor as pleasant reading to the multitude as ROOSEVELT's *Superior Fishing*, nor as informing and suggestive to practical and experienced pisciculturists and naturalists as the ample contributions of FRANCIS FRANCIS; but to the great majority of sportsmen and commercial fishermen, and to the general public, this volume is worth more than all the others combined. It is calculated to educate precisely the class of people who need education in this direction.

The volume of Mr. SCOTT might be appropriately termed a hand-book of the art; it is certainly full and complete in its practical information, if not perfect in its arrangement. A person acquainted with the subject, and having an eye for arrangement, with phrenological indication of "order" fully developed in his head, would have transposed some of the chapters and parts of the book, but the reader who is seeking information will find the arrangement of Mr. SCOTT has its advantages as well as defects. The five parts of the book as arranged treat of—I. Coast and Estuary Fishing with rod and line; II. Fresh Water Fishing with fly and bait; III. Commercial Fisheries; IV. Ancient and Modern Fish Culture; V. A Glimpse of Ichthyology.

The latter part is really a synopsis of all the others, for in the first parts are unavoidably introduced pretty full accounts of the principal individuals of the various families. It appears to have been written and added for the sake of using a number of very beautiful and valuable wood cuts of fishes arranged in families. The drawings to all appearance have been drawn from life and engraved with the greatest care by the most skillful artists. They are almost invaluable to any student of natural history, particularly as they illustrate reliably a branch of that study in which we are naturally deficient. In the other parts, a little out of the natural order of arrangement, the ichthyologist, will also find other well-drawn and elaborately finished cuts of various fishes. And without furnishing anything new to naturalists Mr. SCOTT has embodied in his volume all the natural history of those various fishes which will be of use or interest to the general student. Some of his conclusions on disputed points may be questioned by naturalists; for others he does not always give the best authority or best reasons; and in giving others we do not always know whether he is in earnest or not. Among the curious and interesting statements which belong to the latter category is the following:

"On a recent occasion, while with MATTESON, the artist, he informed me of the experience of Dr. WHITE, one of the principal physicians in the central part of New-York State, in fishing for horned pout, known throughout the country as bullheads. The doctor, having a taste for angling, which he indulged whenever the condition of his patients permitted, was on his return homeward from visiting a patient, when a Summer shower reminded him that it would sharpen the appetite of the bullheads in the river which he was approaching, and he therefore reined up under a shed near the river, hitched his horse, cut an ash pole, found a line armed with a hook and sinker in his pocket, dug some angle-worms, and forthwith went a-fishing. There was a punt moored at the shore, and, leaving it anchored to the side of the stream, he stepped into it and began to fish. The bullheads put in an appearance immediately, so that within half an hour he had taken some two dozen fish, and as fast as he took them he cast them on the grassy bank of the shore. Having a pretty good mess, he cut a switch and went to string them, when not one was to be found. This surprised the doctor, and he at once concluded to solve the mystery, and so commenced fishing again, and throwing the fish on the shore as he had before done, but keeping a sly watch of them. After he had cast the fourth one, a large bullfrog leaped from the water, took hold of the bullhead, and rolled into the water with it; leaping out immediately, and taking another fish, he rolled in as before, and so continued until he had returned the four to the water. The doctor continued fishing, and as fast as he had cast three or four fish on shore the bullfrog returned and helped them back into the river. As Dr. WHITE is an educated gentleman, who enjoys the confidence of a very wide professional and intellectual connection, I feel assured of the truth of the foregoing incident, and therefore report the case for Professor AGASSIZ or some other naturalist, with the view to a learned decision as to the nature of the link which connects the bullhead and frog."

"The bullfrog could not have helped the bullheads back to the stream to feed on them, for the spiked dorsal and pectorals of the latter forbid it. Even the pike—the most voracious fresh-water fish in the world, excepting the *silurus*, which is a species of catfish—is deterred from the attempt. The important question for the naturalist is, why did the bullfrog help the bullhead? Does the celestial quality of charity influence the lower strata of vertebrates?"

The important question for the reader is, whose joke is this; that of Dr. WHITE on MATTESON, MATTESON on SCOTT, or SCOTT on the reader? We are inclined to think the latter. If Mr. SCOTT will prove it no joke we shall apologize for our want of faith as humbly and fully as the Canarsie hand-line fisherman for sheepshead did for laughing at his first operations with rod and reel, or as the shad fishermen at Holyoke did for sneering at SETH GREEN's declaration that he could hatch a million shad a day in his boxes when they saw him turn loose six millions a day.

Running through the several parts of the book are minute directions as to localities, tackle and bait for angling, and these the practiced angler will generally recognize as just, and the amateur will find highly valuable. These directions are accompanied by elaborate engravings and diagrams of hooks, lines, reels, flies and other tackle. And in spite of their nature these illustrated descriptions are not dry reading. By the liberal use of anecdote and incident Mr. SCOTT contrives to make them highly interesting, and certainly very valuable. These incidents sometimes take the form of narrations or dialogues, descriptive of actual experiences in various parts of the country—a vein of information running through the whole and adding zest to the narrative, though not always introduced in the most artistic manner. But they serve to introduce to the reader and interest him in the characters who haunt the favorite fishing waters of the Northeast and Canada. He gets up a pleasant glimpse of club life on the sea-shore and lakes of the same region, and is carried by the narrative into a social field which will be new to most of the readers for whom this volume is intended. A pleasing example of Mr. SCOTT's style, an interesting incident not without information to amateur anglers for trout, and a charming picture of the fisherman's camp life, will be found in the following account of Middle Dam Camp, to be found complete on page 181:

"This camp is situated at the head of Rapid River, and at the foot of Mollychunkemunk Lake, being the next lake east of the Umbagog, in a chain of a dozen lakes, in the State of Maine, which head near the mountains separating that State from Canada. Rapid River falls into Umbagog Lake, and as this is a famous trouting region, I give a view of the camp, where the angler luxuriates on brook trout and spruce partridges, and rests from his day's labor on a spring bed. Trout of nine pounds' weight each have been taken there, though I never took one that scaled over six pounds. It was here that I met a new experience in the character of trout, and think it worth relating for the benefit of anglers.

While I believe that trout are not generally so discriminating in the selection of artificial flies as to evince acuteness of vision, yet I have experienced that at certain waters, when the streams are low and clear, a copy of the living fly is more or less necessary to success. This is the case at the pool and rapids below the middle dam at the head of Rapid River, and half a mile below Middle Dam Camp, where a large school of apparently educated trout keep leaping and tumbling so that from fifty to a hundred speckled beauties of from two to five pounds weight are always in sight. But it used to be said that they would not take an artificial fly; so, school-boy like, the guests at the camp sent every angler, on his arrival, to "try below the dam" as a sell. It pleased them to see a fresh man's face glow at the first sight of those sportive beauties, which acted as if half in coquetry and half in defiance of anglers. I felt thankful when witnessing the self-denying hospitality which prompted several anglers, who were entire strangers to me, to cease angling opposite the camp for the sole purpose of showing me a pool full of very anxious trout. They left after I had tried in vain to coax a favorable notice at one cast of flies. I changed my cast several times, and then rested the pool to allow them to change their minds or whet their appetites, until I devoted in that way about two days, to the amusement of the anglers at the camp, and finally began to think that the stories I had heard about the sagacity of these trout were true. In my return to camp after each trial below the dam, I saw that my brethren of the angle were interested in my efforts by the furtive glances and sly winks at each other as they anxiously inquired what sport I had enjoyed. But all their jokes fell short, for my mind was with the sparkling beauties below the dam. After having exhausted my fly-books of their attractive lures, I concluded to repair to the dam and study the trout. There they were, apparently as jolly as ever, rolling, tumbling, and leaping about the surface of the clear, curling pool. I had not sat long on the dam, and peered into the sparkling eddies below, before I saw a trout rise gracefully and swallow an ash-colored midge which had floated down from the dam. In looking around me, I saw a cloud of drab ephemera, rather larger than musquitoes, swarming over the dry timber dam, and ever and anon, as one fell on the water, a trout rose very gracefully and swallowed it, turning quickly down, and causing a whirl made for his caudal train, which had so excited me when I first looked into the pool. With assiduity I commenced examining my flies in search of an ash midge. I soon found a pair, and, placing one on as my stretcher, the first cast I made with it fastened a three-pound trout, played and landed it. The next cast I fastened another, but so slightly that the hook parted from his mouth. Two or three more casts assured me that the shoal "smelt a rat," and as minks, muskrats and flies are their terror, I adjourned to another pool, and did not return to the dam until nearly night, when I took the conceit out of four more beauties; but, after playing the fifth nearly half an hour, he made a rush for the rapids, and went over the *chute*, carrying away my casting-line. Having captured five, and played two more trout that day, I felt satisfied. I had for years contended that trout might be taken with artificial fly when in feeding humor, but I had never before found them so fastidious or discriminative. Since then, Mr. JAMES STEPHENS, of Hoboken, and myself, hired a trout-pond in Connecticut, and though I fished it three days, and Mr. STEPHENS three weeks, yet neither of us succeeded in capturing one with the fly. Neither would take a minnow, while they rose freely to angle and grub worms, cast without sinker, as a fly. On the last day of my visit to the pond I saw the trout rushing furiously after tadpoles; but as I had not time to remain and try that bait I probably lost a treat, for I have since heard that it is the favorite lure for trout in some parts of the State. Indeed, the fish culturists of France propagate frogs, that the trout may feed on tadpoles."

The most interesting and valuable part of Mr. SCOTT's book is that devoted to the statistics of our commercial fisheries and the preparations for more fully developing the inland fisheries of our rivers. The commercial fisheries of America form a branch of industry of which very little is known, and whose extent and riches few suspect. Private rather than National and State enterprise has thus far engaged in this important work, and hence the fisheries have been gradually exhaustive, and little or no effort has been made to continue their productiveness. The protection and preservation of the river fisheries is what the New-England and Middle States are now attempting on a large scale, and Mr. SCOTT's purpose in endeavoring to impress the importance and extent of these on the public mind, is to aid this enterprise. This part of his book ought to be carefully studied by every legislator in the country, National as well as State. Indeed, Mr. SCOTT justly considers that the enterprise is one which the National Government should foster, control and direct. "I humbly ask," says Mr. SCOTT, (page 363,) "Is it not the duty of Congress to authorize the Minister of the Interior to appoint a Commission for the improvement of the fisheries in the United States? Individual States cannot, unaided by the Federal Government, import either *ova* or young fishes of choice quality from abroad. Without the seal of a United States Commissioner, the Collectors of Revenue have no discretion but to destroy the importation by delay, exposure to heat or cold or to the air. Any authority given to the United States Consuls in the other hemisphere would prove ineffectual, for there are no Consuls near the great *piscicultural* establishment; and, in fact, since the *fiasco* of the Acclimatization Society in the presence of Mr. FRANCIS FRANCIS at Tinckenham, there is no establishment of fish culture left in Europe which supplies fecundated *ova* but the national one of Huningue, and by this one all applicants are served—by order of the French Government—free of expense. The liberality of France in bestowing *ova* and young fishes on all applicants did not prevent her from deriving the respectable revenue in 1862 from her fresh water fisheries of $4,000,000. In 1861 the Huningue establishment distributed about 9,000,000 *ova*, and in 1862, 12,000,000. One of the paramount duties of Government is to increase the stock of food fishes in the waters throughout the Union. Reports from the French Government have been forwarded to the President, and by him they have been laid before Congress, so that the subject will doubtless soon be acted on nationally." We wish we could agree with Mr. SCOTT in the last opinion as heartily as we do in the remainder. We fear that it will be a long time before the National legislators will be educated to understand the importance of the subject of our commercial fisheries.

Of course, as the fisheries of the country are wholly conducted by private enterprise, no full statement can be made of their extent. Mr. SCOTT has collected a large number of statistics, which indicate clearly the importance of the industry. As they are the only reliable tables which we remember to have ever seen on this industry, we group them below in a single table, which will be found to be of great interest to the commercial as well as sporting world:

TABLE OF AMERICAN FISHERIES (PARTIAL.)

Lake Superior, white fish, (catch of 1862)		$280,000
Sandusky, Ohio—		
White fish	$400,000	
Pike	188,000	
Black bass	8,775	
White bass	12,000	
Lake Herrings	25,750	
Muskallonge	300	
Lake trout	8,000	778,885
Massachusetts, (average catch of mackerel for four years)		4,722,000
Maine, (average catch of mackerel for four years)		1,250,000
Hudson River, shad catch		275,000
Delaware River, shad catch		187,000
Connecticut River, shad catch		125,000
Kennebec River, shad catch		22,000
Penobscot River, shad catch		4,000
North Carolina River, shad catch		200,000
Potomac and Chesapeake Rivers, shad catch		60,000
Norfolk		60,000
Massachusetts, (annual catch of alewive herrings)		300,000
Gloucester, Mass.—		
Catch of menhaden for bait		75,000
Catch of tongues and sounds		8,000
Halibut catch		1,000,000
Boston—		
Halibut catch		250,000
Smoking salmon and halibut		111,040
Massachusetts, (dried codfish)		4,350,000
Massachusetts and Maine, (cod-liver oil)		122,000
Eastport, Me., average for five years		295,000
Fulton Market, New-York—		
Annual sales of fourteen dealers		2,100,000
Sales from fishing smacks		1,322,000
Scollops		13,650
Clams		[illegible]
Smelts		116,320
Salmon, fresh and salted		380,000
Herrings		1,000,000
Oysters		25,000,000
Baltimore, oysters		7,000,000
New-York, haddocks		18,000
Boston, haddocks		36,000
Portland, haddocks		27,000
Total		$51,348,885

It must be remembered that this is an imperfect statement—it represents really but a fraction of the great industry. The sale of oysters alone in only two markets of the country form one-half of this sum. The Chesapeake fisheries alone employ not less than 1,300 vessels and 7,000 men; the catch of herrings there often reaches 25,000,000 a year, besides 5,000,000 shad in the brief shad season, and not less than 8,000,000 bushels of oysters. The sardine fisheries of California bid fair to supersede those of the Mediterranean.

Mr. SCOTT does not fail to warmly recommend water-farming to the attention of all agriculturists, and agrees with the best authorities in saying that the water supply of every farm can be as profitably used as any other part of the possession. A full account of the best method of raising trout and salmon is given with cuts and diagrams and descriptions, which he who runs may read. This part of the book will well repay every farmer for its perusal. The amateur fish farmer will find no other architect or instructor necessary in the building of hatching boxes, ponds, races, &c., and in securing spawn, impregnating it, and growing the rich food in any desirable quantity.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*Biographical Sketches.* By HARRIET MARTINEAU. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) The readers of our Sunday edition have already been made acquainted with the writer of this interesting and valuable work, by means of the extracts we have given from its pages from time to time; and we doubt not they will be glad to know that an American publishing house has now placed it within their reach in a very neat, convenient, and handsomely-printed volume of about 450 pages. These sketches were originally written for the columns of the London *Daily News*, the series having been commenced in 1852; and they are now presented in book form unaltered. For convenience of reference, they have been divided into six classes, namely, Literary, Scientific, Professional, Social, Politicians, Royal, and include the biographies of nearly fifty men and women whose names occupy eminent positions in literature, science, art, and politics. Miss MARTINEAU's style is clear and easy, and often picturesque, and her judgments on men and events are usually sound and discriminating. The volume is of unusual interest and value, as well for the subjects as for the author's manner of treatment, and we doubt not it will find in this country the popularity it so well deserves.

—*Realities of Irish Life.* By W. STEUART TRENCH. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) We have already given an extended review of the English edition of this interesting volume, which now makes its appearance as an American reprint. We question whether a more interesting book on Irish wrongs and Irish crimes was ever given to the public. The stories, which have the great merit of being true, are related with graphic force; and humor and pathos, tragedy and comedy, are mingled together in these pages with a skill that recalls some of the best efforts of DICKENS. The work is having a very large sale in England, and can hardly fail of equal popularity in this country.

—*The True Christian Religion.* By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Translated from the Latin by R. NORMAN FOSTER. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) In this series of essays or discourses the distinguished Theologian expounds his theory of true Christian philosophy. Without venturing upon any discussion of his views, which would occupy more room than could be afforded in the columns of a daily newspaper, we can only say that the translation is smooth and lucid, and is presented in a very attractive form. The work is published in two octavo volumes, and is printed in handsome type.

—*The Villa on the Rhine.* By BERTHOLD AUERBACH. Vol. I. (New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) The charm of AUERBACH's novels lies in their perfect naturalness. They present no straining after effect, either in plot or style; none of that sensationalism which we find in English novels of the period. Tastes formed on Miss BRADDON's stories will not relish his tranquil delineation of German life, nor appreciate his sympathy with little things; but those whose taste has not been thus perverted will take real enjoyment in his books. He is felicitous in narrative, in description and dialogue, and his stories progress with an easy and natural development that is very charming.

—*The Curse of Gold.* By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.) It is hardly necessary to criticise a new novel by Mrs. STEPHENS, as all her works, and their name is legion, have very nearly the same characteristics, varying chiefly in details of plot. She has many admirers, amongst readers who skim over novels for the sake of the story, and *The Curse of Gold* will doubtless find as many readers as any other of her publications.

—*The Shakespeare Treasury.* By CHARLES W. STEARNS, M. D. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) The chief objection to works of this kind is that they discourage thorough study, and in this way do more harm than good, though convenient for occasional reference, and as an aid to faulty memories. But the best "Shakespeare Treasury" is a complete edition of the great dramatist's works. These ought to form a part of every college course, and no student's education should be considered finished who has not a thorough and intelligent knowledge of them. The book in question is neatly printed.

—*Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman.* By SARAH H. BRADFORD. (Auburn: W. G. MOSES.) This little volume records in a simple and attractive manner the story of a brave black woman, who during the war rendered efficient service to our soldiers in South Carolina. She is now in somewhat destitute circumstances, and this memoir has been prepared in the hope that its sale, the proceeds of which are to be entirely made over to her, (the expense of publishing being defrayed chiefly by citizens of Auburn,) might in some measure alleviate the pressure of her necessities.

—*Kaidoe, or the Hindoo Girl.* We heartily commend to our readers a very interesting little volume with the foregoing title. It is from the pen of an accomplished missionary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, Miss HARRIETTE G. BRITTAN, of the American Home, at Calcutta. All the incidents of this affecting little story are from life, woven by a gifted pen into an autobiography. This book should have a place in every Sabbath School library. It is right that our children should know what blessings Christianity has conferred upon our happy homes.

—*Lost in Paris, and Other Tales.* By EDWIN HODDER. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) Very good stories for youth, rather too English in tone, perhaps, but well-intentioned, and containing nothing really objectionable.

—*The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon.* By Sir SAMUEL W. BAKER. With Illustrations. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) Like most sporting books, this is merely a record of a sportsman's ravages in a country where game abounds. There is apt to be much sameness in works of this sort, and this one is no exception to the rule.

FRUIT KILLED.—We learn from persons living in the country near the city that, with the exception of the apples, the fruit has been generally killed by the late "cold snap." We were shown a bunch of cherry blossoms, however, pulled from a tree in the [illegible] yesterday, not one of which, we believe, was injured. The wheat, also, we hear, has been very much injured by the cold weather of the last few days.—*Richmond Dispatch, April 19.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Pacific Railroad Litigation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your leading article of April 15, on the Union Pacific Railroad litigation, reflects so severely, not only upon the administration of the law in this City, but upon the whole theory of equity jurisprudence, that I feel bound, as a member of the Bar, to meet some of your charges and to show that they are unjust.

A correspondent, attempting to reply to an editorial article of three columns, is at a great disadvantage. If he meets every charge, he must occupy at least six columns, and so doom his letter to the waste-basket. If he confines himself to the half column allowed him by usage, he must either leave the most of the editorial unanswered, or fail to answer thoroughly any part of it. I prefer to accept my half-column destiny, and to answer with some fullness only one or two of your complaints, without by any means admitting that the rest of your article is well founded.

In the first place, you charged that Judge BARNARD had tied up all the business of the Pacific Railroad until FISK's right to hold 20,000 shares was determined. This is wholly untrue, with this exception, that the Company was forbidden to hold an election until it was ascertained who had a right to vote. How small a part of the whole business of a corporation this is, no one needs to be told. But the propriety of this exception is one of the points which brevity compels me to leave undiscussed. The Company was not injured by this action to any appreciable extent.

The strong point of your article is in reference to the appointment of a receiver. This, you assert, is a monstrous remedy for the wrongs of a stockholder owning at most 20,000 shares. You say that all he could possibly claim would be that enough should be set aside to pay his personal claim.

In saying this, (pardon my bluntness,) you show that you do not appreciate the nature of the action, and are not familiar with the rules of law applicable to such actions. No stockholder is allowed to come into Court and say, "The directors of my company are stealing $5,000,000. My share of the loss is $10,000, and I want that amount set aside for my protection." On the contrary, he is not only at liberty to sue on behalf of all his associates, but is bound to do so, and cannot stand in Court a moment unless he claims justice in favor of every one interested in the fund, as well as for himself. Even if FISK own only six shares, his right and his duty to sue for the benefit of all are just as clear as though he owned nine-tenths of all the stock. This rule is no invention of Judge BARNARD. It is at least two hundred years old. It has been applied in every suit of this kind that is on record. It was the principle upon which Mr. BELMONT, who owned an infinitesimal proportion of Erie stock, brought the suit and obtained the receivership which you so loudly advocated last Fall. It is the principle upon which the holder of a minute fraction of the Cleveland and Pittsburg stock lately obtained a receivership over the whole road, without ever giving to the directors a chance to be heard, either before or afterward; a proceeding which again met your enthusiastic approval. Yet the readers of your paper might naturally infer that there never had been such an outrage committed in the history of the law, as the appointment of a receiver over a few books and bonds (leaving the bulk of the Company's property untouched) at the instance of a person who did not own a majority of the stock.

At the risk of incurring the reproach of pedantry, I refer, in proof of what I have said, to a few books. In Hichens vs. Congreve, (4 Russell, 562,) decided by Lord LYNDHURST in 1828, an action of much the same nature as that which you object to was brought by five stockholders out of some thousands. And Lord LYNDHURST, in reply to the very objection that you make, said: "To leave each shareholder to file a separate bill to redress his own wrong would be to amount to a denial of justice." So in 1840, a Mr. PRESTON, owning only twenty shares in a company having many thousand shares, brought a suit almost exactly like that of Mr. FISK, and his suit was sustained before the Vice-Chancellor of England, (See Preston vs. Grand Dock Company, 11 Simons, 327.) In Bromley vs. Smith (1 Simons vs. Stuart, 8,) it was adjudged that a small minority of persons interested might maintain such an action though all the rest consented. In Evans vs. Coventry, (5 DeGex, M. and G. 911,) the Lord Justices of England appointed a receiver of the whole property of a large company, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, on the application of three or four creditors, whose aggregate claims did not amount to $500.

These are but a few of the precedents in a country where justice is administered with a purity which no man dares call in question. The precedents in this State are literally innumerable, and they have been created by Judges in whose integrity and learning you, as well as the whole community, have entire confidence.

I say, moreover, that Judge BARNARD could not have taken any other course without falling into utter contempt. The injunctions of the Court were flagrantly disobeyed. Twenty million dollars were removed from its jurisdiction, and all the rest of the Company's property was on its way to places where it might be safely divided among the Congressmen who are engaged in this monstrous scheme of fraud and robbery. A Judge who would refuse to assert the jurisdiction of his Court under such circumstances, would deserve impeachment. And if you can point out any method, materially different from that which was adopted, by which the property of the Company could have been kept in this State, and made subject to the decree of the Court, I should be glad to know of it.

In conclusion, allow me to say that no mode of attacking public corruption is so ill-advised as that of indiscriminate censure. What value can the Judges or will the public attach to the criticisms of a journal, even where they are just, if it attacks with equal severity proceedings which every lawyer knows to be perfectly well warranted by law, and perfectly legitimate in practice?

And, furthermore, in an age which cries out for the prompt execution of justice, and habitually denounces the law's delay, with what reason can the complaint be made, if, the moment such promptness is manifested, a still louder outcry is made against the swiftness and sureness with which the mandates of the law are enforced?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A LAWYER.

Venality in the State Senate—Reply to a Mistaken Charge.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 17th inst., you classify Senators HUMPHREYS and VAN PETTEN as among the venal members of the Senate, and cite as an evidence of their venality the votes they have lately given.

I know, in this case, you do them both injustice, and I think you discourage any attempt on the part of our public representatives to be honest by thus mistaking the record.

I have no doubt that both the Senators I have named entertain a conviction that a railroad in Broadway is a necessity, and not having, by birth or education, imbibed that profound respect for Broadway, as Broadway, which is felt by many of the residents of New-York, they have voted to sanction the construction and operation of a railroad on that great thouroughfare.

But by so doing they are not necessarily to be charged with venality, nor would they be if all the history of legislation were published. In the Committee of the Whole, when the bill was under consideration, Mr. VAN PETTEN moved that the Company be required to carry passengers over any of their lines at a fare not exceeding five cents. This, by the way, is the true way of selling this great right or franchise. The Company should own it who will carry people for the lowest fare. When Mr. VAN PETTEN's motion failed, he then sustained the motion made by Senator FOLGER to sell the franchise to the highest bidder. Does he appear in this to warrant your charge that he was corrupt, or acting from corrupt motives? On the other hand, was he not seeking to secure the greatest good to the greatest number?

Senator HUMPHREYS also sustained the proposition to sell the franchise, and gave notice that when the bill came up for a third reading, where he could call the yeas and nays, he should move to insert a clause requiring that $[illegible] should be paid into the City Treasury for the grant.

That the bill has not already passed the Senate, is probably due almost entirely to the fixed purpose of these two Senators to engraft upon it a provision either to have cheap fare, or a bonus for the franchise.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

The First Moravian Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in the TIMES this morning on the "Opening of the First Moravian Church," corner Lexington-avenue and Thirtieth-street, stating "that this church was started about twenty years ago"—a very considerable error. The Moravian, or United Brethren's Church, was established in this City during the latter half of the eighteenth century, in Fair (now Fulton) street, opposite the North Dutch Church, and numbered among the earliest church erections here.

The first building contained a dwelling in front, and a chapel in the rear, approached by side aisles from the street. The Moravians were pioneer missionaries to this country, when it was mostly a wilderness, inhabited by Indians. At this time there was no proper place for the accommodation of the missionaries on their arrival here from Europe. To supply this want, the property was originally procured and occupied chiefly by them while passing to and fro. In time this grew into the nucleus of a congregation, which was established about the close of the last century. They worshipped on this spot for about fifty years, till the encroachments of business crowded them up town, along with so many other churches. They then located corner Houston and Mott streets. But, after tarrying there a few years, the neighborhood became so undesirable that they sold the property, consisting of a handsome church and parsonage. Owing to the great rise in the value of property in every place deemed suitable, and their means being limited, they were obliged to hold their services in public halls for the past three years, when, finally, they have procured the above-mentioned location, where may the congregation long rest and prosperity revisit them. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the Moravians (so-called) are Episcopalians, claiming a descent, unbroken, from apostolic times. C.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 19, 1869.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Woman's Rights and Spiritualism in the South—New Opera House—The Negro Race—Bad Legislation—New Newspaper—New Books Soon to Appear.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Wednesday, April 14, 1869.

In my last I mentioned the fact that a colored woman had been heard in a speech before the Judiciary Committee of the South Carolina Legislature. The fact is significant of progress—is a representative as well as significant fact, in that it shows us that the old barriers of conservatism and precedent, nowhere ever stronger than in the Palmetto State, are sensibly yielding to the inevitable necessities of the new *régime*.

SPIRITUALISM.

Equally significant and equally representative with the woman's rights innovation is the delivery of the first lecture on Spiritualism ever listened to by a Columbia auditory, on last Sunday evening, the 11th. The lecturer—Mr. PERRY FULLER, of this place—advertised and delivered a lecture upon "Humanity's Final Triumph and Victory over Death," in which he announced himself as a believer in the harmonial or spiritual philosophy. His is the system of belief held by the Andrew-Jackson-Davis school of spiritualists. That which makes this lecture important is the fact that it is the entering wedge for a new ism—is the proof that our public mind is becoming ready for those novel teachings and speculations which have always heretofore been sneered at as silly, shallow and corrupting, throughout the South, and most of all in this State. But here we have a citizen, not a prominent man, to be sure, but one who has resided in this community for thirty years, who boldly announces his belief in those things which the community have never otherwise known than as humbugs of the vilest class, announces his belief in spiritual intercourse through mediums, and broadly denies the inspiration—the plenary inspiration even—of the whole Scriptures, except in so far as all truth is inspired. This is a novelty that warns us to clearly recognize the fact that the new *régime* is now upon us.

AN OPERA HOUSE.

Among the more substantial and far more satisfactory indications of a new *régime* is the announcement that a portion of the burnt front on Main-street is to be built up in a fine opera house, containing an express office and some other offices. The plans are ready, the details fixed upon and the work is expected to commence in a few weeks. This plan comes from the Southern Express Company, which has adopted this method of furthering the interests of the place, in promoting their own, of course. It is also announced that the Company design a similar combined building in Augusta, Ga.; so that this opera house in Columbia appears to be one of several to be built, upon a new plan. What will come of it remains to be seen; but there is no doubt that, if this city is to be rebuilt and stocked with cotton factories—thus bringing a progressive population among us—the idea of the Express Company is an admirable one and will pay.

THE NEGRO RACE.

The total population of South Carolina is now, in round numbers, probably not far from 700,000; of which 400,000 are colored and 300,000 whites. In the course of time—somewhere within ten years, probably less—the majority must pass from the colored to the white race. Immigration will contribute toward this result. The improvidence of the negro and the universal disinclination now in the men to marry and take on themselves the trouble and worry of a family, diminish the increase of the race. But chief among the operating causes that are to numerically subordinate the colored to the white race, is the greater mortality among the negroes. This is demonstrable in several ways; but most unanswerably in the mortuary reports, wherever these are published. These reports in Charleston for the year 1868 exhibit the fact that out of a population of about 40,000 in the city—about half white and half black—there have died 1,208 persons; of these, 818 were colored, and 390 white. That is more than two negroes to one white died last year in Charleston. More exactly it is, one negro in every twenty-four dies annually; while in the same time only one in every fifty-one whites dies. This cause alone—leaving out the increase of the whites by immigration from the North and from Europe, and the failure to increase on the part of the negroes—this cause alone will result in an equality of the two races in twelve years. The vote of the State is about one in seven; that is, about 100,000 votes in all. Of these 60,000 are negroes and 40,000 whites—the majority of negroes being 20,000. The black race is crowding toward the coast, leaving the upper and middle country. This gives the mountain counties already a majority of votes; and this majority must increase on that side of the State. At the next elections, in 1872, it is very probable that the whites will have a majority in the State Senate, which consists of one from each county. The excessive maladministration of the present negro Legislature makes all well-disposed friends of good government hope that the power will soon pass from these ignorant creatures, and tools of white aspirants, and be intrusted to better hands, whatever be the name or principles of the party that is to keep away.

BAD LAWS.

Some of the specific charges of bad legislation consist in citing such acts as "An act to confirm and declare valid the recent election of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston"—a singular law which has a history. There was a regular election of these officers, in which the negro faction was defeated. Senator CORBIN pushed through this act to remedy his failure at the ballot. But the officers elected refused to vacate. Writs both of *quo warranto* and *mandamus* were issued against them; but Judge CARPENTER (Republican) ruled out the former and decided against the latter. Meanwhile the really elected officers hold on. Thus the case stands now. But Senator CORBIN has given notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court. Another objectionable measure is the "Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of peace"—a measure worthy of WENDELL PHILLIPS and his Draconian school—the execution of which might, and probably would, involve bloodshed and a darker and deadlier hatred between the two races. The "armed force" means a force of negroes, and is so universally understood. Of a similar character is the "Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to purchase 2,000 stand of arms of the most approved pattern, with usual complement of ammunition." This also is minatory of the whites, and is in that spirit and result as bad as possible. Peace is not to be reached in this way. Another measure, involving heavy outlay, not yet necessary, and adopted apparently for the purpose of creating offices for their own number, is "An act to provide for the consolidation of the statute laws of the State of South Carolina." The negro from Michigan, named WHIPPER, who is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and is, I believe, the author of the bill, was appointed upon this codifying committee, with a large annual salary, and apparently may continue at the work for ten years. The "Act to organize and govern the militia of the State" also has some highly partisan features. But all this faulty legislation is but a temporary evil, and will be removed when the negro domination passes away, which will be in a few years, doubtless.

NEW NEWSPAPER.

An announcement informs us that the *Southern Guardian*, a daily of several years ago, will be resumed in this city about the first of May. There is now but one daily—the *Phœnix*—published in this place. The *Guardian* expects to strike the spirit of the new *régime*.

LITERATURE IN COLUMBIA.

There are a number of books in press or ready for publication by citizens of Columbia. A series of School Readers is in issue, compiled by Prof. REYNOLDS, of the University of South Carolina. The publishers are DUFFIE & CHAPMAN, booksellers of the place. They announce also a series of School Histories of the several Southern States, of which that of South Carolina, by Mr. DAVIDSON, is nearly ready. Professor ALEXANDER, of the University, also has ready a *History of Longstreet's Army Corps*. It was announced a few days ago. Professor JOSEPH LECONTE has a text book in Chemistry announced by the University Publishing House of New-York. The same house announce as in press a *Natural Philosophy*, by Professor JOHN LECONTE. Dr. LA BORDE's *Physiology for Schools* is expected during the present Summer. BOISE.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Adjournment of Congress—The Case of Georgia Postponed—Popular Feeling—Revival of Enterprise—Conservative and Radical Feud—Another "Unauthorized Draft"—Conflagration at Madison—Augusta Fire Department—Agricultural Tour, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, April 15, 1869.

Since the telegraph announced the adjournment of Congress without having taken any action "in the case of Georgia," every newspaper that has appeared—daily, semi-weekly and weekly—has at least once made the novel and consoling declaration that "we breathe freely." I have no doubt that there are several, yet to come that will repeat it; and from the remarkable concurrence of sentiment on the subject, I think it may be accepted as an undoubted fact that we do breathe freely. Seriously, the fear of a total *bouleversement* of the State Government, and the creation of the thing which Mr. BULLOCK wanted, oppressed the people heavily; and if they groaned under the burden, they now rejoice at being relieved from it, not noisily or exultingly, but calmly though intensely, as one unjustly condemned to death might rejoice at the receipt of a free pardon. There is no disposition to crow or swagger; but the purpose is universally felt and expressed to prove to Congress between now and December that Mr. BULLOCK accused them falsely, and that Georgia, rebel though she was, is now as law-abiding and peaceable a State as any in the Union. This is a good sign. It points peaceward, and will assuredly produce the best results for both North and South.

Fortunately, for some time to come there are no elections to disturb the people or make them think or talk politics. The Congressional election will not take place before November. Mr. BULLOCK having pocketed the bill providing for an election in May, there are no disturbing elements therefore, and there being nothing to aspire about, there are no aspirants, electioneering, stump-speaking, mass meetings, resolutions or wire-pulling. The relations between the races are as harmonious and mutually friendly as can be desired; both whites and blacks are hard at work making money, or trying to make it, and the utter extinction of the professional loafer, the professional politician, has also disappeared.

Since "we breathe freely," a number of public and private enterprises which were suspended while the respiration was oppressed, have been actively commenced. Money, shut up in strong boxes or breeches pockets, to be kept there if reconstruction was to be reconstructed over again *à la* BULLOCK, is now flowing out. Companies to build new cotton and wool factories, to build foundries, to make new railroads, to improve property, to erect hotels, private residences, &c., &c., are springing up in every direction all over the State, and, for the first time in eight or nine years, people experience the pleasant belief that it is safe to invest. Hitherto every one felt that he was in camp, not knowing when the order might come to move, and consequently no one of those who had means thought it safe to put their money where they could not gather it up and march whenever the order came. All arrangements were made, as the banks and brokers say, "on call," and people lived in their trunks. Now there is an assured prospect of stability in government, a cessation of strife and intermeddling, of permanent peace and healthy prosperity; and as all classes feel more hopeful, they are better and more kindly disposed toward each other.

Within a few days I have seen several of what Governor BROWN calls the "orristocracy," between the plow-handles, preparing their cotton land, breaking the ground as it was never broken before, mixing fertilizers as if they were compounding medicines, or from morn till night personally supervising the work done on their farms. They were as cheerful as men could be. They worked hard and they worked well; and one ex-Confederate whom I know very well, whose acquaintance with plows was very limited, "laid off" his land for the cotton rows with the eye and precision of a road-maker. "We are now safe," he remarked. "Nothing but our own folly can put us in danger again; and, if we are prudent and sensible, all the BULLOCKS in creation cannot harm us. Once the North is satisfied that we accept the situation honestly,—that we desire peace and mean peace, that we obey the law and make others obey it, BULLOCK's Secretaries may tell what stories they please about the Kukluxes—nobody will believe them."

The only war or rumor of war of which anything is said now, is the war between the wings or sections of the Radical Party in Georgia. The feud is deadly. The one thinks that his fortunes have been ruined by the bad faith of the other; and the pecuniary disappointment on one side, or the ambition defeated on the other, makes the belligerents, like *Ajax*, pant for "carnage and the groaning of warriors (Radicals) in their death pang." This feud will, however, die out speedily, because nobody cares one straw what BARD thinks of BULLOCK or BULLOCK thinks of BARD; and, as they cannot devour each other, they must kiss and be friends at no distant day.

THE DRAFT BUSINESS AGAIN.

The "unauthorized draft" business is again revived. Treasurer ANGIER has been to New-York, and has learned that Governor BULLOCK has drawn another illegal draft on the Fourth National Bank for $20,000 in favor of the irrepressible KIMBALLS, the opera-capitol builders. Mr. ANGIER has announced the fact by telegraph to Dr. BARD, and of course every newspaper in the State has copied the dispatch with a "few remarks." Poor Mr. BULLOCK is very roughly handled even by persons who found an excuse for the $65,000 drafts for the heating apparatus for the Legislature. With his experience of this Winter, having just escaped impeachment, it is somewhat strange that he should so soon repeat the offense. KIMBALL can have no claims on the Government, and drafts in his favor to be paid out of money of the State must be "unauthorized." I know nothing beyond the telegram, which I presume is genuine, nor do I know whether any of the rumors I hear are true or false. The bitter enemies of BULLOCK insist that he was perfectly confident until the last minute that his Georgia bill would be passed and signed by the President, and that he would "drive the team" himself. It is supposed that in this confidence he drew the $20,000, believing that he could make it all right if the present Legislature were reconstructed out of existence.

HEAVY FIRE.

A terrible conflagration occurred last week at the town of Madison, in Morgan County, a flourishing and pretty place on the Georgia Railroad, about equidistant from this city and Atlanta. All the business part of the town was consumed, large amounts of property destroyed by flames or theft, and but a very small portion of it covered by insurance. Mr. JOSHUA HILL, Senator elect, who resides in Madison, and owns a good deal of property there, has lost heavily, and, I regret to add, was, I am told, not insured at all. It is said that the fire was the work of incendiaries, who committed the crime for the opportunity to steal. Subscriptions are being taken up everywhere to aid the sufferers, of whom there are quite a large number, and a considerable sum has been already raised. The Fire Department at Madison was a very imperfect and inefficient organization. With good engines and prompt firemen the fire could have been easily suppressed. The night was perfectly still and fair.

By the way, talking of engines, the City of Augusta has just bought a new steam fire engine, which was christened the *Georgia* on Tuesday last, and the ceremonies were conducted with much pomp and parade. Great pride is felt here in the fire department, and I believe it is quite just.

COTTON.

I propose in a day or two to set out on my annual tour through the agricultural districts, and let the readers of the TIMES know what is going on in cotton.

For the last three years my estimates of the cotton crop, although ridiculed by both bulls and bears, has proved to be accurate almost to a bale. This year, with the improved culture, renewed stock and machinery, and liberal use of malodorous compounds called fertilizers, I promise myself much pleasure in my round of observation.

I am collecting, and will speedily forward, detailed descriptions of the cotton manufactories *in esse* and *in posse*, and it is my intention to visit the rice-growing regions, if I can obtain a pass which will protect me against being taken for a supposed purchaser of lands now held by negroes, and on which it is unsafe to intrude unaccredited. Recent severe frosts have killed the Georgia peach crop, and seriously injured other fruits and early vegetables. Both last night and the night before we have had frost, or something like it, here, and, according to popular tradition, until "after the full moon in April you may look out for frost." QUONDAM.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

An Interview with a Condemned Wife-Poisoner—He Still Protests His Innocence.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, April 19.

Yesterday, through the kindness of Warden SCANDRETH, of the County Jail, we were permitted to visit the unfortunate colored man, LOUIS LANE, who is to expiate with his life on the gallows, on the 29th instant, the murder of his wife by poison. The poor old man we found occupying a comfortable cell on the first floor, which was remarkably clean and tidy. He sat in a chair as we entered, and quietly arose to receive an introduction, not flattering us very much in the reluctance with which he made the acquaintance. He was very reticent at the outset, and answered questions addressed to him in a cold and ceremonious manner, seldom venturing to say more than no or yes. He expressed himself as feeling well and enjoying a good appetite. He said he was baptized on Sunday last into the Catholic Church by Rev. Father KEAN, who daily attends him in his cell, and that he does not fear to die, feeling fully prepared to meet his God, and having no hope for further life. No clergyman of any other denomination has visited him since his confinement. On being asked whether guilty or not of the crime for which he must die so soon, he answered, without emotion, that he was innocent, and, when requested to impart some information regarding his previous life, promptly replied that he had nothing to say about his history. However, he said he was born in Loudon County, Va., when he did not know, but thought he was about 50 years of age. (His appearance indicates that he is well up in 60.) He was married when a mere boy, and the woman whose life he is charged with taking was his third wife. He has two sons and two daughters living, all of them married.

The old man appears completely broken down, and we should not wonder if he so far wastes away, in anticipation of his awful doom, as to render it necessary to carry him to the scaffold for execution. He grew a shade more lively toward the close of our interview, and occasionally laughed feebly, but he insisted that he had nothing to communicate to the outside world. He said that some kind people had sent him cigars and eatables, which he had enjoyed. As he could not read, he did not want books or papers sent him. He had learned to say his prayers by heart, and in his devotions used a pair of rosary beads presented by his spiritual advisor. He certainly appears to philosophically view his terrible situation, and to be keenly alive to the near approach of death, but whether he will reveal his guilt by open confession, or die with a protestation of innocence on his lips, is a hard matter to anticipate.

LANE is small in stature, and rather dark in color. He has heavy whiskers and mustache, both very gray, but his thick, woolly head shows no mark of age. His countenance is not unpleasing, having small, clear, sparkling eyes, lofty forehead, and finely cut, lips covering a pretty set of well preserved pearly teeth. He correctly uses good English words in conversation, and there is an absence of negroisms peculiar to the Virginian bred colored people. As we were retiring from his cell two Sisters of Charity entered, and the prisoner stepped forward to make them welcome.

One week from next Thursday the wretched man will atone with his life the terrible crime of which he has twice been found guilty. The scaffold on which he will be executed will not be erected before the evening preceding the day of carrying out the dreadful sentence, and it will be constructed on a plan much different from any ever used in this county. The prisoner receives all the attention and consideration possible for Warden SCANDRETH and Assistant Warden SMITH to bestow, and he feels duly grateful and attached to them for their marked kindness.

Suicide of a Lady at Covington, La.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, April 15.

On Monday last the quiet village of Covington was shocked to learn of the death, by her own hand, of Mrs. KATE HEBBES, *née* MCGRATH, which occurred in the following desperate manner: In the morning Mrs. HEBBES attended church; returning, her husband left her in the house and went to attend to his business. She then went into her room, and, taking a pistol which she had borrowed of a neighbor, placed the muzzle at her breast and pulled the trigger, but the cap failed to explode. Undaunted, she now placed the barrel against her left breast, and applying a lighted match to the vent, fired the pistol, the ball passing through her body and coming out at the right side, and the powder setting her clothes on fire. After committing the sad deed, Mrs. HEBBES placed the pistol in her work-basket, about which time the neighbors entered and found her breathing her last. Before dying, the unfortunate lady murmured a few words about her children, of which she leaves several, the youngest one being a baby six months old. The only hypothesis that can be entertained for this rash act on her part is that she was mentally deranged, her husband being an excellent man, who provided bountifully for her. Mrs. HEBBES is well known in Algiers, where she resided during the war.

THE DELAWARE WHIPPING-POST.—The semi-annual legal barbarities in this State commence mildly this year, with the flogging of a single colored man, named JOSEPH GODFREY, at Georgetown, to-day, he having been convicted of petty larceny at the present term of Court in Sussex County. He receives twenty lashes, is to be imprisoned for six months and wear a convict's jacket six months thereafter. The disgusting exhibition will probably be repeated on a larger scale at Georgetown next Saturday, and then it will work its way up through Kent to New-Castle, where, in May, more backs will shrink beneath the cruel lash, to the destruction of manhood and the shame of the State.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, April 17.*

TELEGRAMS.

The Seizure of the Mary Lowell by a Spanish Man-of-War.

Reverdy Johnson Said to Have Demanded an Explanation of Lord Clarendon.

Conflicting Warlike Reports of the Insurrection in Cuba.

The Town of Trinidad Besieged by the Rebel Forces.

Terrific Storms and Floods in the West and Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Seizure of the Brig Mary Lowell—Explanations Demanded.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 20.

It is understood that the American Minister, in accordance with instructions from his Government, to-day made a formal demand on Lord CLARENDON for explanations in relation to the case of the American brig *Mary Lowell*, captured by a Spanish war-frigate, off one of the Bahama Islands while in charge of the British Revenue officials, with the seal of the Revenue Department on her hatches. This fact, taken in connection with the report of an increase of the American fleet in the waters of the West India Islands, creates a sensation in commercial circles, and is likely seriously to affect the Spanish loan now about to be put on the market.

In the House of Lords this morning the bill introduced by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, regulating leases in Ireland, passed to a second reading.

GERMANY.

The Encyclical Letter of the Pope Condemned.

MUNICH, Tuesday, April 20.

During a debate on the Educational Bill in the Bavarian Chambers to-day, the Prime Minister, Prince HOHENLOHE, made a remarkable speech. After protesting against the entrance of any party feeling whatever in the consideration of questions concerning the Church, he proceeded to stigmatise the Encyclical Letter of the Pope as contrary to the spirit of the age and as one of the causes of the differences which have arisen between the Church and the State.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, April 20.

The trouble among the miners at Mons, who had been on a strike for higher wages, is ended, and no further rioting is apprehended. The workmen announce that they are ready to resume work peacefully at a small advance on the prices paid heretofore.

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 20.

A meeting of the Federal Council of the Zollverein has been called for the 28th inst.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Budget Presented to the Cortes.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 20.

Señor FIGUEROLA, the Minister of Finance, presented the annual budget to the Constituent Cortes yesterday afternoon. He proposes to effect a reform in the system of prohibitory duties after a period of six years, by gradually reducing such duties. He recommends that the amount of the floating debt be fixed by law at 600,000,000 reals. The receipts of the Government for the current year are estimated at 2,000,000,000 reals. The Minister proposes that the salt and tobacco monopolies be abolished in 1870.

FRANCE.

Duty on Brandies Exported to the United States.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 20.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, discussion arose concerning the duties on brandies exported to the United States. A reduction of the present rates of duty was suggested, and urged on the ground that such a change would be favorable alike to French commercial and American financial interests.

PARAGUAY.

Release of Paraguayan Prisoners of War.

LISBON, Tuesday, April 20.

The regular mail steamship arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday. The war news was not important. The Paraguayan prisoners of war released by the Allies at Angostura had rejoined President LOPEZ. The Paraguayans had made several very successful raids into the territory held by the Allies.

CUBA.

Success of the Rebels—They Besiege Trinidad—Arms from Nassau Landed for Them—Contradictory Reports.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 20.

The *Diario* announces that the insurgents are closely besieging Trinidad, and have cut off all communication with the town on the land side. Troops have been dispatched from Cienfuegos to relieve Trinidad.

It is rumored that the steamer from Nassau has landed a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the rebels at Puerto Sama, on the northern coast, Eastern Department.

The same paper reports that one thousand insurgents were attacked and defeated by one hundred and fifty volunteers.

Reports continue to be received of the burning of plantations by the rebels. The Aballi estate, near Matanzas, is among those lately destroyed.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 20—Evening.

Letters from Trinidad to merchants here repeat the report that 150 volunteers defeated a considerable body of insurgents near Trinidad. They state that the fight took place within half a league of the town, reduce the number of the insurgents to 800, and add that eight of the latter were killed. The latest news from Trinidad is to the effect that the rebels are evacuating the neighborhood.

A column of 2,000 Spanish troops has arrived at Nuevitas, and will march immediately to attack the rebels in the Puerto Principe region.

It is reported to-day that the insurgent chieftains, VILLANIEL, CASANORA, and JUNCO, with 600 hundred armed followers, have voluntarily surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

A Commission has been appointed by the Captain-General to receive the proceeds of confiscated property, and have commenced to exercise their functions.

MEXICO.

Attempted Revolution in Sinaloa—Great Yield in the Gold Diggings of Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 19.

Late Mazatlan advices represent that the insurgent leader, PALACIO, made a decided failure of his attempt to revolutionize the State of Sinaloa. After his escape from Mazatlan he proceeded immediately to Colima, and succeeded in reducing the garrison. Upon entering the place, and finding no money in the mint, he levied a contribution on the merchants of the city to raise $20,000, but succeeded in getting only $1,000. Not being able to sustain himself there he disappeared, and, it is believed, has gone to Tepic, relying on LOSADO for assistance.

Before PALACIO left Colima he proclaimed in favor of General PLACIDO VEGAS, as Governor of Sinaloa. The proclamation, however, created but little sympathy.

The City of Mazatlan has effected a loan of $20,000 for the purpose of building a hospital.

Everything was quiet in Lower California. LAPAZ has been declared the Commandancia of the military garrison. Two hundred members of the Legislative Assembly of Lower California have been suspended, but, altogether, the number of officers has been increased. The whole Administration has been changed.

The gold diggings recently discovered near Mazatlan had attracted crowds of persons. Considerable gold had been taken out, and one lump worth $1,000 was found.

The miners of San Antonio are doing well.

Kidnappers have appeared in Sinaloa, and the authorities have instituted strong measures against them.

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Terrific Wind and Hail Storms at the West—Buildings Blown Down and Several Persons Killed—Destructive Floods in Canada.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 20.

The damage by the hail-storm yesterday is variously estimated at $20,000 to $100,000; the latter is probably the most correct. The demolition of glass alone is quite fearful. No serious casualties are reported.

A Dubuque dispatch says a tornado passed over the upper portion of the city last evening, destroying a large amount of property, carrying away houses, taking off roofs, &c. A man named KRUSIE was killed and a number of persons were injured. The Iowa Brewery and the Fifth Ward School-house were unroofed. It was the most destructive storm that has ever visited this section.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, April 20.

Last night a terrific hail-storm, accompanied by wind and lightning passed over this city. The Indiana Central Railroad freight depot was blown down and a number of other buildings unroofed. A watchman of the Central depot, named ALLEN MCCUTCHAN, was killed and other employes seriously injured. Rev. DANIEL BALLONA, a Universalist minister, who was passing at the time of the accident and took refuge in the depot, was seriously if not fatally injured. All the telegraph lines in the city were prostrated, but have been repaired and communication is resumed.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 20.

The late heavy rains washed away the embankment on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, between Springfield and Decatur. The mail train running West, this morning, was thrown down the embankment. No information has been received as to whether any one was hurt.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, April 20.

The storm last night did great damage to the houses, fences, forests, &c., south and southeast of this city. Roofs of houses were taken off, walls blown down, and fences and trees prostrated. The storm extended as far as Chattanooga.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, April 20.

The streams in northern New-Hampshire are very high. The upper dam on the Mascoma River at Lebanon Centre was carried away. The loss is estimated at $2,000. Other damage was also done in that vicinity.

At Hartland, Vt., on the Vermont Central Railroad last night, a culvert was washed away, and soon after an express train ran into the opening. LYMAN, the engineer, DOW, the conductor, and RYAN, the fireman, received serious injuries. The last named, it is feared, will not recover. Several passengers were also injured.

MONTREAL, Monday, April 19.

The ice has moved out of the Chateaugay River and Lake St. Louis. The St. Lawrence River rose from thirty feet on Saturday to forty-two feet to-day. The lower part of Griffintown is flooded, and much distress is anticipated.

Notwithstanding the ice in the river remained unmoved, the water decreased considerably until noon to-day, when it again commenced rising, causing apprehensions of a worse flood. The ice has broken up in Lake St. Peter, and will hasten the dislodgement here. Griffintown lies under two or three feet of water. This city has appointed a committee to attend any distress that may arise through the flood. There is still considerable floating ice in the river.

GUELPH, Canada, Tuesday, April 20.

The heavy rain of Sunday night has swollen the River Speed and its tributaries to an unprecedented height. Seven or eight mill dams have been swept away, and the culverts on the leading roads have been destroyed.

DUNDAS, Canada, Tuesday, April 20.

This district of the country is completely inundated, and a large amount of property has been destroyed.

MITCHELL, Canada, Tuesday, April 20.

A terrific rain-storm prevailed here Sunday night. The country in this neighborhood is covered with water. The damage to property is very great.

The Fires in the Nevada Gold Mines Extinguished—Alaska Traders in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 19.

The Crown Point and Kentuck shafts have been opened, and there are no indications of fire. The water has risen nearly up to the 500-feet level, and it will take several days, pumping to overcome it. The explorations so far denote that the actual damage to the mines has been very slight.

The ship *Czarowitch*, belonging to the American-Russian Commercial Company, has arrived from Sitka, having been sent back to this port in charge of a revenue officer, with a cargo of salt which she took hence. As a number of vessels cleared for Alaska with assorted cargoes, intending to trade with the Indians and trappers, much anxiety is felt by the owners as to how they will fare in case they fall into the Collector's hands and become subject to his arbitrary rulings.

Flour quiet and nominal. Wheat inactive; the extreme figures offered for choice are $1 55. Legal Tenders, 75¾. Sailed, ships *Coldstream*, for Liverpool; *Sunrise*, for Callao, and *Albert William*, for Montevideo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Tuesday, April 20.

The proposed change of the officials of the Branch Mint in this city creates an indignation in the business community. Nearly all the principal bankers and business men have united in telegraphing to Washington protesting against any removal of the present efficient officers. The change proposed involves a suspension of the mint operations for several weeks, and will have a damaging effect on financial transactions generally.

The nomination of D. W. CHEESMAN as Sub-Treasurer is regarded unfavorably, and a long protest has been telegraphed to Washington urging his rejection by the Senate.

The case of the ship *Czarowitch*, seized by the Collector of Sitka, has been dismissed by the District Court, and the vessel is allowed to proceed to her destination again.

The people of Sacramento and the Central Pacific Railroad officers are making extensive preparations to celebrate the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

JAMES HEPBURN, a well-known naturalist, died at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, April 16.

Funeral of a Fireman in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

The funeral of the fireman JOHN MCBRIDE, who was killed by the falling of a wall in McClellan-alley, Saturday night, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the Mayor, the President and members of the City Council, the Police and Fire Commissioners, detachments of the Police and Fire Departments, and many citizens. The other disabled firemen remain about as first reported.

AQUILLA JOHNSON, aged 90 years, died yesterday. He served in the defence of Baltimore in 1814.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Maryland State Bible Society was held in Dr. SMITH's Church last night. The total receipts during the past year, from all sources, were $15,620.

General ANDREW DENISON, the new Postmaster of this city, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday.

National Sunday School Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, April 20.

The Executive Committee, of which GEO. H. STUART is Chairman, are completing arrangements for the great National Sunday School Convention to be held at Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst. Rev. Dr. HALL, of New-York, HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other eminent speakers and Sunday School men, will address the Convention during the discussions.

The Butler-Kimberly Case in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Chief-Justice CHASE sitting with Judge GILES, the case of Kimberly against Butler came up. The counsel for the plaintiff are WM. MEADE ADDISON and Hon. R. J. BRENT, and, for the defendant, Hon. CALEB CUSHING and WM. SCHLEY. Argument was had on the construction of the word "arrest" in the Constitution, and the privilege of a member of Congress from arrest. Mr. ADDISON opened the argument and was followed by Mr. CUSHING. Mr. SCHLEY, in consequence of illness, did not argue the case. Mr. BRENT followed Mr. CUSHING. The point this morning was argued on demurrer to the plea in abatement. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court reserved its decision until to-morrow morning, but intimated that the case could go on. A plea of limitation under the act of Congress of 1863, that the cause of action had not accrued within two years before the suit was brought, was next demurred to by the plaintiffs, and, after argument, the demurrer was overruled. The plaintiffs then filed a special replication that the cause of action was not within the description of cases mentioned in the act of Congress. Defendants demurred to this replication. General BUTLER opened the argument on demurrer, and was replied to by Mr. ADDISON. The Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Indian Troubles in Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 20.

A dispatch from Omaha says Generals STONEMAN and SAXTON left for San Francisco to-day. Their commands will follow in a few days. A band of Indians captured the horses of a wagon train, near Fort Laramie, on Friday, and troops have been sent in pursuit.

The Central Pacific Railroad will reach Monument Point with their track to-morrow. The Union Pacific are laying two to three miles of track per day.

The Elections in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 20.

The election for members of the House of Commons took place to-day, and was exciting throughout. Mr. HOWE, President of the Privy Council, was elected by a majority of about 300 over Mr. GOUDGE. The exact figures have not been ascertained.

Death of a Professor in Vassar College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, April 20.

Professor MITCHELL, the mathematician, died at Vassar College late yesterday afternoon from general debility. His remains will be taken to Nantucket to-day. Professor MITCHELL was 70 years of age.

Asylum for the Blind Burned in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, April 20.

The Illinois State Asylum for the Blind, at Jacksonville, was burned this morning. No lives were lost. The furniture, &c., was saved. The loss to the State is about $80,000; no insurance.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 20.—A painter named ISAAC FARDON fell from a ladder yesterday, striking his head against the curbstone, fracturing his skull and receiving fatal injuries. He lived about three hours.

MITCHELL, Canada, April 20.—A fire in the business portion of this town, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $50,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

MADISON, Ind., April 20.—The body of Mr. AUSTIN, of Kentucky, was found in the hollow, below the Turnpike, this morning. He had fallen over an embankment while intoxicated, and had been dead or dying for three weeks.

Mr. MCCLURE BRANHAM, formerly Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, died at his residence at North Madison, at 8 o'clock this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—A row of fourteen dwellings, at the Falls of Schuylkill, near Manayunk, were burned to-day. They were mostly occupied by railroad operatives.

BOSTON, April 20.—DENNIS SULLIVAN was arrested last night for ravishing a young girl in a by-street in South Boston. He was committed without bail.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Chamber of Commerce this morning passed resolutions favoring the bill before the Legislature guaranteeing free trade in money, and appointed a Committee to urge the passage of the same.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—A fire this morning at New-Albany, Ind., destroyed two frame buildings on Main-street, and their contents. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,300.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20.—The Delegate Convention of the Knights of Saint Crispin, of the United States and Canada, was largely attended here to-day. The proceedings were secret, but understood to look to unity of action in the Order. The session was very spirited.

RICHMOND, N. S., April 20.—It is thought that LEVI SCONTS, Anti-Union candidate for member of the House of Commons, will be elected by a very small majority.

A FRAUD FRUSTRATED.

Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies—A Vessel Cleared from New-Orleans with False Papers.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 16.

The Collector of the port, Col. CASEY, acting upon information received from his officers yesterday morning, directed Special Deputy Surveyor CHAS. B. KEITH to seize the American brig *C. C. Colson*, Capt. PRATT, lying at Post No. 16, foot of St. Joseph-street, for attempted violation of the revenue laws, and because it was reported she had on board arms for the revolutionists in Cuba. The seizure was made about 11 o'clock. The brig, a vessel of 300 25-100 tons, arrived here in February last from Messina, and was in March purchased by FRANCIS H. PAGE, a citizen of New-Orleans, for the sum of $14,000, Mr. WADDY THOMSON holding a mortgage upon her for the sum of $15,000. The brig was then advertised for Liverpool, and she was apparently loading with ordinary freight—cotton, staves, moss, cotton seed, &c. All things worked along very smoothly until a President of one of our insurance companies was called upon by Captain GEO. BAKER, who informed him that he had been approached by parties interested in the brig, with the proposition to take command of her and to destroy her at sea, for which service they proposed to give him $5,000. He was astounded by so outrageous a proposition, but, determining upon the course he should pursue, said he would consider the matter. The President, after consulting with numerous insurance friends, advised the Captain to lead the parties on, and without absolutely committing himself, to induce them to believe that he would take command of the vessel. This he did, and it was not long before he was approached by the same parties with the request that he would sign bills of lading for 220 bales of cotton, which had not been placed on the brig. This he declined to do, and they were compelled to procure another man, Captain JULIUS A. PRATT, who was placed temporarily in charge, and who signed the bills of lading, upon which money was realized by purchasing exchange. Things were now brought very rapidly to a crisis; the detectives of the insurance companies reported that but few bales of cotton had gone on board, and these were mostly rubbish, or what is technically termed "moats."

Wednesday the ship was regularly cleared by Captain PRATT, and the following freight appears upon the manifest: 2,400 staves, shipped by C. FASSY; 86 bales of cotton, by JAMES SEYMOUR, and 800 bales cotton, 220 bags cotton seed and 26 bales of moss, by J. C. FORBES. The staves shipped by Mr. FASSY were, it is asserted, the only *bona fide* shipment, and all the rest of the cargo, which actually consists of some eighty bales of moss and two or three hundred bales of rubbish, was made up for the express purpose of defrauding the insurance offices and banks, for it is believed that exchange for the full amount of the supposed value of the cargo, some $115,000, has been already negotiated. Mr. FORBES, who appears prominently in the matter, is the same party who was arrested some time since for an alleged whisky fraud. He is the largest shipper, and suspicion fixes upon him as one of a number who have beyond question banded together for the purpose of carrying just such nice little jobs through.

The papers being obtained they were handed over to Captain GEORGE BAKER, who, it was understood, was to take command of the brig Wednesday night, just previous to her departure. Everything was in readiness that night, and the arrival of the Captain with the vessel's papers was all that was waited for. A steamer was seen to back down near the brig, but soon left her, and as Captain BAKER did not appear, she was unavoidably detained and finally seized, as stated above.

Thus matters stand at present, and as the District-Attorney has been notified of the seizure, he will, of course, take immediate steps in the matter. If a search of the cargo substantiates the charges made by Captain BAKER and the detectives, criminal proceedings will, of course, be instituted against the guilty parties.

The *Colson's* cargo, we learn, was insured in New-York and English offices. One company in New-York had a full line of about $40,000. We have as yet been unable to ascertain in what institutions the exchange was negotiated.

WASHINGTON.

Attack of Senator Ross, of Kansas, on the New Administration.

The Senate Resolved to Adjourn on Thursday.

Another List of Nominations and Confirmations to Office.

No More Nominations to be Made Before the Adjournment.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

In the open session of the Senate this morning, which lasted one hour, there were personal explanations and a spicy speech from Senator Ross, of Kansas, and a discussion and a settlement of the final adjournment of this special Executive Session.

SENATOR ROSS' EXPLANATION.

Mr. Ross caused to be read the Washington dispatch to one of your City contemporaries, which purported to give an account of an interview between the Kansas Senator and President GRANT, in which language neither classic nor elegant, was put into the mouths of both gentlemen. All this Mr. Ross denied to be true. Mr. Ross might have stopped here, but he did not. He made a severe attack on the Administration, in the interest of some of his constituents who have been removed on the sole ground, as he alleged, of personal friendship toward himself. He also quoted the President as saying that the holding of an office by any man for the last year and half was presumptive evidence that he was a Johnson man, from which Mr. Ross drew the inference that this would be sufficient to justify a removal. Mr. POMEROY considerably weakened Mr. Ross' attack by stating, when the latter had taken his seat, that one or two of the men who had been put out were candidates on the Democratic ticket last Fall.

ADJOURNMENT.

After some discussion the day of adjournment was fixed for Thursday next, which probably means Friday.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate spent four hours in Executive Session to-day and confirmed about sixty nominations, and discussed the San Juan Treaty. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS made the principal, and as may be naturally expected, the longest speech on the treaty, which had the effect of postponing action on it to-day. The indications to-night are that the treaty will be either rejected or postponed until next session, the probabilities being on the former side. This and the one with the Sandwich Islands are the two treaties to which Mr. SUMNER referred to-day when the subject of adjournment was under discussion.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Colonel SCHIEBER, in whose case there was a warm contest, was confirmed Secretary of Montana Territory, and H. D. BARRAN was also confirmed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS.

The last list of nominations that will go to the Senate during the present session, was sent in to-day. It comprised some sixty names, of whom more than two-thirds were Postmasters and revenue officers. The most important names in the list were DAVID A. NUNN, Ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, as Minister to Ecuador, and Dr. RIOLTE, heretofore nominated minister to Costa Rica, is now transferred to Nicaragua. JAMES L. FOLEY, of Kentucky, was nominated Secretary of Legation at Madrid, and JAS. ST. CLAIR BOOL, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation to Mexico. The only important Postmasters were JAMES KELLY, reappointed at New-York, and MORGAN L. FRANKLIN for Albany.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The list of appointments for the Indian service has not yet been determined on to a sufficient extent to permit the names to be sent to the Senate prior to the adjournment. The appointments will therefore be made hereafter under mature and deliberate consideration.

KLEPTOMANIA.

The curious case of kleptomania, or petty thieving, which has just been detected in a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, who had been nominated and confirmed as Consul to Leghorn, has received prompt attention here. The President to-day removed the new appointee, and nominated another man.

NOMINATIONS DISAPPROVED.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at its meeting this morning, had an extended discussion on some of the diplomatic appointments. Finally it was resolved to report against the confirmation of Mr. PILE as Minister to Brazil, and of Mr. CARLISLE as Minister to Sweden. The unfavorable report of the Committee will, in all probability, be sufficient to secure their rejection. Mr. J. A. JONES, who has been nominated for the Belgian Mission, will be reported on favorably to-morrow.

ADMIRAL PORTER.

It is reported to-night that Admiral PORTER wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy to-day asking to be relieved from duty at the Navy Department, to which request Secretary BORIE declined to accede. Admiral PORTER is said to have been influenced in this action by the desire to save Mr. BORIE from any share in unpopularity which attaches to some of the measures which the Admiral deems it necessary to carry out in order to promote the greater efficiency of the Department.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of internal revenue from July 1, 1868, to the 18th inst., were $112,000,000. The ordinary receipts for the next seventy days, the remainder of the fiscal year, will probably average $12,000,000 per month, or a total of $28,000,000. To be added to this are the receipts from special taxes, which fall due May 1. Also the income tax, a large portion of which will be collected during the present fiscal year. This will cause the receipts from internal revenue to approximate $160,000,000 to $170,000,000 for the present fiscal year; even more than verifying the estimates of Commissioner WELLS. The receipts from distilled spirits for the first six months of the present fiscal year were about $20,000,000, against $9,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The receipts from this source for the past three months are considerably in excess of the receipts for the first three months of the first half of the present fiscal year; so that there is little doubt that the receipts from this source for the year will reach $40,000,000, against $18,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1868.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE.

General BURBRIDGE has not yet escaped from his difficulties. To-day he had a hearing before Judge WYLIE, at 3:00 P. M., Messrs. WALTER D. DAVIDGE and Judge PENNIPACKER, of Kentucky, appearing as his counsel. In answer to a question from Judge WYLIE, General BURBRIDGE stated that he was a native of Kentucky; had not been in Missouri for a year, and then only remained eight days. Judge WYLIE said he did not know what else he could do in the premises other than to remit the prisoner to the custody of the officer, to be taken to Missouri. Mr. DAVIDGE stated to the Court that he desired time to look into this matter. He had only just been retained in the case, and was not informed in regard to it. Judge WYLIE said in view of these facts he would continue the case until 3 o'clock to-morrow, taking General BURBRIDGE's own recognizance in the sum of $500 for his appearance at that time.

BROKERS' TAX CASE.

The Wall-street brokers' tax case was argued to-day before Commissioner DELANO and Solicitor SMITH, of the Revenue Department. A deputation of the Stock Exchange appeared, accompanied by counsel, and stated their case forcibly and at length. Ex-Assessor WEBSTER appeared for the Government, and aided materially in putting the case in a plain light before the officers who are to make the decision. No decision will be made for some time, but the preponderance of opinion seems to be that the brokers will have to pay until the Courts decide otherwise.

RECEPTIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Now that the pressure of office-seekers at the White House has almost ceased, the President will hereafter admit the public to interviews at any hour between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M., except upon Cabinet days, Tuesdays and Fridays, when the doors will be closed at noon.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. GRANT's reception this afternoon was largely attended despite the unfavorable weather. She was assisted by Mrs. Senator COLE and Mrs. Senator WILSON. Several prominent army and navy officers escorted ladies to the reception.

VIRGINIAN DELEGATION.

The President will give an audience to a number of Virginians, headed by Governor WELLS, on Friday next, when it is supposed some suggestion will be made as to the time of holding an election.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, to be Minister to Ecuador.

C. N. Riote, of Texas, Minister to Nicaragua.

James W. Bool, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Mexico.

Charles P. Morrill, of Maine, Consul at Verviers, Belgium.

Aaron Seely, of New-York, Consul at Hesse Darmstadt.

F. S. Richards, of Tennessee, Consul at Leeds.

Charles B. Branscomb, of Missouri, Consul at Manchester.

Jay T. Howard, Consul at Leghorn.

James L. Foley, of Kentucky, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Thomas Ong, Local Appraiser at New-Orleans.

Adam E. King, Local Appraiser at Baltimore.

George A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Sixth District.

Lewis M. Bursen, of Indiana, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana.

Hutton Richardson, of Maryland, Attorney for Montana.

John P. Southworth, Attorney for Alabama.

George R. Maxwell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs at New-Mexico.

Postmasters.

A. W. Caldwell, Rome, Ga.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield, N. J.; William M. Councell, Easton, Md.; Henry H. Shaw, Tarboro, N. C.; Richard Plummer, Newburyport, Mass.; H. C. Johnson, Vergennes, Vt.; Robert Blair, Tuscaloosa Court-house, Ala.; Robert Erwin, New-Milford, Conn.; William H. Haile, Hinsdale, N. H.; John R. Miller, Peterboro, N. H.; John S. Scibberd, Bloomington, Ill.; Robert J. Adams, Pontiac, Ill.; Miriam A. Leeds, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Robert A. Dennison, Warren, Penn.; Franklin M. Eastman, Butler, Penn.; William Keck, Greenville, Penn.; James McKean, Mercer, Penn.; Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Penn.; John H. Tierney, Clinton, Iowa; W. S. Leishure, Grinnell, Iowa; James U. Morris, Abbia, Ohio; James R. Hartsock, Iowa City, Iowa; William M. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Iowa; John M. Lewis, Boonville, N. Y.; George B. Cannon, Delhi, N. Y.; James Kelly, New-York City; Morgan L. Filkins, Albany, N. Y.; J. H. Orcutt, Northville, Vt.; Lucian Lord, Arthol Depot, Mass.; Ebenezer B. Sadler, Sandusky, Ohio; L. R. Hall, Meriden, Conn.; W. O. Bigelow, Annapolis, Md.; W. Wallis Bull, West Meriden, Conn.; William P. Wheeland, Milton, Penn.; W. R. Mattison, Newton, N. J.; Daniel Sinclair, Wenona, Minn.; George R. Fleming, Charlotte, Mich.

Collectors of Customs.

Alexander C. Davis, at Beaufort, N. C.

Thomas P. Robb, at Savannah, Ga.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Francis S. Rew, Twenty-eighth District of New-York.

Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Joseph Brooks, Second District of Arkansas.

Appraisers of Merchandise.

Thomas McElrath, at New-York, (reappointed.)

Thomas Lynne, Assistant Assessor at New-Orleans.

Henry J. Sampson, Assistant Appraiser at New-Orleans.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following nominations:

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

James Purcell, for the Sixth District of Ohio.

Josiah Andrews, Second Michigan.

Samuel H. Herst, Twelfth Ohio.

William H. H. Stowell, Fourth Virginia.

Rush Burgess, Third Virginia.

R. R. Cromley, Thirty-first New-York.

John R. Bristenback, Sixth Pennsylvania.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Julius S. Barber, Second District of Michigan.

F. W. Haskell, Fourth Virginia.

C. P. Vedder, Thirty-first New-York.

Edward L. Pitts, Twenty-eighth New-York.

Edward Rube, Sixth Pennsylvania.

F. W. Sparling, Fifth Tennessee.

William H. Whitehead, Second Georgia.

Miscellaneous.

H. B. Barron to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Isham Reaves, of Nebraska, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

Wm. H. Smyth to be United States Marshal of the District of Georgia.

Consuls.

M. M. Delano, of Colorado, to be Consul at Foochow.

Oscar Malmors, of Minnesota, at Winnepeg, British North America.

Henri Erni, of Tennessee, at Basle, Switzerland.

Julius A. Skelton, of Louisiana, at Mexico.

James Pollock to be Director of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Wiley S. Scribner, of Montana, to be Secretary of Montana Territory.

Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, to be Minister Resident at Switzerland.

Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire, to be Naval Officer for Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

Postmasters.

James James, at Hazleton, Penn.; Benj. F. Barney, Hamilton, N. Y.; Joseph M. Cornell, Albion, N. Y.; Eliza J. Graves, Onalga, Ill.; Henry Harris, Ashtabula, Ohio; Henry Lesher, Fremont, Ohio; Robert Peepert, Bethlehem, Penn.; John A. Bills, Benton, Iowa; Chas. W. Coe, Anomosa, Iowa; H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va.; Jno. W. Crosby, Milford, N. H.; G. M. L. Johnson, Huntsville, Ala.; Mrs. Kesia B. Johnson, Leavenworth City, Kansas; James L. Mingle, Easton, Penn.; David W. Noyles, New-Albany, Ind.

NOMINATIONS CLASSIFIED BY STATES.

An official list of Executive, Territorial and foreign nominations sent to the Senate since the 4th of March last, classified by States, has been prepared up to yesterday, from which the following facts appear:

Alabama—Governor of New-Mexico and Auditor of the Treasury, 2.

Arizona—Secretary of Arizona, 1.

Arkansas—One Minister Resident and one Consul, 2.

California—Three Consuls, 3.

Colorado—One Governor, one Consul, and a Secretary of that Territory, 3.

Connecticut—Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary of Wyoming, and three Consuls, 5.

District of Columbia—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and two Consuls, 4.

Delaware—Minister Resident, 1.

Illinois—Minister Plenipotentiary, two Ministers resident, seven Consuls, Secretary of War and Second Assistant Postmaster-General, 12.

Indiana—Minister Plenipotentiary, Governor, Surveyor-General and three Consuls, 6.

Iowa—Minister resident, three Consuls, Secretary of Dakotah, Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, 6.

Kansas—Consuls two, 2.

Kentucky—Commissioner on the part of the United States under the Convention with Mexico, July 4, 1868.

Louisiana—Minister Resident and Consul, 2.

Maine—Consuls five, 5.

Maryland—Minister Resident, Post-Master-General, 2.

Massachusetts—Attorney-General, Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to England, two Consuls, 5.

Michigan—Two Ministers Resident, three Consuls, 5.

Minnesota—Minister Resident and three Consuls, 4.

Missouri—Minister Plenipotentiary, two consuls, 3.

Montana—Secretary of the Territory, 1.

Nebraska—Surveyor-General, 1.

Nevada—Minister, Governor, Consul, Secretary of the Territory, 4.

New-Hampshire—Consuls, 2.

New-Jersey—Consuls, 3.

New-York—Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, Consul-General, Surveyor-General, Minister Extraordinary, 12 Consuls, Commissioner of Patents, 18.

North Carolina—Consuls, 2.

Ohio—Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Secretary of Washington Territory, two Governors, two Ministers Resident, six Consuls—14.

Oregon—Consul, 1.

Pennsylvania—Minister, nine Consuls, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of New-Mexico, two Secretaries of Legation and Minister Resident, 15.

South Carolina—Consuls, 2.

Texas—Minister Resident and Consul, 2.

Tennessee—Consul, 1.

Utah—Consul, 1.

Vermont—Consul, 1.

Virginia—Consul, 1.

Washington Territory—The Governor of same.

West Virginia—Minister Resident and Consul, 2.

Wisconsin—Minister Resident, two Surveyor-Generals, two Consuls, 5.

No States are designated in the original messages transmitting the following nominations: E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury; H. D. Barrow, Wisconsin, Fifth Auditor; A. H. Markland, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Adam Badeau, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London; Telsman C. Jutting, Consul at Maracaibo; Clifton J. True, Consul at St. Thomas; Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Reader W. Clark, of Ohio, Third Auditor; George Earle, Maryland, First Assistant Postmaster-General; John W. Douglass, Pennsylvania, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue; John Allison, Pennsylvania, Register of Treasury; O. M. Long, Consul at Panama.

A careful examination of the original messages shows that in making nominations the Attorney-General usually omits the name of the State in which the person nominated resides; and that in making nominations for positions in the Territories the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior also frequently omitted the name of the State. The compiler, therefore, says the list submitted to the Senate is very incomplete so far as Territorial appointments are concerned. In the nominations of foreign positions the names of those withdrawn have been omitted.

INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The new organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which has been under consideration by the Commissioner and his assistants, went into effect to-day. The various branches of the office are divided into three prominent divisions. The first division, under the direction of Solicitor SMITH, will be known as the Law Division, and will have charge of reports, records and dockets of suits and proceedings in internal revenue cases; the examination of alleged frauds and infractions of laws, and the reports of Supervisors and Detectives; also all questions relating to legacies, succession incomes, salary, dividends and special taxes, and the stamping of deeds and other instruments of writing, and in general, of all legal questions arising out of the administration of the Bureau, not especially assigned by law to other officers. This division is subdivided into three sections, embracing in detail what is given in the above general statement. In it is also included the charge of tobacco not in bonds.

The second division relates to books and accounts of the office, and is under the charge of Second Deputy GEORGE PARNELL, assisted by CHARLES A. PELL. The duties are the administrative examination of all money accounts of Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Collectors, Supervisors, Surveyors of Distilleries, and miscellaneous accounts arising under the general and special appropriations for this branch of the service; the examination and action upon estimates of funds required by disbursing agents; the general book-keeping of the office, and the issue of the various kinds of stamps for payment of taxes, with the preparation of statistics. This division is subdivided into four sections.

The Third Division will be under the charge of the Third Deputy, who has not yet been appointed, assisted by S. M. WILCOX, and has charge of all matters relative to the tax on distilled spirits and tobacco in bond, together with the care of the general files of the office. This division is subdivided into three sections.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS, under the new organization, is charged with all records concerning appointments, the office mails, and is general executive officer under the immediate direction of the Commissioner.

WILLIAM P. SHERMAN is general supervisor of the Bureau. His duties will embrace a daily inspection of the practical operations of the Bureau in detail. Future operations of the Internal Revenue Department will be conducted under the above organization, which the chief officials of that office consider as placing them in excellent working order.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 20.

The Senate met at noon, and, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Ross obtained the floor and spoke as follows:

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. PRESIDENT: I have never but once, heretofore, taken occasion to occupy the attention of the Senate with a personal explanation. Probably no man who has ever filled a seat here has had more frequent and ample provocation to thus occupy the time of this body, but I have studiously forborne, with the exception of the occasion above alluded to, to thus trespass upon its valuable time. As a general rule it is safe to intrust to our constituents our personal vindication for acts done here. The circumstance, however, to which I am about to allude is—one of the current versions, which impugns, not my personal integrity, but my sense of official propriety and public decorum, and it is related as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New-York *Herald* of the 13th inst. I will ask the Clerk to do me the favor to read the passage. It was read, and Mr. Ross continued as follows: I trust, Mr. President, that it is not necessary for me to assure the Senate, in which I have had the honor of occupying a seat for now nearly three years, that the statements contained in this extract are grossly incorrect and slanderous, not only in regard to myself, but also in regard to the distinguished gentleman who is now the Executive of the nation. I have definitely ascertained that this statement, and others of a still more outrageous nature, were promptly dispatched throughout the country, and especially to my own State, for the basest personal purposes, prompted by parties interested in manufacturing public opinion against myself, who were witnesses to that interview and knew that these statements were false. It is not on my own account solely that I make this explanation. I have too long borne the shafts of a malignant public criticism, and have too recently seen them fall harmless at my feet, disregarded by the people of my State, who know me best, to feel that these statements require even a private denial from me; but, Sir, the Chief Magistrate of the nation is here represented as forgetting the dignity of his position and the courtesy which is due to a member of the Senate, and as having indulged in expressions of passion and resentment unbecoming a gentleman in his capacity. In simple justice to him, as the head of the nation, I feel it to be my duty to say that on the occasion referred to, no words inconsistent with the strictest rules of propriety and decorum found utterance from either of the parties to that interview. It is due to myself, also, to say that that interview was sought by me, not for the purpose, as is alleged, of importuning the President for the appointment of this or that man to official position. I have not yet approached him for that purpose, and have no design, at present at least, of so doing. I did, however, seek that interview for the purpose of protesting against the sweeping changes which were being made in the officials of my State, whereby men who were among the best Republicans and the honest soldiers in that State were being removed for no assignable cause, and an entirely different class of men installed in their places. During the interview I was astonished and pained to hear from the lips of the President the assertion that where any man had held office during the past year and a half, it was presumptive evidence that he was a Johnson man. I repeat that I was astonished and pained by this remarkable declaration, for it plainly said that, notwithstanding the fact that fully one-half the offices of the country were filled by earnest and active Radical Republicans and soldiers, the President's warmest political friends and supporters, they must go, to give place to the hordes of bargaining politicians and place-hunters who for the past few weeks have blocked the halls and swarmed in the avenues of the Capitol. We have in Kansas not less than thirty thousands soldiers, fully three-fifths of the whole number of her votes. They represent largely the intelligence, education and enterprise of the State. During the last year and a half our Federal offices have been largely filled by them. The balance of those appointments have been from the civic walks, and nearly all of both classes have been earnest Radicals, leaders of public opinion and friends and supporters of the present Administration, and appointed, moreover, in nearly every instance upon the recommendation of the united Congressional delegation of the State. During no preceding two years of the history of Kansas have these positions been more ably, faithfully and fittingly filled in every respect, if, indeed, all the requirements of fitness have ever before been so fully answered. Yet in the face of this undeniable fact, and of the oft-repeated declaration of the President that change in the offices of the country should be made only for cause, a portion of the delegation of that State has demanded, and the President has conceded, their summary dismissal, on the mere charge of want of fealty to the Republican Party, which charge, in many instances, those making it knew to be false and slanderous. Nor is this all. Scarcely a man has been appointed to these positions from the ranks of that great army of heroes who so largely represented the manhood of that State, and who went out with their lives in their hands to endure hunger and fatigue and cold and heat, that we might sit here as the representatives of the country saved. But, in their stead, we have appointed over us skulkers in time of danger, and men notoriously unfit for any public trust. In one instance a gallant soldier, eminently qualified for the position he held, and who will go a cripple to his grave, is displaced by a man who not only enjoyed the security of his fireside during the war, but is known to have been a pro-slavery sympathizer during the Border-ruffian disturbances of the Territory. In another, a soldier is displaced by a mere camp-follower, who made it his occupation during the war to plunder the Government at every turn and, fill his own purse with the ill-gotten gains of stolen beef. In still another, a brave and gallant soldier as ever drew a blade, who entered the army a private and won his epaulets with his sword, is displaced by a man whose only recommendation in the eyes of those to whom he owes his appointment is his personal hostility to and defamation of myself. This consideration, in fact, will apply to nearly every appointment that has yet been made in my State. The acknowledged military services and past faithful political and official records of the incumbents all go for nothing when weighed against that paramount, and all essential qualification of having been my persistent and fierce calumniator, and the fiercer the better in the estimation of those who are the new-found patrons of those appointees. The faithful, intelligent and influential Radical Republicans be he soldier or civilian, may go back to his law, his farm, or his shop. This Administration has no use for his services, however valuable they may have been, if he has held office during the last year and a half, and has not had the sagacity to ward off the coming storm by a timely and wholesome personal denunciation of myself. It was not sufficient that these gentlemen should openly everywhere and decisively dissent from the policy of President JOHNSON and from the course which I thought best to pursue when I believed that the Republican Party was hastening to its own and the country's destruction; but having failed to burrow into the deeps of slander and personal vituperation, it counts for nothing and they must go. The soldier may look back with proud satisfaction upon the record of his four years of gallant service. He may recall the bloody scenes of that history, "all of which he saw and part of which he was," and count the nights and days of hunger and toil and of mortal danger, cheerfully borne in behalf of the land he loves. He may think of a limb left upon the field of battle, a memento of his courage and his faith in his country's cause. He may contemplate with such hope and consolation as he can the dismal future through which he is condemned to pass, a useless cripple, or his body cicatrized with wounds. It all counts nothing if he has been so imprudent as to accept a favor from me, his friend and fellow soldier, when I had it in my power to serve him. This Administration has no use for him, no matter what his military or political record; no matter how faithfully he may have served his country in the sanguinary contests of the field, and his party in that great civil engagement which elevated to the Presidency the great Captain of the age, which put an end to strife and gathered in the fruits of the glorious victory in the field, if he has held office during the last year and a half. That fact is presumptive evidence that he is a JOHNSON man, and he must go.

Mr. President, during my term of service here I have sought a recognition of the claims of my fellow soldiers to public honor and station, and by my aid many have been appointed to offices which they have filled honestly and well. The fact that Mr. JOHNSON did himself the honor to appoint them, though they nearly all were and are Republicans, and the further fact that they are my friends, is not a sufficient ground for their removal by a Republican President, himself a soldier. If he ostracises them from personal pique, or to gratify the animosity of others, he does no honor to himself and no service to the country, and I as their friend and comrade will not stand by and acquiesce in it from any consideration of personal interest or hope of executive favor. These men are among the country's heroes. The President, with the consent of the Senate, may take from them the petty offices by which they hoped to eke out a subsistence until the grave shall close over the last of their fast diminishing number; but he cannot take from them the right of recognition and favor because of their services, nor their right to vindicate that right by their and their children's ballots; and any administration which degrades that right to or below the level of mere party or personal claims will be taught its folly by these ballots.

Mr. President, for twenty years it has been my pleasure, though not my profit, to belong to that advanced corps of politicians now known as Radical Republicans. No man joined with more earnest zeal and hopefulness in urging upon the Republican Party, long before the assembling of its general convention, the nomination of the distinguished chief who is now our National Executive. No man looked forward with more painful apprehension to the possible success of his rival candidate. No man more clearly foresaw than I that in the then disturbed relations of the Republican Party the name of General GRANT would be to us a "pillar of fire," which would lead us to victory and save the country from impending disaster. I so thought then, and I so think now. He is now the President, and the country is saved; and I think I may say without fear of contradiction by the judgment of the near future, that no man endured as much as I from the revilings and maledictions of disappointed partisans to secure that result. But I have no regrets, but rather gratulation, that it was so. We had fallen upon evil times when none but a great master-mind in the Executive Chair, such as I hoped and believed his would prove to be, could extricate us from the toils into which incompetent and malicious intents had drawn us. That hope and belief, though somewhat shaken by recent developments, is not destroyed. I expect to sustain the Administration and the party which it represents with becoming zeal, and with such ability as I possess, because I yet have faith in their wisdom and their justice. But the support which I have given to my party, or to its acknowledged or official leaders, has never and shall never be a blind interest or subservient support. I have obeyed my convictions of duty heretofore, and I shall do so henceforth. A combination of my colleagues from Kansas in Congress has been formed to drive me from political life, because I have dared to defy the dictation of party when I believed that other objects than the country's good were sought to be subserved thereby; and I fear the President has been deceived into giving that combination his powerful aid. Hence the sweeping and unjust removals from office of soldiers, chiefly Republicans, and soldiers threatened, or their removals accomplished, merely because they are my friends, and as an important part of that party machinery which is being used for my destruction.

Mr. President, I neither court nor shun that contest. I have faced many a danger before without loss of name or self-respect, or the good opinion of those whose judgment I regard. I will not cry for quarter, or lick the feet of power, or abate one jot of heart or hope, however fierce the attacks upon me. I will support the Administration just so long as it commands my confidence as a representative of the free principles I have sustained from boyhood through evil and through good report. Whether the Administration goes right or wrong I will adhere to the great patriotic Republican Party, in station or out of station, so long as it adheres to its lifelong championship of freedom and equal rights to all, and I will criticize and oppose all acts of the Administration, or the party, which I believe to be unjust to my comrades and friends, or destructive of the interests of the country to which I gave my first allegiance.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, briefly replied to his colleague, saying he was well satisfied with the President and the Administration. He saw nothing to complain of and nothing to censure, either in the President or the Administration, as to appointments in his State. There had been some removals ready to be sustained by the people of Kansas. Two of those referred to by his colleague acted against the Republicans, and ran as candidates for office last year on the Democratic ticket. The change was demanded by the Republicans of the State. He thought that this was the "head and front of the offending." He knew nothing about the personal difference between his colleague and the President. As for himself, he thought everything was going on well. He was well satisfied that the people of Kansas were satisfied with the result.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up his resolution fixing a day for the adjournment of the Senate *sine die*.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the fixing of a day. He understood that a large number of nominations would be sent in this afternoon. Under the rules they must be referred to Committees to be read the next day; that under the rules they must lie over another day. So, unless by unanimous consent, they could not be considered until Thursday. Meantime there are other things which will require the attention of the Senate. Two important treaties are pending, one of them of interest to the Pacific coast. He would ask Senators from that section if they were willing to defeat action upon them by voting for a premature adjournment. He moved to go into Executive Session.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the sooner they fixed the day of adjournment the sooner they would dispose of all the business before them. Instead of indulging in argument it were better to work. The nominations to come in would be, he was informed, very few. It was true they had two treaties pending. How far action had been taken on them it was not for him to say.

Mr. SUMNER replied: When the Senate finished its business it could vote to adjourn; therefore, the business not being finished, the proposition of his friend from Vermont was premature.

The Senate voted on Mr. SUMNER's motion to go into Executive Session, and disagreed to it, by—yeas 26, nays 31.

Mr. EDMUNDS then modified his resolution to fix the day of adjournment for Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. POMEROY suggested Friday, as some appointments in his State in connection with the Indian affairs, had yet to come in.

Mr. MORRILL understood that all the nominations would come in to-day. He was satisfied that all the nominations could be confirmed and the treaties ratified in three hours.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was no necessity for fixing the exact hour of adjournment, because they could not say whether they would be able to do so at that time. Some of the nominations may be rejected, and, in that case, other nominations will be made. He moved a modification of the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns on Thursday next, it adjourn to meet without day.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the effect of the modification was the same as the original resolution, because they could adjourn by Thursday afternoon.

Mr. CONKLING was at a loss to know what difference there was between the two propositions. It was every moment in order to extend the time one or two hours, and during his brief public service he had heard such motions made four or five times in a single day.

The resolution of Mr. FESSENDEN was agreed to by a vote of yeas 32 to nays 24.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Grain Defalcation—A Special Committee Examining the Books of the Firm.

Nothing has transpired tending to indicate the whereabouts of Mr. Wm. E. Peck, the defaulting warehouseman. The opinion now very generally prevails, however, that he has not gone to Europe, as was at first supposed, but that he is stopping with some of his relatives or friends, either in this City or in New-Jersey, in which State he resided, awaiting the time when a compromise of the questions involved will enable him to make his appearance with safety. On Monday evening the gentlemen interested in the stock of grain now stored in the large warehouse at the foot of Degraw-street, Brooklyn, held a meeting for the purpose of adopting measures whereby they might be enabled to remove their property, all of which is now in the possession of Sheriff Campbell, in accordance with the injunction order issued by Judge Gilbert, restraining the transfer thereof until a judicial decision is had concerning the matters at issue. The result of the conference was the appointment of a committee to examine the books of the warehousing firm, and to determine how much grain there now is in store, and to what parties it belongs. The gentlemen so appointed are John W. Mott, President of the United States Warehouse Co.; J. P. Wallace, President of the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Co.; D. T. Albertson, of the firm of Darling, Albertson & Ross; George Wade, of the firm of Wade & Estt; A. E. Orr, of the firm of David Dows & Co., and F. H. Abbott, of the firm of F. H. Abbott & Co. When these gentlemen shall have ascertained what amounts of grain are stowed in the warehouse, and who are the respective owners of the same, application will be made to permit the removal of such quantities as are not subject to the order of the United States Warehouse Company, in whose behalf the injunction was issued. Sheriff Campbell took possession of the books of the firm at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and transferred them to his office, in the Brooklyn Court-house, whither the gentlemen of the Committee proceeded, and began their investigation. It is anticipated that the owners of the grain in store will be allowed to remove their property as soon as this Committee shall have reported to Judge Gilbert the result of their examination, which will probably be to-morrow. In order to facilitate the investigation, all persons holding receipts for grain stored by Parker & Peck are requested to send the same to Mr. John W. Mott, No. 7 State-street, Chairman of the Committee.

Alleged Fraudulent Practices—Adroit Operations in Sewing-Machines.

Derlissa Hunter, of No. 19 East Twenty-seventh-street, made an affidavit yesterday before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, whereby it appears that she was in the habit of trading with one George W. Brown for sewing-machine needles and other articles, and that thereby a business intimacy had been established between them. Finally Brown persuaded her that her Wheeler & Wilson machine was inferior to the Howe, of which he claimed to be the agent, and induced her to trade with him for one of the latter, the bargain being that she was to give him the old machine and $35. The transaction was consummated on this basis, but very shortly after Brown had disappeared with her machine and money, one Mr. Fuller, of No. 597 Sixth-avenue, appeared as a claimant for the Howe machine which Brown had left her. The explanation of Fuller was that Brown had obtained the machine from him by pretence that Mrs. Hunter was a cash customer for it at $65, and Brown not having made any return of the matter Fuller had called to demand the money or the machine. Mrs. Hunter could not pay for it, and consequently was obliged to surrender it, and by the adroit wickedness of Brown was swindled out of $35 and a machine in good order.

The second achievement of Brown was of a bolder order, and is fully set forth in the complaint of Sarah Moorehead, of No. 342 Eighth-avenue. She states that he called on her, saying that he was Mr. Fuller, doing business at No. 597 Sixth-avenue, as agent for the Howe sewing-machine, but that he earnestly desired a Wheeler & Wilson for the use of his wife, and as the firm would not sell him one in consequence of his agency for the rival house, he desired Mrs. Moorehead to accommodate him by making the purchase, for which, of course, he would furnish the money. She finally consented, and they visited the warerooms at No. 625 Broadway, where a machine valued at $75 was selected, and was ordered to be sent to the residence of Brown, *alias* Fuller, No. 192 Seventh-street. At this juncture Brown made the unpleasant discovery that he had left his pocket-book at his store, and Mrs. Moorehead, accommodating to the last, paid $55 and the machine was delivered. Brown was profuse in his thanks, and declared he would immediately call and repay her. It is alleged that he paid the cartman the $20 remaining due on the machine, but the agency of Mrs. Moorehead in the transaction and the money she had paid slipped from his memory, and she soon discovered that she had been duped.

Brown denied his guilt, and as is usual in cases of this character, he was committed for examination on both charges.

Suicide by a Druggist in Consequence of Intemperance.

The suicidal mania is still rampant in this City, another instance of self-destruction having occurred yesterday, the rum bottle in this instance having led a human being to an untimely death through temporary insanity and continued wretchedness. It appears that an Englishman named James Walker, about 50 years of age, opened a drug store in Brooklyn some three or four years ago, and was in the way of doing a prosperous business, when his appetite for strong drink overcame his better judgment, so that like many a drunkard before him, Walker neglected his store, and his customers, losing all faith in him, left him, and sought their drugs where a cool head and steady hand could be found. His business prospects becoming clouded, Walker proceeded still lower on the stage of dissipation, and became so prostrated by the evil effects of liquor that he was sent to the Inebriate Asylum in Brooklyn, where he remained some time, and was finally discharged in apparent good health and the possession of all his faculties.

During the past few weeks Walker had frequently dropped into the drug store of Dr. R. R. Wilson, at the corner of James and New Chambers streets, and was occasionally left in charge by the proprietor while absent on business. On Monday night Walker called on Dr. Wilson, and remarking that he had been drinking too much gin, asked leave to remain in the store all night. The request was granted, and Walker stretched himself upon a sofa in the office, and was left in charge, Walker promising to open the store in the morning and wait for the doctor.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Wilson came down town, and was surprised to find the store still closed and secured. He immediately effected an entrance, and discovered Walker lying on the sofa, quite dead. The Police notified Coroner Schirmer, who despatched his deputy, Dr. Cushman, to the scene, when the remains were removed to the Morgue for *post-mortem* examination. On searching the clothing of the deceased Dr. Cushman found a number of letters of recommendation, some private papers, cards and a small amount of money. As the deceased had been in the habit of taking morphine, it is supposed that, disgusted with the life he was leading, he had increased the usual dose of the narcotic drug, and so drifted away on the waves of eternity. The relatives of Walker are all in England. The inquest will be held to-day.

The Colored University near Xenia, Ohio.

Wilberforce University, the only collegiate institution in the United States which has been founded, and which is exclusively owned by colored people, is appealing to the charitable of this City for aid. The University, which is situated in Green County, Ohio, a few miles from Xenia, was, until the year 1865, in a flourishing condition, having prepared 127 young men and women for teachers, most of whom have engaged in their vocation in the Southern States. On the 14th of April of the year mentioned the buildings of the college were totally destroyed by an incendiary fire. Active measures were at once instituted for the purpose of rebuilding the college, and if there is a prompt and liberal response to the appeal for assistance, the good work will be resumed. John Coupens, Esq., the President of the Board of Trustees, is now temporarily at No. 238 Broome-street, and is authorized to receive subscriptions in aid of the enterprise. Mr. Coupens is indorsed by Chief Justice Chase, Governor Hayes, General O. O. Howard, and a number of other gentlemen who are equally well known; and the Cincinnati newspapers generally have also earnestly supported the efforts which are in progress to reinstate the College. Among the contributions already made are one from Chief Justice Chase of $500, and two of $500 each from Hon. Gerrit Smith, of New-York, and John L. Probst, Esq., of Cincinnati.

Military.

The annual meeting of the Old Guard will be held at the Astor House on Thursday evening, April 22, when their first anniversary will be celebrated in a suitable manner. This organization was chartered at the session of our Legislature held in 1868, and is composed of the veteran members of those famous old Rank companies, the Light Guard and City Guard. The Old Guard is now very strong, and number on their roll many of the most influential names ever connected with the First Division New-York State militia. The corps is commanded by Major George W. McLean, who performed an important part in the institution of this company.

Serious Charge Against a Police Officer.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Eliza R. Robbock, of No. 30 Monroe-street, appeared in Inspector Dilks' office and made complaint against Patrolman John Gannon, of the First Ward. It appears that the complainant has among her neighbors in the same tenement a Mr. and Mrs. Roach, the husband being a member of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Roach, by reason of his duties as a fireman, is seldom at home, and the frequent visits of Gannon to the wife has caused considerable scandal in the house. Mrs. Robbuck and Mrs. Walsh had a quarrel over the matter a few days ago, and on Monday her apartments were invaded by Gannon, Mrs. Roach and another woman, when the three indulged in a wordy dispute, Gannon at length proceeding to extremities by knocking Mrs. Robbuck down, and held her while the two women beat her unmercifully and damaged her hair. Considerable furniture was also smashed in the struggle. The Board of Police Commissioners intend making an investigation in the case on Friday.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P.J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J.J.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.		Nos.	
98	Aitkens et al. vs. [illegible] well et al.	122	Walsen vs. Damberger et al.
102	Pike et al. vs. Ormin.	123	Schmitt vs. Goelts.
107	Lindsley vs. Regnal.	124	Preston vs. Moore.
108	Flynn vs. Smith et al.	125	Allen vs. Bridgers.
110	Martin vs. Silberhorne.	126	Oberlander et al. vs. Rosswag et al.
112	Brooks vs. Schwerin.	127	Wilder et al. vs. Wood et al.
114	Frocking et al. vs. Lamore.	128	King et al. vs. Eddy et al.
115	Gordon et al. vs. Quigley et al.	129	Whitney et al. vs. Townsend.
116	Sherman vs. Dickinson.	130	Warren vs. Appleton, impleaded, &c.
117	Walker, Adm'r, &c., vs. L. I. R. R. Co.	131	Gilmartin vs. the Mayor, &c.
119	Burnell vs. N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co.	132	Hiestand vs. Otis.
120	Hubbard, Jr., vs. Barbour.	134	National Park Bank of N. Y. vs. Ninth National Bank.
121	Robinson vs. Imperial Life Ass. So. of Lond.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
229	Richmond, Trustee, vs. Thomson et al.	30	Newberger vs. Lockendorf, &c.
229½	Eddy vs. Hebbs.	230	Kiesam, Trustee, &c., vs. Doerkes et al.
130	Elmore vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. et al.	34	Fry vs. Williams.
270	Leonard vs. Leonard.	35	Dick vs. Glover, Ex'r, et al.
234	Duryea et al. vs. Levy et al.	151	Kahn vs. Considine et al.
279	Dunlop vs. Marr et al.	153	Fremont vs. Learned et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
8	N. Y. Fil'g Riv't Co. vs. Bringman.	132	Same vs. Same.
20	Potter vs. Finn.	134	Rogers vs. Burtis.
41	Williamson vs. Badecka.	139	In rel. petition Alden.
42	Kolmer vs. Levy.	140	Claflin vs. Levy.
48	Wetmore vs. Canoler.	142	Mentinet vs. Richard.
53	Reeve vs. Track, Jr.	177	—— vs. ——
54	Smith vs. Spencer.		
56	Thorn vs. Sampson.		
61	Valent vs. Pridham.		
71	Sangerbach vs. Fuller.		
74	Brown vs. Gilchrist.		
76	Van Tassel vs. Van Tassel.		
102	Wise vs. Grell.		
106	Royal Canadian Bank vs. Brown.		
108	Russell vs. Johnson.		
110	Same vs. Same.		
132	Semonite vs. Semonite.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
722	Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.	460	Kraushaar et al. vs. Kramer.
778	Dunworth vs. Green et al.	347	Nible vs. Nible et al.
660	Dinkelspiel vs. Steinberg.	321	Flunin vs. Malloy.
822	Cook et al. vs. Zeigler.	353	Poeltner vs. Hahn.
826	Smith et al. vs. Smith.	358	Marks vs. Schottenhagen et al.
230½	Chapman vs. Thompson.	677	Ahern vs. Standard Life Ins. Co.
402	Cole vs. Planer et al.	672	Commons vs. Phelan et al.
647	Thomas vs. Payne.		

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
708	Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.	712	Fay, Adm'r, &c., vs. Vanderpoel et al.
28	Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	960	Colt vs. Sixth-av. R. R. Co.

Short Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
1321	Woodward vs. Secor et al.	1436	Koenig vs. Henderson.
1310	Stein vs. Bacharach, impl'd.	1304	O'Hara vs. McKenzie.
1469	Popper vs. Peck et al.	1745	Clayton vs. Dacheneux et al.
1446	Rausch vs. Miller et al.	1674	Drummond vs. Whitney et al.
1177	Reiss vs. Soan.	—	Perlee vs. Arnaud et al.
1522	Carr vs. Lightstone.	1722	Carr vs. Kolmer.
1385	Phyfe vs. Eimer et al.	1545	Harris vs. Burke et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2432	Galt vs. May.	2277	Mulford vs. Rathbun.
2261	Trier vs. Metropolitan Paper Collar Co.	2208	Blackweather vs. Hopkins.
2462	Clark vs. Duffy.	2231	Friedman vs. Deutsch.
2235	Mann vs. Rocher.	2236	Johnson vs. Pitchkey.
2226	Norris vs. Johnston.	2237	Wells vs. Thompson.
2266	Brackenberg vs. Starke.	2238	Stein vs. Fuchs.
2278	Dix vs. Elias.	2239	Rosson vs. Cassidy.
2215	Sanford vs. Jacobs.	2240	Kennelly vs. Haines.
2280	Sutton vs. Wingrove.	2241	Peet vs. Boehm.
2281	Ahlers vs. Windel.	2242	Prince vs. Bolte.
2282	Smith vs. Grant.	2243	Muller vs. Taucher.
2283	Clark vs. Norris.	2244	McMahon vs. Daly.
2284	Leonard vs. De Leyer.	2245	Herman vs. Joseph.
2285	Wagner vs. Herzog.	2246	Gibbons vs. Schonfeld.
2286	Hammett vs. Nicholson.	2247	Dodge vs. Leeland.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hon. G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Henry Just; grand larceny.	6	The People vs. Alonzo Flock; obt'g goods by false pretences.
2	The People vs. Maria Brown; lar'y from the person.	7	The People vs. John F. Grants, Thos. Nolan, James Harper, John H. Sheridan; burglary.
3	The People vs. Thomas Brown, Philip Manheimer; gr. larc'y.		
4	The People vs. Lewis Riffin; robbery.	8	The People vs. James Burns; felonious assault and batt'ry.
5	The People vs. Jacob Mathews; felon's assault and batt'ry.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
100	Canchois vs. Bonnett.	17	Bergmann vs. Farrell.
116	Noyes vs. Johnson.	22	Haggerty vs. Campbell.
118	Loder vs. Hughes.	24	Hanna vs. Davis.
119	Platt vs. Beebe.	34	Gregory vs. Drake.
120	Platt vs. Broach.	62	Cunningham vs. Bass.
121	Platt vs. Voorhies.	70	Thompson vs. Goodwin.
46	Davis vs. Samuels.	73	Same vs. Same.
48	Same vs. Same.	81	Lowenstein vs. Boehmer.
66	Platt vs. Murphy.	86	Nash vs. Devereux.
67	Carl vs. Ayres.	110	Baldwin vs. Sheridan.
128	Noonan vs. Carey.		
129½	McNamee vs. Engle.		
138	Stettauer vs. Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co.		

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.		Nos.	
75	Bellamy vs. Cropsey.	61	Kayser vs. Hanft.
78	Crippen vs. Egan.	14	Chamberlain vs. Winslow.
84	Lyons vs. Connell.		
1	McCloskey vs. Gregson.	90	Schmidt vs. Kells.
17	Dennis vs. Glover.	91	Brown vs. Lloyd.
21	Fox vs. Immerschitt.	92	Berg vs. Whittaker.
34	Stanbrook vs. Lyons.	93	Walter vs. Ross.
36	Butterworth vs. Clute.	94	Quirk vs. Sharman.
40	Rooney vs. Bender.	96	Walsh vs. Williamson.
42	Hardy vs. Keeler.	97	Prince vs. City of Brooklyn.
62	Jardine vs. McGuiggan.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS—FEDERAL TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENT ALIENS—THE RIGHT TO TAX INTER-STATE CORPORATIONS BY THE STATES THROUGH WHICH THEY PASS.

The Northern Central Railway Company vs. John G. Jackson. In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland.—Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court: This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. The suit was brought by Jackson, a non-resident alien, against the Northern Central Railroad Company, incorporated by the State of Maryland, to recover $2,000, coupons attached to bonds issued by the Company. A copy of one is as follows: "The Northern Central Railroad Company will pay to the bearer, Jan. 1, 1865, $30, being half a year's interest on bond No. 1,827 for $1,000. J. S. Lieb, Treasurer." The signature of the Treasurer was admitted. The plaintiff then proved a demand of payment, at which time and place the Company offered to pay the amount, deducting a tax of five per centum per annum to the United States, under an act of Congress, and a further tax of three mills per dollar of the principal of each bond claimed to be due to the State of Pennsylvania, which offer of payment was refused. The plaintiff also gave in evidence charters incorporating the Northern Central Railroad Company by the State of Maryland, and of Pennsylvania, and rested. The defendant then gave in evidence the articles of consolidation of four railroad companies, one of which had been incorporated by the State of Maryland, and the three others by the State of Pennsylvania, embracing a line of road extending from Baltimore to Sunbury, Penn. The consolidation was entered into by the respective companies in pursuance of acts of the Legislatures of the two States; and by means of which the four companies were merged in one, called the Northern Central Railroad Company, and was incorporated by the same name by the Legislature of each State. The stockholders of the old companies received from the new twice the number of shares held by them in the old, and upon the receipt of which the old shares were canceled. After this Company was thus organized and the directors elected, and on the 20th of December, 1855, it executed a mortgage to a Board of Trustees upon the entire line of the road from Baltimore to Sunbury, including all its property and estate situate within both the States, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of $2,500,000 in bonds to be issued in amounts therein specified. The bonds were issued by the Company accordingly. A portion of them is in the hands of the plaintiff, the coupons attached to which are the subjects of this suit. Upon this state of the case it is insisted, on the part of the defence, that the Northern Central Railroad Company is entitled to have a deduction from the coupons of three mills per dollar of the principal of each bond, as a tax imposed on the same by the State of Pennsylvania. This is denied by the plaintiff. It has been argued for the plaintiff, that the acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, when properly interpreted, do not embrace the bonds or coupons in question; but it is not important to examine this subject, for it is not to be denied, as the Courts of the State have expounded these laws, they authorize [illegible]

[illegible] the deduction, and, if no other objection existed against the tax the defence would fail. If this were an open question we should have concurred with the interpretation of the Court below, which concurred with the views of the plaintiff's counsel. These acts, as expounded, tax "money owing by insolvent debtors, whether by promissory note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment," and impose three mills on the dollar of the principal, payable out of the interest, and it is made the duty of the President or other officer of the Company who pays the coupons or interest to the holder to retain the amount of the tax. Nor shall we inquire into the competency of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to impose this tax upon general principles, as we shall place the objection upon other and distinct grounds, though we must say that the tax upon the promissory note or bond, given by the resident debtor, and the withholding of the amount from the interest due to the non-resident holder, would seem to be a tax upon such non-resident. It is not a tax of the money loaned, because that belongs to the resident debtor, for which he is taxable; it is a tax on the security, the bond, which is in the hands of the non-resident holder.

The ground upon which we place the objection to this case to the tax is, in brief, that the bonds, amounting to $2,500,000, of which those in question are a part, were issued by this Company upon the credit of the line of road, its franchises and fixtures, extending from Baltimore to Sunbury, a given portion of which line lies within the jurisdiction of the State of Maryland. The old Company, to which this line belonged by the act of consolidation, transferred it with its franchises and all other interests connected therewith, including their stock, to the new organization which have issued these bonds. The security, therefore, pledged and bound for the payment of them and of the interest, embraces the Maryland portion of the road; and, in case of a failure to pay the principal or interest, this portion, with its franchises and fixtures, would be liable to sale in satisfaction of the bonds and interest. Now, it is apparent, if the State of Pennsylvania is at liberty to tax these bonds, that, to the extent of this Maryland portion of the road, she is taxing property and interests beyond her jurisdiction. This portion avails her tax-roll as effectually as if it were situate within her own limits. The Maryland portion is not liable for the payment of any specified part or quantity of these bonds thus taxed, but is liable, with all its interests, for the whole amount, the same as that portion of the road within the State of Pennsylvania. The bonds were an issue, in the usual way, by the Northern Central Railroad Company, and the security given by mortgage on the entire line of the road. No portion of the bonds belong to one part more than to another. No severance was made of the bonds, and, therefore, none can be made, in the taxation, with reference to the line within the respective jurisdictions of the States. If the tax is permitted as it respects one bond, it must be as it respects all. Again, if Pennsylvania can tax these bonds, upon the same principle Maryland can tax them. This is too apparent to require argument. The only difference in the two cases is, that the line of the road is longer within the limits of the former than within the latter. Her tax would be a more marked one beyond the jurisdiction of the State, as the property and interest outside of its limits would be larger. The consequence of this tax of three mills on the dollar would be double taxation of the bondholder. Each State could tax the entire issue of bonds, amounting, as we have seen, to $2,500,000. The effect of this taxation upon the bondholder is readily seen. A tax of three mills per dollar of the principal, at an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, is ten per centum per annum of the interest. A tax, therefore, by each State, at this rate, amounts to an annual deduction from the coupons of twenty per centum; and if this consolidation of the line of road had extended into New-York or Ohio, or into both, the deduction would have been thirty or forty. If Pennsylvania must tax bonds of this description, she must confine it to bonds issued exclusively by her own corporations. Our conclusion on this branch of the case is, that to permit the deduction of the tax from the coupons in question would be giving effect to the acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania upon property and interests lying beyond her jurisdiction. The next question is whether or not the coupons were subject to a tax of five per centum per annum to the United States on the 1st of July, 1865, when they became due? The first income tax was imposed by the act of Congress passed Aug. 5, 1861, (12 U. S. Stat., p. 309.) The forty-ninth section of that act directed to be levied and collected upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, from whatever source derived, a tax of three per centum on the amount of the excess of such income over $800; and upon the income, rents or dividends accruing upon property, &c., owned in the United States by any citizen residing abroad, a tax of five per cent. The next act was passed July 1, 1862, (Ib. p. 472,) and section 90 directed to be levied and collected a tax of three per centum on the annual income of every person residing in the United States, over $600 and under $10,000, and exceeding $10,000 a tax of five per centum; and upon the income of citizens residing abroad a tax of five per centum. The next section provides that the portion of income derived, among other things, from interest on bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, which shall have been assessed and paid by said companies, shall be deducted from that prescribed in the previous section; and section 81 directs that this tax on the bonds and evidences of indebtedness shall be paid by the companies, which may deduct the same on the payment of interest to the bondholders. The next is the act of June 30, 1864, (Ib. 13, p. 280, section 116,) and directs the levy and collection of a tax of five per centum upon the excess of income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen residing abroad, over $600 and under $5,000; 7½ per centum over $5,000 and not exceeding $10,000, and a tax of 10 per centum over $10,000. The next section provides for the same deduction from the income arising out of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness of railroad companies as in the act of July 1, 1862, and also for the payment of the same by the companies. This act was in force when the coupons in question fell due, and is the one by which the tax of five per centum claimed on the bonds of the plaintiff must be determined. The Court below held that the act did not include a non-resident alien, and directed a verdict and judgment for the whole amount of interest. The decision was placed mainly on the ground that, looking at the several provisions bearing upon the question, and giving to them a reasonable construction, it was believed not to be the intent of Congress to impose an income tax on non-resident aliens; that they were not only not included in the description of persons upon whom the tax was imposed, but were impliedly excluded by confining it to residents of the United States and citizens residing abroad, and that the deduction from the prescribed income of the interest on the railroad bonds, when paid by the companies, was regarded as simply a mode of collecting this part of the income tax. We concur in this view. It is not important, however, to pursue the argument, as Congress has since in express terms, by the acts of March 10 and July 13, 1866, imposed a tax on alien non-resident landholders. The question hereafter will be not whether the laws embrace the alien non-resident holder, but whether it is competent for Congress to impose it, upon which we express no opinion. The judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Mr. Justice Clifford dissenting. I dissent from the opinion and judgment of the Court in this case, because I think the taxes in question, both State and Federal, were legally assessed, and that the officers of the Railroad Company properly deducted the same from the amount of the coupons described in the declaration. Concurring, Mr. Justice Swayne.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—April 20.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke and Judges Ingraham and Sutherland.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR THE WRONGFUL ACTS OF CONDUCTORS.

Patrick Murphy vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.—This case came before the Court to-day on an appeal from a decision made by Judge Peckham at the Circuit. The case was tried at the June Circuit, 1867, before the Judge and a jury. The facts as elicited on the trial are briefly as follows: On the 14th of February, 1866, the plaintiff, a laboring man residing in West Twenty-eighth-street got on one of defendant's cars at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, at about 7 o'clock A. M., to ride down town to his work. He paid the usual fare, and was soon after attacked in a violent manner by the conductor, the latter making an assault upon plaintiff with a knife. The plaintiff was seriously injured, and to escape further injuries he ran out of the car. Testimony was given tending to show that the attack was entirely unjustifiable and unprovoked, and that the conductor was drunk when he made it. The affair created considerable excitement at the time, and we find among the law reports of our columns for the issue of Feb. 15, 1866, the following: "*Police Court—Before Justice Ledwith—A Car Conductor Stabbing his Passengers*—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as one of the cars running on the Cross-town Railroad was passing along Fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, the conductor, named John Lyon, became involved in a quarrel with some of his passengers about the fares. Being excited, Lyon drew a knife from his pocket, and attempted to argue the point by stabbing Patrick Murphy, residing at No. 104 East Twenty-eighth-street, in the hand, inflicting a wound that will probably result in the amputation of two of the fingers. Mr. Thomas Handley, residing at No. 319 West Twenty-fifth-street, attempted to quell the disturbance, and he was stabbed by the conductor also in the back. Wm. Knapp, of No. 9 Irving-place, was stabbed by Lyon in the mouth. As soon as possible an alarm was given by the passengers, the occurrence causing considerable consternation. Officer Welsh, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ran into the street, and, after stopping the car, arrested Lyon, with the knife still in his hand. Some man, who is presumed to be a friend of the conductor, afterward jerked the knife from the policeman, and escaped with it. The prisoner, on being examined, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail."

The plaintiff in his testimony says that he saw the conductor was drunk as soon as he got into the car. There was some dispute about change between the conductor and a passenger other than the plaintiff. The passenger threatened to report the conductor at the office. The conductor's name was John Lyon. Plaintiff continued his testimony as follows: "The conductor said: 'If you do report me I will kill you; I will knock you down now;' before we got to the Fifth-avenue the conductor struck the man and they had some tussel; with that, one of the men run for an officer, but he could not get an officer, and we all got on the car and the car started again; between Twenty-third-street and the Fourth-avenue the car was stopped again for an officer, and the officer shoved the conductor on the car and told the driver to go ahead with the car; the conductor came in on the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and struck this man, and they both went down on the inside of the car, and I stepped out on the front platform; with that some of the gentlemen here separated them, and brought the conductor out on the hind platform, and the conductor of another car—No. 4—stepped on the car and separated them; this man stopped the conductor of No. 4; I was standing on the front platform, and I said to the driver: 'I am late, and want to get to work; this man is tight; I guess you can conduct the car, and I will drive it down for you;' I was going down to Cannon-street by Stanton-street; he said no; he would have nothing to do with it; it was not his place, and I said no more; I stood with my hand on the break, and I believe one of those gentlemen, Mr. Knapp, said: 'Young man, get out of the way or you will be killed;' with that, I turned around and saw the conductor coming out of the door with a knife in his hand, and I said, 'For God's sake, don't strike me with that knife;' he said, 'Yes, you son of a bitch, I'll kill you;' and I got a blow on my hand; with that, I ran to the sidewalk, and he followed me in the street."

The action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000. In the complaint there are three counts, the first one alleging negligence in not delivering the plaintiff at his destination; the second his wrongful and willful ejectment of plaintiff from the car, and the third cause of action is alleged under the Revised Statutes, section 7, title 12, chapter 20, part 1, as follows:

"The owners of every carriage running or traveling upon any turnpike road or public highway, for the conveyance of passengers, shall be liable jointly and severally to the party injured, in all cases for all injuries and damages done by any person in the employment of such owner or owners, as a driver while driving such carriage, to any person, or to the property of any person, and that whether the act occasioning the injury or damage be willful or negligent, or otherwise, in the same manner as such driver would be liable."

The answer made by the Railroad Company was a general denial.

On the trial, before Judge Peckham, the plaintiff's counsel said he felt sure he could bring this case within the provisions of the Revised Statutes, above cited, but the Court held that the defendant's counsel need not cross-examine the plaintiff. The latter could not recover beyond a mere nominal sum. "It was an unfortunate affair for the plaintiff, but the Railroad Company was not liable for the crimes of its conductor. In conclusion, Judge Peckham said, 'I suppose the conductor had administered prussic acid to all his passengers on that morning, and the result had been death to all, could the Company have been held liable for the acts of Lyon? The plaintiff is entitled to recover a good deal more than nominal damages if the Company is liable at all; but I hold the road is not liable in this case, and I think the law is very well settled on this point.'" By direction of the Court a verdict of $5 was therefore rendered for plaintiff, and from this ruling of Judge Peckham the plaintiff appealed direct to this Court.

Mr. A. G. Hull, in an able argument, urged that the Company were liable for negligence in employing an intemperate conductor, who maimed the plaintiff; that it was the grossest kind of negligence to have an intoxicated conductor in charge of their car. The employment of intoxicated persons by Companies conveying passengers has been deemed by the Legislature so culpable as to cause a special statute, penal in its nature. See Laws of 1857, chap. 628, sec. 11. Any Company carrying passengers are bound to furnish sober, prudent and skillful conductors and drivers. The rule is general that where the defendant's negligence causes an injury to the person or property of plaintiff, whether immediate or consequential, the defendant is responsible. Hence, under all the circumstances, counsel said that Judge Peckham erred in taking the case from the jury.

Counsel for defendants argued that according to the plaintiff's testimony the latter saw the conductor was drunk as soon as he got on the car, and yet he rode some distance afterwards. It was his own fault if he was injured. Besides, the acts of the conductor in wounding plaintiff were criminal. They were not done in the performance of any duty within the scope of his employment by the Railroad Company—consequently the latter, as a matter of law, are not liable for the effects of Lyon's wrongful acts. Again the employment of a drunken or incompetent servant is no wrong in itself. The plaintiff did not exercise due care in entering and remaining in a car in charge of a drunken conductor, with full knowledge of his condition. He is chargeable with still greater negligence in remaining in the car after the conductor began to create a disturbance. It was his duty to leave the car on discovering the drunken condition of the conductor—the plaintiff, by remaining, contributed to his injuries, &c.

The General Term could not see the soundness of this process of reasoning. The three Judges were unanimous in the opinion that a grave error had been committed by Judge Peckham, at Circuit, in refusing to let the case go to the jury, and a new trial was therefore at once ordered.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Hull & Childs; for the defendants, Mr. Moses Ely.

THE ADIRONDACK ESTATE AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

James S. Libby, appellant, vs. Enoch H. Rosecrans, John H. White, Receiver of the Adirondack Company, et al., respondents.—This action, in some of its aspects, is highly important. The complaint shows that prior to 1860 a corporation was in existence known as the "Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company." That this Company had acquired the title to 600,000 acres of land in Northern New-York upon the line of a projected railroad from Saratoga Springs to Sackett's Harbor, which lands had, by act of the Legislature, been exempted from taxation, and that in acquiring the lands and constructing the road-bed upon the route, the Company expended $2,500,000. That afterward another corporate company was organized, known as the "Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company," which succeeded to all of the rights and property of the Company first named. That on the 8th day of October, 1860, the defendants, Albert N. Cheney and Enoch H. Rosecrans, made two several contracts with the "Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company," by which the said Cheney agreed to sell to said Company 54,145 acres of land, situate in the wilderness of Northern New-York, at the sum of $162,435. Upon which contract Cheney received at the date of the execution of the same, the sum of $500,000. The contract also provided that the Company should pay the balance as follows: $1,000 January 1, 1861; one-quarter of the balance April 1, 1861; another quarter, with interest, January 1, 1862; another quarter payment, with interest, on the 1st day of January, 1863, and the residue January 1, 1864. The agreement further provided that, if the Company failed to perform its agreement as to payments, then the agreement might be declared void at the election of Cheney, and all prior payments to be forfeited, but if the agreement was performed, said Cheney was to make a conveyance to the Company. Enoch H. Rosecrans made also his agreement of sale as before stated, the substance of which was that he agreed to sell and convey to such company 50,000 acres, or thereabouts, of wild land, supposed to be upon the line of the road-bed and route belonging to the Company, at the aggregate sum of $122,377, upon which the sum of $500 was paid to Rosecrans upon the execution of the contract, and as to the balance, that was to be paid in the manner and time as fixed by the contract with Cheney.

Instead of treating the payments made at the inception of the contract as a mere forfeiture by the Company, Cheney and Rosecrans brought their several actions in the Court for a specific performance of the same, and on the 19th day of February, 1862, each of said defendants recovered judgments against the Company, which were entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court in the County of Warren. An execution upon the judgment in favor of Cheney was issued and returned *nulla bona*, and N. Edson Sheldon was appointed receiver upon the sequestration of the property of the judgment debtor, by the order of this Court made at a special term held at Plattsburgh, in the month of June, 1862. In the month of July, 1862, upon the application of one George W. Chadwick, a judgment creditor, another receiver, Alexander Seward, was appointed by the order of this Court at a special term held in the County of Oneida, but who was subsequently succeeded by the appointment of Andrew Dexter, by the order of the same Court, on the 6th day of December of the same year.

By an arrangement between Rosecrans, Cheney and Chadwick, both of said receivers acted in concert in making sale of all of the property of the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company. And preparatory thereto, Rosecrans and Cheney conspired together to secure to themselves the large property of the Company, having the complete control of Sheldon, one of the receivers, who acted throughout in the interest of Rosecrans and Cheney, induced Sheldon to apply to this Court in the Fourth Judicial District for instructions as to the terms and mode of sale of the property of the judgment debtor. Such application, however, was made in the action in which Cheney was the plaintiff, but the petition and order were prepared and drafted by Rosecrans, who in that regard acted as counsel for Cheney. The receiver, N. Edson Sheldon, in virtue of this order and the directions given him by Rosecrans and Cheney, did on the 16th day of December, 1862, sell at public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the vast property of the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company, the same being struck down to Cheney in the presence of Rosecrans, as follows: The interest of the Company in the lands of Cheney and Rosecrans land contracts for the sum of $100, and the road-bed and all other lands held in fee by the Company, for the sum of $100,000, all of which was taken by the receiver to apply upon what was then due under the judgments in favor of Rosecrans & Cheney. That both the latter were jointly interested in the bid made by Cheney at the sale, and by arrangement it was understood that the property acquired at the sale was for their joint benefit, and the agreement was afterward carried out between them by conveyance from Cheney to Rosecrans. After they had thus obtained the property of the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company, they sold the same to another Company, known as the "Adirondack Company," the present owner of the property, and in making such sale, Rosecrans & Cheney received $600,000 for lands originally sold by them, and which were bid off at the receiver's sale for the sum of $100, and for which the Adirondack Company paid in cash $100,000, securing the residue by two mortgages covering the same lands; and as to the residue of the property formerly owned by the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company, Rosecrans and Cheney received of the capital stock of the Adirondack Company $1,000,000, and its bonds in the sum of $400,000. The complaint further discloses as matter of fact that at the time that these transactions occurred, Enoch H. Rosecrans was one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and as such had and exerted an undue influence over the Court in his district, and also that in his own behalf and as counsel for Cheney he entered into a corrupt and collusive agreement with Hearon A. Johnson and others, acting ostensibly in behalf of the Adirondack estate and Railroad Company, by which Rosecrans and Cheney were enabled to carry out their plans through the forms of law for the acquisition of the large and valuable property of the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company. The demurrers in this action were sustained, as will appear by the opinion of Justice Daniels, and from the order made thereon an appeal has been taken to the General Term of this Court. The plaintiff brings this action as a stockholder of the Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company.

The appeal being called on in its regular order, the case was submitted on printed points, and the decision of the Court reserved.

For appellant, Mr. E. W. Dodge; for respondent and defendants, Mr. John O. Mott.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—April 20.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

UNLAWFUL SEIZURE.

Mathew Sheridan vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action to recover the value of personal property seized and sold by the defendant under an execution issued against the plaintiff's brother. The brother claimed to have sold out to plaintiff; but this sale was claimed to be fraudulent as against creditors, several of whom were prosecuting their claims at the time of the sale. This seizure was made under a judgment for some $800, and included all the stock, fixtures, &c., of the premises; but the Sheriff was finally persuaded to retain the portion of the stock involved in this suit as being sufficient to cover the claim, and to release the balance, which he consented to do. It resulted on the trial that the property released by the Sheriff was the original stock, &c., transferred from brother to brother, while the property retained was purchased by the plaintiff subsequent to the sale. This fact seemed to take the wind completely out of the defendant's sails, for notwithstanding an attempt to make the jury believe that these were purchased with some of the proceeds of the original stock, and therefore equally liable to seizure, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $800.

A. J. Perry for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

PART II.

Judge McCunn was taken suddenly ill shortly after the opening of the Court this morning, and the Court was consequently adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—April 20.

Before Judge Daly.

COUNSEL FEES.

Moneuse vs. Moneuse.—This was originally an action by the wife to obtain a divorce from her husband. The wife retained Mr. Henry H. Morange as her counsel, who for some time conducted the suit with all incidental proceedings. It occurred before the action was at an end that the plaintiff relented, the temporary breach was healed, and the suit abandoned by the parties. Counsel, however, had serious objections to a reconciliation which did not seem to contemplate the payment of his fees, and therefore took the necessary steps to enforce his rights. The matter was sent before a referee for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due, who reported in favor of counsel for the sum of $1,210. The report now comes up for confirmation, and, exception being taken to some errors amounting to $300, the Court reduced it that amount, and confirmed the finding for the sum of $1,410.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Barnard.

RESULT OF A COLLISION AND RUNAWAY IN PROSPECT PARK.

Joseph Hall vs. Theodore Drew, Jr.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $2,000, which the plaintiff alleged he had lost under the following circumstances: On the 3d of June, 1868, he was driving in Prospect Park with a turnout, valued at $1,380, consisting of a horse which he claimed could trot a mile in three minutes, a valuable wagon and an elegant robe to match. While in the Park, he was met by the defendant, who was riding on a spirited horse, which, it is alleged, he drove against the plaintiff's carriage and broke it. Hall's horse became alarmed at such an unusual occurrence, took the bit between his teeth and set off at the top of his speed, and that the carriage and robe were both rendered almost valueless, and the plaintiff sustained some serious injuries. The horse has, it is claimed, never since been in a fit condition to drive in consequence of the shock then given to his nervous system and also owing to the severe injuries he sustained. The defendant's answer contained a general denial of the plaintiff's allegation, and also a denial that the accident had resulted from the careless manner in which he had managed his horse. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $167.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Lewis Williams vs. The Hudson Fire Insurance Company.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $1,500, being the amount of an insurance effected by the plaintiff with the defendants in November, 1867. At that time he was carrying on business as a dealer in sewing silk at Nos. 297 and 299 Broadway, New-York. On the 1st of January, 1868, a fire occurred at his place of business, which he alleges destroyed or damaged property to the amount of $2,358. He further alleges that all the conditions attached to the policy had been duly complied with, and when notice was given to the defendants of the loss sustained, they, it is stated, refused to pay the amount of the insurance, on the ground that no such amount of property had been destroyed as was stated, and together with other companies in which the plaintiff had effected insurances, wished the matter to be settled by arbitration. The defendants in their answer admit that an insurance for the amount stated was effected with them, but that they refused to pay it in consequence of the loss not being so great as was stated, which violated the policy.

Warren & Parsons for plaintiff; Mr. Jones for defendants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Barnard.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions were rendered by Judge Barnard at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held yesterday:

Mary E. Conklin vs. Isabella Conklin et al.; proofs, &c.; no answer; reference to Clarence Barnett; report due $2,122 62; judgment; same referee.

Susan H. Hoyt et al. vs. James M. Badger et al.; remaining surplus $84 86; ordered to be paid; J. Tenscher assignee, &c.

The People, &c., vs. Edward L. Molineux; return on appeal; judgment to stand as judgment of this Court.

Mathilde B. Corke vs. Frank D. Richardson et al.; read summons and complaint, and proof of service, &c., and affidavit of no answer and of no demurrer, &c.; order of reference to Robert Merchant to compute and ascertain the amount due, and report, &c.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Barnard.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Kings County was in session yesterday, and received a batch of indictments from the Grand Jury, which body, having finished their business, were discharged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—April 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Carpenter vs. Koblank. Baker vs. Kiernan et al.; motion granted, attachment to issue; bail in $125. Whitcom vs. Ely; motion granted unless defendant attend on the day to be designated and pay $5 costs. Teele vs. Burt. Lebanon Springs Railroad Company vs. Blatchford et al. Whittemore vs. Burt. Post vs. Perrine; attachment may issue; bail in $200. Murphy vs. Clement. Benton et al. vs. Shaur et al. Hobbs vs. Apfel. Bass vs. Meyer, &c. Bostwick et al. vs. Ryckman.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Chambers vs. Dunham. Foister et al. vs. Murphy. Elsasser et al. vs. Bochin et al.

REFERENCES AND JUDGMENTS ORDERED.

Harris et al. vs. Harris et al.; reference ordered. McKewan vs. Shaw, et al.; judgment ordered. Donovan et al. vs. Carey; reference ordered. Suydam vs. Ingersoll; judgment ordered. Laing vs. Challis; reference ordered. Fithian et al. vs. Wicks; reference ordered to take proof, &c.

Daly vs. Sullivan; reference ordered.

Gilleroon vs. Bradford; E. S. Caldwell, Esq., substituted.

In the matter of Robert B. Stephen, Special Guardian, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—April 20.

By Judge Daly.

Henrice vs. Wisher; the objections to the validity of the discharge are overruled, and held that the discharge, upon filing it, became operative and took effect as of the day when it was signed.

Richards vs. San Pedro; motion to discharge from arrest allowed.

Powell vs. Lee; motion to discharge the attachment denied.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The tri-weekly supply of petty crime appearing upon the calendar of yesterday was divided into fifteen cases of assault and battery, fifteen of petit larceny, one of malicious mischief, one of keeping a disorderly house, and one of violation of the Health law.

AN IRASCIBLE BUTCHER.

Michael Rushford was called to explain an assault upon Max Monheimer, and failing to do so satisfactorily was fined $10. It appeared that Rushford, being a butcher, had sold Monheimer some meat, which the latter found upon his return home to be unfit for use, and therefore took it back to the shop to be exchanged. Then came the tug of war between the men, and it ended with the forcible ejection of Monheimer, and the consequent arrest of the assailant.

A COMPROMISE ATTEMPTED.

Max Lehman appeared on the stand to accuse Andrew Mangin, a boy twelve years of age, of having stolen $60; but as he had regained nearly all his money, and could get the remainder by refusing to prosecute, he was extremely anxious that the complaint should be dismissed. The Magistrates were, however, unwilling to have a felony compounded under the judicial nose, and therefore handed the complainant [illegible] out of Court. After that, extenuating circumstances in connection with the boy were discovered, and he was discharged by a suspension of judgment.

NOT A REGULAR.

Peter Conroy was accused of stealing some spelter from Pier No. 51 East River, and the proof was that he had been found in possession of the stolen property. He admitted that he might have stolen the stuff, but he was sure he did not steal as a regular thing. The Court thought him too advanced for an amateur, and sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

TROUBLED JUSTICE.

James Williams being arraigned for a petty theft, was recognized as an old offender, and the Magistrate upbraided him for the constant trouble he caused the Courts. To make sure of a short intermission he was given six months in the Penitentiary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

OUTRAGE ON A LITTLE GIRL.

Louis Boccio, an Italian boy nineteen years old, though he appeared not more than fifteen, was accused of committing rape on Caroline Abecio, a little girl of nine, residing at No. 672 Eighth-avenue. Her mother keeps a fruit-stand in Central Market and Boccio was in her employ last March, when the offence was committed. The girl told her story, saying that the boy said he would get her a whipping if she told; accordingly she did not tell her mother about it until the mother discovered her condition. The mother, an intelligent English woman, a widow since the middle of February, told what she knew, adding nothing to the previous evidence, except that she had taken the boy into her employ from motives of charity, and kept him out of good nature, although he did not please her. She did not hear of the outrage until two or three weeks after its occurrence, and after the boy had left her.

Dr. Richard H. Randolph stated the result of his examination of the girl.

Mr. McClellan, counsel for the defence, tried to show that the mother had gotten up the charge to get rid of the burden of the boy's support.

The jury convicted him, but recommended him to mercy on account of his youth. In view of this recommendation the Recorder exercised leniency, and sentenced him to State Prison for only twelve years.

James Martin was accused of attempting a burglary at the rooms of Henry Fachter, No. 113 East Houston-street, on the 19th of February. The evidence of several witnesses went to show that Martin and another man were seen at the door, ran away when discovered, and Martin's flight being arrested, he dropped a "jimmy," which was subsequently found by an officer to fit a mark on the door. After this testimony the prisoner pleaded guilty. Sentence was postponed to allow the defence to bring evidence as to the prisoner's character.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 20, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, April 20—P. M.

The advance in Gold noticed on Monday was maintained to-day, and at one time the sales advanced to 134½@134¾ ₩ cent. The holders of the Cash Gold are able to carry over most of their balances free of interest, so that the speculation is reduced to a question of price later in the week, without loss or gain to either party in the way of interest, unless another corner in the Cash Gold should be sooner brought to a head. At the close of business hours the quotation was firm at 134½@134¾ ₩ cent. The Treasury Office received $482,000 for Customs, and paid out $123,000 for Gold Interest. The Inman-Dale steamer from England brought in $100,000 in Gold this morning.

The Foreign Exchanges, on an easier 7 ₩ cent. Money market, have advanced to 108¼@108⅜ for sixty-day Bills on London, and 108⅞@109 for sight and short sight Bankers, and a corresponding improvement is felt in Merchant Bills drawn against Cotton and other shipments to Europe. The demand for Money to-day has been on a fair scale, and, as remarked in our last report, we discover no signs yet of lower terms on the part of lenders. The Stock Exchange Brokers, as a rule, are content to pay 7 ₩ cent. on call, and the Discount Brokers are doing a fair business at from 7@9 ₩ cent. in placing prime Merchant paper.

The Public Funds opened ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than the average sales of yesterday, and there was a dull market until about 1 o'clock, when the demand improved for the July and January 5-20s of 1865 and 1867, both for cash and on sellers' options, and the ultimate quotations were about the same as last night, the market leaving off firm.

The Stock Exchange was strong on the Southern Bonds, especially for Tennessees, which advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent, and for old Virginias, which were not offered in large sums under 59 ₩ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares were also strong on Mariposa and Western Telegraph, and steady on Pacific Mail and Canton Land Company. The New-York and Western Railways opened somewhat tame in the morning, and the market dragged until after the 1 o'clock Open Board. Later in the day the bidding was more spirited, and the partial decline in prices fully recovered.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold steady; the Exchange on Europe firm; the Public Funds and State Bonds firm, and the Railways rather strong than otherwise:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	120⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115⅜
American Gold Coin	134	134¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅞	67¼
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58⅝
Missouri Bonds	87⅞	87⅞
North Carolina Bonds, new	63¼	63
New-York Central	166½	166⅝
Reading Railway	95¼	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	129	129¼
Northwest Common	84	84¼
Northwest Preferred	96	96½
Michigan Southern	98⅝	98⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	132¼	132½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅞	93⅞
Pacific Mail Company	93⅝	93⅝
St. Paul Preferred	87	87
St. Paul Common	79⅞	80
Toledo and Wabash	73	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	33⅞
Mariposa Preferred	41¼	43
Lake Shore	98⅞	98⅞
Hudson River	145⅞	146⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

The Tennessee Bonds continued to advance, partly on orders from Nashville to buy, and more attention is paid to the old Virginia Bonds since the act of Congress authorizing the President to bring the State into immediate accord with the Government. There is no question that President Grant will take early and successful action under this authority, and there is quite as little doubt that on the full reconstruction and restoration of the State ample means will be provided for meeting the future Interest upon the State Debt promptly. Even under the present disorganised condition of things the State is only six months in arrear since funding the Coupons from 1861 to 1866, on the old Bonds, and as the July, 1868, Coupon was paid in January, 1869, the probability is that the January, 1869, Coupon will be paid on or before the 1st of July.

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	139	Bank of the Republic	117
Manhattan	140	Bank of N'th Am'ca	110
Mechanics'	131	Hanover	110
America	135	Metropolitan	142
Phenix	108	Nassau	106
North River	106	Shoe and Leather	138
Fulton	160	Continental	98½
National	110	Marine	150
Merchants' Ex.	113	Park	160
Seventh Ward	115	Central National	105½
Commerce	123	Fourth National	108
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	122	Ninth National	115
Chatham	150	Tenth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. There was a further large demand to-day for the Mortgages of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company, recently leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including the Mortgages of the late Chicago and Great Eastern Company which are convertible into the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,462,842; total payments, $1,588,480; balance, $88,681,385. The receipts include for Customs, $482,000; for Gold Notes, $84,000.

The annual report of the Gould-Fisk administration of the Erie road, to which attention was called, in respect to its most extraordinary features on Monday, suggestive of at least three points of danger or want of security to the creditors of the concern. 1. The Preference Shareholders were, for the first time since their contract, as convertible or unsecured bondholders with the reorganized Company in 1862, deprived of their 7 ₩ cent. Dividend. This was not for a day but for all time, so far as the present desperate management is concerned. This class of stockholders have probably seen their last Dividend until the Road passes, a second time, through bankruptcy; and the chances are that in the event of a Receivership the local Courts of New-York will place the affairs of the Company in wholly incompetent if not absolutely corrupt hands. 2. The £ Bondholders, to the amount of $4,850,000, resident in England, who have no other security than the already violated honor of the Company, and no other privilege than the right of conversion, which has become valueless, into Common Stock, may possibly see another half-yearly Dividend in September next, but this entirely depends upon the inclination of the Gould-Fisk managers to pay out $170,000 Cash, instead of their going to protest, as they will no doubt, sooner or later, be compelled to do. 3. The holders of Bills and Accounts Payable, who are now trusting the Company to the extent of *six millions of dollars*, while Gould & Fisk very equivocally represent that they have twelve millions of "Cash and Cash items" on hand, are, in the very nature of such a statement, in constant peril of having their unsecured paper tied up in bankruptcy or in a receivership. The existence and perpetuation of so large a floating debt, after the common capital has been run up forty millions in a single year, is significant of the sequestration of nearly the whole current revenues of the road—about fourteen millions a year—for the stock jobbing purposes and other outside speculations of these desperate men. The reasonable conclusion would seem to be that such a condition of affairs must, of necessity, sooner or later, come to an end; but the time will depend upon the ability and assurance of Gould and Fisk to grab all the *cash* receipts of the Road, and of the Atlantic and Great Western lease, and to run and buy supplies for both lines *on credit*, including the $150,000 per month promised to the Mortgage Bond and Debenture holders of the Atlantic and Great Western, and now very conveniently tied up in Chancery.

Messrs. William Whitewright, Jr., Edward Whitehouse, Howard Wainwright, W. H. Webb, Solon Humphreys (of E. D. Morgan & Co.), and other Stockholders of the old Nicaragua Transit Company, have issued the following call for a meeting on Thursday next at Delmonico's, Beaver-street, at one o'clock, P. M.:

"The undersigned, Stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, having learned that the Receiver of said Company has assumed to make a settlement with Cornelius Vanderbilt of the various claims against him for the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, deem it advisable to call a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company to inquire into the nature and conditions of said settlement, and the authority under which it was made, *and what disposition has been made of the proceeds thereof.*"

Street gossip says that the concluding inquiry referred to above as to the disposition of the lion's share of the $400,000 received from Mr. Vanderbilt involves one of the most extraordinary accounts of legal expenses ever known in this sort of litigation. It is said that the leading lawyer in the case has been in the receipt of over $12,000 a year from the "pickings" of the suit since it was instituted, *eleven years ago*. A consulting lawyer has received about $8,000 a year; another lawyer, $20,700; the receiver, about $2,500 a year; his friend, who is credited with having really conducted the fight, $15,000 in gross; and finally, in the language of a memorable description of the pork-failing operation of the City of Cincinnati, "*The pig is literally used up!*" The contingent remainder of the once famous Nicaragua Transit Company, (capital eight million of dollars,) is found to be *nil*.

The National Bank of the State of New-York has taken the somewhat extraordinary course of charging up the $26,559 forged checks, which the teller of the Bank paid last week, to Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and notified the house that their account is overdrawn to about this sum.

The corrected earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company were, in March, 1869:

Main Line	$154,542
Belleville Branch	21,408
Total	$175,950
In March, 1868	149,164
Increase	$26,786

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* says:

"We learn that the directory of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have in contemplation the scheme of selling out to the Pennsylvania Railroad (commonly known as the Pennsylvania Central) the State's interest in the Virginia Central Railroad, ($2,000,000,) and the State's interest in the Blue Ridge Railroad, ($1,674,000,) and that if the sales were made the Pennsylvania Railroad would build a road from Pittsburg to Charleston, on the Kanawha, or some other point in West Virginia, connecting their line with the Chesapeake and Ohio Road."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning remarks of the coal trade, as follows:

"The anthracite coal tonnage for the week ending on the 15th instant, was very heavy, and especially so from the Schuylkill region. The shipments by the Reading Railroad were 102,434 tons, and by the Canal 23,515 tons, together 125,949 tons, against 87,467 tons in corresponding week last year—an increase of 38,482 tons. The tonnage by all the principal carrying companies in the State for the week was 251,688 tons, against 221,725 tons in corresponding week in 1868, and 1,098,420 tons for the year, against 2,457,969 tons to same date last year—showing an increase of 640,451 tons. Notwithstanding this heavy increase in the production and shipments of Coal, the demand is good and prices rule firm. The present activity and firmness in prices are attributed to an apprehended 'strike' of the operators about the 1st of the coming May. As trouble of this character rarely comes when expected, we are inclined to doubt the 'May strike' mentioned. The loss and privation suffered last year by all engaged in the trade from a like cause, we should think, would operate to prevent a like folly now. At the present rate of Coal production, the supply must be large and prices, before the end of the season, reasonable."

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 5 says:

"The weather this week has again been variable, wet and dry, but cold for the most part predominating, especially on the earlier days. There has, however, been quite enough sunshine to make large advances in the sowing of Spring Corn and the planting of Potatoes, and we are by no means behind in anything, the check of March beneficially retarding vegetation. In the south of France, however, severe frost at the commencement of the month has much cut up the vines and diminished the chance of a crop. Other countries only give us conjectures in the place of facts. The Wheat in many places has less of promise than it had, but it has often looked worse at a later period and done well, so there is no immediate cause for alarm, though confidence has abated. The late reduction has been followed by some reaction in prices, and on the average markets have recovered fully one shilling, and in some towns more. Weekly supplies have fallen to the dimensions of last year, when prices were 25s. 3d. less ₩ quarter, showing at least some reluctance on the part of farmers to force their remaining stock off at reduced rates. It must be remembered, too, that old English Wheat is always wanted, and having passed through the damp ordeal of this very moist Winter the quality left will be more serviceable for mixing, with the prospect that the new crop will be finer, and little that it will be so fine. The weight of the whole of 1868 was never exceeded, and if we should get a bad blooming time and thin ears the old will be like gold-dust, and possibly put more of that metal into holder's pockets. London, compared with the country, has a certain incubus upon it. The telegraph is certainly at Mark Lane, but not in the market. All Europe now seems getting before us. One good crop is certainly not an accumulation, or anything near it! Last year we were swept out. France is again dearer; and Belgium, Danzic and Germany generally, while the only exception to the [illegible]

...upward movement in New-York, where spring wheat after a spurt has again rather declined. The arrivals off the coast since the 20th of March were eight cargoes, of which one cargo was wheat, five maize and two barley.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1869.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th inst., inclosing a printed decision rendered by you in the case of The United States vs. MOSES ROSENFIELD, charged with selling chewing tobacco without affixing to the wrapper, or package containing the same, proper internal revenue stamps, and wishing to be informed whether said decision is in accordance with my views of the construction of the law referred to.

In reply I have to say that I fully coincide with you in the construction which you have placed upon the provisions of sections 68, 78 and 71 of the act of July 20, 1868.

These provisions of law are no doubt stringent; they are, nevertheless, plain and positive, and their enforcement is required no less for the protection of honest, tax-paying manufacturers than to secure the revenue of the Government and prevent frauds.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) C. DELANO, Commissioner.
WM. D. WILKINS, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, Detroit, Mich.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, as reported on the books of the Merchants' Exchange, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	47	Molasses, bbls.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	6,719	Resin, bbls.	6,441
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Spirits Turpentine	712
Cornmeal, bbls.	100	Tar, bbls.	683
Cornmeal, bags	[illegible]	Pitch, bbls.	21
Wheat, bushels	3,700	Crude Turpentine	78
Corn, bushels	2,368	Petroleum, Refined	1,867
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Petroleum, Crude	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	9,711	Pork, bbls.	1,543
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Cut Meats, pkgs.	690
Malt, bushels	1,250	Lard, pkgs.	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	30	Butter, pkgs.	1,587
Cotton, bales	1,321	Cheese, pkgs.	207
Hops, bales	229	Eggs, bbls.	1,075
Wool, bales	228	Whisky, bbls.	1,536
Tobacco, hhds.	564	Hides	11,080
Tobacco, boxes	[illegible]	Hides, bundles	1,300
Tobacco, tierces	[illegible]	Leather, sides	3,719
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Oil Cake, pkgs.	776
Stearine, pkgs.	100	Tallow, pkgs.	6
Starch, pkgs.	4,730	Grass Seed, bushels	350

ASHES—Pots have been inquired for at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quite nominal at about $9 12½@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been dull and irregular at from 45c.@48c., for Yellow, ⅌ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fair inquiry prevails for desirable work at uniform rates, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys' $1 75@$3; Youths' $1 25@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4 50@$6; [illegible] Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$3 50; Boys' C. [illegible] Women's Split and Kip Boots, [illegible] Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals [illegible]; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, [illegible]; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals [illegible]; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, [illegible]; Misses' Sewed, [illegible]; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, [illegible]; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, [illegible]; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 80c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's [illegible] and Heel Shoes [illegible].

BRICKS—Continue in fair request at full rates, including Common Hard at [illegible]; Croton at [illegible]; and Philadelphia Front at [illegible] ⅌ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very dull, including Adamantine at 20c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 40c.@42c., and Patent Sperm at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in request at uniform prices, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Has been inactive, but prices have been quoted steady for most kinds, on moderate offerings.

COFFEE—There has been no important movement reported to-day. Holders have been firm in their views. The inquiry has been light. The week's receipts of Rio have been 2,475 bags; sales from first hands, [illegible] bags; stock in first hands, to-day, 64,192 bags. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary cargoes, [illegible]; Fair cargoes, [illegible]; Good cargoes, [illegible]; Prime cargoes, [illegible]; Extreme range for lots, [illegible] gold, in bond, ⅌ lb. We quote: Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Mocha (in bales), [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 14c.@17c.; Angostura, [illegible]; Savanilla, 14c.@17½c., gold, ⅌ lb. The *Allemannia*, for Hamburg, takes out 4,063 bales Coffee.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	18,000
Mobile, bags	3,300
Baltimore, bags	[illegible]
Galveston, bags	2,500
Boston, bags	2,500
New-York, bags	64,192
Grand total, bags	110,492

COTTON—With a freer offering at easier prices, rather more animation has been noted in the market, which, however, closes heavily. Sales since our last, [illegible] bales, including 1,405 bales to shippers, 602 bales to spinners, 170 bales to speculators, and [illegible] bales in transit. Also 100 bales Low Middling, for June delivery, at 28½c. ⅌ lb. The exports reported to-day were 210 bales by the *Allemannia* for Hamburg, and 210 bales by the *Wm. Fen Name* for Havre. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the—

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	25½c.	25½c.	25½c.	26c.
Good Ordinary	26½c.	26½c.	27c.	27¼c.
Low Middling	27½@27¾	27¾@[illegible]	28@[illegible]	28@28½c.
Middling	28½@[illegible]	28¾@[illegible]	29@[illegible]	29@[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	2,619
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts preceding week	10,[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	652,310
Exports since Tuesday	6,[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1, 1869	92,412
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	181,422
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	320,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	370,858
Estimated stock on hand here	102,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,621,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,019,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,[illegible]
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,109,000
Exports same time last year	1,315,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	292,500
Estimated stock same time last year	354,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	31,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,226
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—The market has been quiet for most articles at generally steady prices.

FEATHERS—Have been in more request at 85c.@[illegible] for Live Geese ⅌ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand continues very light at unchanged figures.

FISH—A fair inquiry is noted for the principal kinds, chiefly for Cod and Mackerel, at generally buoyant rates. Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $24 25@$29; No. 2 do., $18@$25; No. 3 do., $11 50@$15 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 31½c.@[illegible] for No. 1, ⅌ box; Fresh Shad, $15@$[illegible] ⅌ 100.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have generally shown more eagerness to realize, and in the absence of any demand of moment, prices have been further depressed, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,[illegible] bbls. in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 75; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 70@$6 25; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 25@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20@$5 75
Extra State	5 70@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	6 80@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@12 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 335 bbls. at $[illegible] for very poor to fair ordinary, and $[illegible] for fair ordinary to very superior Extra ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in limited request at $[illegible] as extremes, for old, and $[illegible] for new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales, 460 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is dull at $[illegible] for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Cornmeal continues quiet at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 40@$4 85 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been on a restricted scale for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $[illegible] ⅌ box; Currants at 9¼c.@10c.; Almonds, [illegible]; Figs, 14c.@26c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@[illegible]; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in light demand at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 71½; No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 62, the latter rate for small lots, delivered; No. 3 Spring at $1 39, in store; and White California at $1 65@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, but lower and irregular. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels at 80c.@84c. for New Mixed Western; [illegible] for Old do., in store and delivered; 78c. for two-year old, in store, and 85c.@90c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet at from $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel; sales 4,300 bushels. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in quite moderate request, but held with more firmness. Sales have been reported of 29,[illegible] bushels Western at 75c.@76¼c., in store, and 77¼c.@[illegible], afloat, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet since our last at 16½c.@17c., and 20¼c.@21c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in good request at $82 ⅌ ton.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair demand and steady at from 80c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet and steady, including American at 8c.@13c. for New, and 3c.@8c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@13c.; Eastern, 8c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@12c.; Michigan, 8c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 3c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet and less buoyant, including American at $170@$220 for undressed, and $215@$280 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at [illegible], gold, ⅌ lb.; Manilla, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The market has been tame, but prices have not varied much.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand at $[illegible] ⅌ 1,000.

LEATHER—The market for Sole has been inactive, yet no further change of moment has been noted in prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@[illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 45c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 45c.@[illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in fair request at full prices.

METALS—There has been comparatively little doing in this line since our last. Some inquiry has been noted for Ingot Copper at steadier rates. In Iron, the dealings have been moderate in Pig and Forge, and more active in Rails at about previous prices, the sales having included about 250 tons Scotch Pig, 100 tons No. 1 American do., and 150 tons Forge, within our range; also 2,000 tons new Rails, and 300 tons old do. on private terms. Lead has been quiet and depressed in price. Sales 50 tons German at 6¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. Spelter has been inactive. Tin has been quiet and irregular. Zinc dull. We quote Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23¾c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39 50@$40; No. 2 do., $37 50@$39; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$44; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $80@$90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead $6 12½@$6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 [illegible] in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 32¼c.@32½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 33¼c.@[illegible], in gold, ⅌ lb.; English [illegible], gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 75; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 62½@$8 87½; Terne do., $6@$6 50, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There have been no important transactions reported to-day; prices show no quotable alteration. At auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans were disposed of at 75c.@79c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	30c.@35c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been more eagerness to sell evinced by holders of Spirits Turpentine, prices of which have been depressed, the range having been from 46¼c.@47½c., chiefly 47c. for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. At the latter price some 400 bbls. were reported sold. The receipts amounted to 712 bbls. The exports included 100 cases by the *Clotilde* for Ancona. Crude Turpentine was very dull, and wholly nominal in price. The receipts were confined to 78 bbls. Tar has been quoted steady, with rather more inquiry noted, chiefly for Wilmington. The receipts were 683 bbls. Nothing new in Pitch, 21 bbls. of which were received. Resins were in quite moderate supply and lively request, especially strained, which was in demand for export at $2 [illegible] ⅌ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 1,400 bbls at the quotations. In the better grades of Resin, the reported transactions were 250 bbls No. 2 at $2 62½; 500 bbls No. 1 at $3@$3 25; and 150 bbls Pale on private terms ⅌ lb. The receipts of Resin reported to-day were, 6,441 bbls; exports, 1,532 bbls, by the *Clotilde*, for Ancona. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46¼c.@47½c., chiefly at 47c. for merchantable, and 48c. for shipping lots, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25@[illegible]; Resin at $2 50@$13 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $[illegible]; Pitch at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited demand at about previous prices, including Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $1 [illegible]; Crude Sperm, $1 [illegible]; Unbleached Sperm, $1 [illegible]; Lard Oil at $1 [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at $1 [illegible]; Olive at $1 [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.—*Sperm*—We have no sales to report. *Whale*—Remains quiet, and we hear of a sale of 300 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Ap. 19, 1869	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	74,[illegible]
Same time last year	5,314	16,419	422,322
Exports for the week ending April 19, 1869	[illegible]	....	....
Previously	3,561	....	146,291
From Jan. 1 to date	[illegible]	....	146,291
Same time last year	4,728	[illegible]	128,040

Whalemen's Shipping List.

OIL CAKE—Has been in request at steady prices. We quote the currency range from $47@$50 ⅌ ton.

PETROLEUM—There has been a good inquiry for Crude in bulk, since our last, on the basis of 17½c. ⅌ gallon, but the light offerings have limited the business. Some 300 bbls. were reported sold at the quoted rate. The receipts have been at Philadelphia 1,200 bbls. arrived. Barreled Crude has been more sought after, chiefly by export buyers, at 22c.@22¼c. ⅌ gallon, at about which figures 2,800 bbls. have been disposed of. Refined has been comparatively scarce and strong in price, with a lively demand for Standard White ... generally at 32½c. here, with 33c. asked. At 32½c. [illegible] bbls. were reported sold. The reported Philadelphia dealings embraced 1,000 bbls. Standard White for April delivery, at 32½c.; 600 bbls. do. June delivery, on private terms; and 400 bbls. for each of the three months from June to August, inclusive, at equal to 32½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of refined here were 1,867 bbls. ... at Philadelphia, 1,250 bbls. A sale of 300 bbls. Benzine was reported at 9c. ⅌ gallon. The exports of refined Petroleum included 3,722 bbls., by the *Abeille* for Cronstadt.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held quite confidently, on a light available supply, but the transactions have been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $30 [illegible] ... at $31, cash, for New Mess; $30 75@$30 87 for Old Mess; $[illegible] for Western Prime Mess; $[illegible] for Clear; $26 50@$26 70 for Thin Mess, and $[illegible] for Prime and Extra Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at unchanged prices; sales equal to [illegible] pkgs., at 13c.@14c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for Shoulders ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet at previous prices; sales of 170 boxes, including Cumberland at 14¾c.@15¼c., and Short Rib on private terms ⅌ lb. Lard is rather quiet, but held firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 500 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@18½c., for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18¼c.@18½c., for City, and 18½c.@19c. for Prime to Choice Western Steam ⅌ lb. Beef continues inactive at $[illegible] for Plain Mess; $[illegible] for Extra Mess, and $[illegible] for inferior grades of Repacked Mess Beef; sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is very slow of sale, including New Prime Mess at $[illegible]; India Mess at $[illegible] ⅌ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams have been in fair demand at $[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in rather better request. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40@43
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38@41
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	37@40
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	36@40
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	32@37
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	42@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	35@42
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	35@40
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	33@36
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32@34
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	28@32
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	28@30
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	28@30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	20@25
Canada, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32@35
Canada, Common, ⅌ lb.	28@30
New Crop Butter, tubs, Extra	45@47
New Crop Butter, tubs, Fair to Good	40@45
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Good to Prime	40@45
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Common	35@40

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	19 @20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	18 @20
Farm dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	15 @18
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been unusually dull, since our last, yet quoted about steady, including Carolinas, $8 75@$9 75, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $3 12½@$3 50, gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Continues in very moderate request, yet quoted steady. We quote: Turk's Island at 40c.@[illegible] ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 35 do. Fine at $2@$2 25, by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been slightly modified as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75; Marshall's and Worthington's do. $2 75@$3 25; Higgins' do. $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 50@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $1 ⅌ sack, all less 2½ ⅌ cent discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is quite dull at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 13c.@13½c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—The feature of the recent dealings has been the speculative activity in Timothy Seed, which has been purchased freely both in this and the interior markets at rapidly advancing, though irregular prices. In other descriptions, the movements have been comparatively light, without any marked fluctuations in values. The ruling figures are for Clover at 14½c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 70@$2 87½; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 25, gold, and Timothy at $3 50@$4 75, some holders asking $5 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair request, including Honduras at 45c.; San Juan, 45c.@48c.; Bolivar, 30c.@35c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, 30c.@40c.; Para, 40c., gold ⅌ lb. Goat have been inactive, including Tampico at [illegible]; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@[illegible], gold, ⅌ lb. Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Rico, [illegible]; Curacoa, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 65c.@70c., currency, ⅌ lb.

SOAP—Has been dull since our last, including Castile at 13½c.@14½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 8c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Continue inactive at a rate, including Mace at 98c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 98c.@99c.; Cassia at 49c.; Cloves at 33½c.@37c.; Pepper at 26¼c.@26½c.; Pimento at 18c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb. Included in the sales were 2,000 bags Pimento disposed of previous to arrival.

SUGARS—The market shows a slight yielding for raw Sugars, which are quoted off about ⅛c. ⅌ lb., in price, on a more liberal offering and a comparatively light call from all classes of purchasers. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady and weak at 11½c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 836 hhds. at 11½c.@12½c. for Cuba; 11½c.@12⅞c. for Porto Rico, and 14½c.@15c. for Demerara; also 95 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.; and by auction, 3 hhds. Porto Rico at 14c.; 30 hhds. Demarara at 14¼c.; 7 boxes Havana at 13½c., and 374 boxes do., damaged, at from 10c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12¼c.@12¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 13c.@13¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14¼c.@14½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15¼c.@15¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, White, at 14¼c.@15¼c. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11¼c.@12⅝c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11¼@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, and less buoyant, ranging from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 120,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; also, 58,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@[illegible], and 4,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@[illegible] ⅌ lb.

TEAS—There has been very little call for any description since our last, but prices have not varied much. We quote Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 70; Hyson from 80c.@$1 40; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 40; Souchong and Congous at from 80c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The export inquiry for Kentucky has been fairly active, and prices have been well maintained. Sales have been made of 272 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14½c., and 223 bales Havana on private terms, ⅌ lb. In Seed Leaf the dealings have been moderate at steady rates. In manufactured there has not been much doing, partly for want of stock. We quote: New crop Lugs, 8c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8¼c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 16c.@18c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 15c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 13c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 17c.@35c. ⅌ lb. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@95c.; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. Yara—Cut, 75c.@85c.; II cut, $1 [illegible]; average lots, 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ⅌ lb. Included in the exports of Tobacco reported to-day were 339 hhds by *Nuova Providenzia* for Civita Vecchia.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and heavy at 90c. free, ⅌ gallon; sales 80 bbls.; receipts 1,536 bbls.

WOOL—Has been extremely dull, with increasing offerings at declining prices.

FREIGHTS—There has not been much animation in this line. Rates have been quoted about steady. For Liverpool there were taken by steamer, 1,250 bales Cotton at 3-16d., with some Sea Island at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 1,500 bushels Wheat, at 3d. ⅌ bushel; 150 tierces Lard at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 40 bbls. Pork at about 1s. 11d. ⅌ bbl. For London, by steamer, 250 bales Hops, at ½d. ⅌ lb., a small lot of Beef, at 5s. ⅌ tierce. For Rotterdam, 2,000 bbls. Resin were reported taken early by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ⅌ 280 lbs., but this was considered an extreme rate, as room was said to have been available later in the day at 2s. 3d. ⅌ 280 lbs. For Odessa, 3,000 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Gloucester, Eng., the bark *Sea Gloucester* cleared with 20,408 bushels Wheat.

REMOVAL.

ALLEN, EBBS & CO.,

Importers, Booksellers and Stationers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 436 BROOME-ST.,

TWO DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

GAYNOR'S REMOVAL.

His corset and skirt store from No. 765 Broadway to No. 824 Broadway, May 1.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TYPE FOR SALE.—1,300 POUNDS OF BRUCE'S Brevier, No. 12, new and copper-faced. Also, 47 pairs second-hand Cases, in good order. The entire lot will be sold together, cheap. Apply to the Foreman of *Times* Composing Room.

$30,000 TO $50,000.—PARTNER wanted, or three with $10,000 each, to buy VALUABLE CLAY PROPERTY, at a low price for the land, in company with a tile and brickmaker of ability, respectability and great practical experience; clay inexhaustible, very valuable and cheaper than any other to dig, manufacture and ship. Unlimited demand for goods at very profitable prices. There is no other such chance. It should be secured at once. Address B. & T., Box No. 113 *Times* Office, with particulars.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—AN ARTICLE OF IRON THAT will produce $12,000 yearly, for $800 and royalty. Also, half interest in ten first-class inventions, that will bring $15,000 income, for $180 each; a manufacturing business, half interests, $2,500, unlimited sales, with 300 per cent. profits. All guaranteed unobjectionable, meaning a large business with references and security. None but those meaning business need apply to PRINCIPAL, D. T. W., No. 6 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

PHYSICIAN'S PARTNER WANTED—In an old-established and central lucrative medical office, or will dispose of the same. For particulars call on J. THOMPSON, or ELKENS, No. 21 Bible House.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH cash capital of $25,000 or $30,000, in a lucrative manufacturing business of 14 years' standing. Address ST. CLAIR, Station B.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.

TREADWELL CLEVELAND, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869. TREADWELL CLEVELAND, Plaintiff's Attorney. mh17-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD L. HEDDEN, DUNCAN CRYDER and WILLIAM F. MILTON, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR BENN and EDWARD BENN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 43 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 15, 1869.

BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action has this day been filed in the Clerk's office above-mentioned.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1869. BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney. mh24-law6wW*

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY, No. 240 Broadway, New-York.

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of smaller SCALES.

No scale before the public possesses the Sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the SAMPSON COMBINATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BUY YOUR SILVERWARE OF THE MANUFACTURERS, FORD & TUPPER, SALESROOMS NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH-ST.

OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER. OLD PAPER.

We guarantee to pay more than any other House in the City FOR OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, MANUSCRIPTS, and ALL KINDS OF WASTE PAPER.

MANAHAN & MILLAR, Wholesale Paper Warehouse, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

CARPET PAPER.

A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.

MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 24th-st., corner 8th-av.

BENGAL CHUTNA—NO DINNER TABLE is complete without it; as a relish and appetizer, it has no equal; for hot or cold meats, soups, fish, &c., no sauce can compare. For sale by all family grocers, &c. Wholesale Depot, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' rollers, that does not harden, shrink, or crack. Give a trial, and you will continue to use it. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic disease. Invalids may call or communicate by mail, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 228 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 6th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

UN COCHER FRANCAIS ET SA FEMME desire se placer. Wadsworth, corner... No. 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-class bread and biscuit baker; has no objection to assist in the washing of a small family. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, washer and ironer; also, a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; both prefer living together; good City reference. Call at No. 271 7th-av., near 25th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or chambermaid and assist with washing and ironing; has best City reference from last employers. Call be seen at No. 271 3d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as lady's maid; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, dress hair and operate on machine; reference unexceptionable. Call at No. 10 Union-square, east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business; has five years' reference; no objection to go in the country; Newport preferred. Call for two days at No. 267 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the milliner store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 222 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family to cook and assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has best of City reference. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; has the best City reference; thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies and excellent baker of all kinds. Call at No. 220 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 257 6th-av., between 40th and 47th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; would do the fine washing; can do all kinds of fluting; those going to the country preferred. Call at No. 247 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; none need apply but private families; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women wish situations together; one as good cook, the other as experienced waitress. Both can be seen at their present employer's, No. 8 East 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or housework; she understands her business thoroughly; has best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, EXperienced, and reliable Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as nurse; thoroughly understands the care of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Apply at corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite drug store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call for two days at No. 718 6th-av., in the store, between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to take care of grown children and sew; would be willing to do light chamberwork and sewing; has first-class reference. Call at No. 204 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 151 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SITUations in a private family; one as first-class laundress, and the other as a first-class waitress. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 210 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED WOMAN without children, the charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or any period required; has the best of reference (City) for trust and capability. Address for one week Box No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; understands pastry, game and soups; also making butter and ice cream; good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, just returned from England, a situation in a small family as cook; understands all kinds of English and American cooking. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 East [illegible]-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as first-class cook and would assist with the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; have the best of City references. Call at 107 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant; can furnish best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD plain cook, also willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, 18 years, a situation in a private family to take care of children and to wait. Call for two days from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 324 [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as seamstress, to assist with chamberwork or the care of children; can operate; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 9 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook; would go a short distance in the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 322 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; economical, obliging and respectful; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 126 6th-av., over the tea store. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the washing, a situation in City or country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, in City or country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent cook, who thoroughly understands her business; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as children's nurse and plain sewer; no objection to light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 522 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; first-class washer and ironer; four years in last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress by an American Protestant girl; or would wait on a lady; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK BY THE day or week; is a first-rate housecleaner, also a good washer and ironer. Apply by note or personally to M. L. DUNBAR, at No. 413 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class waitress; has two years' recommendation from her last place. Call at No. 413 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to travel with a lady all Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 200 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 339 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; two years and four months' reference from her last place. Call at No. 394 7th-av. Ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class chambermaid and to assist with washing; the best City references. Call at No. 168 East 31st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 145 Hester-st., between Bowery and Chrystie.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young girl; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 17 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. [illegible] 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN sewer; would wait on a lady, or would do chamberwork. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 252 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant as nurse; or to wait on a lady who is going to Europe. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 163 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WOULD like work in families by the day. Call at No. 318 West 40th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing, obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; is capable of taking either capacity in a private house; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., 2d floor, front.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble young woman and her mother; would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer months, or would do a few gentlemen's washing at her own house; undoubted City reference as to honesty and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 352 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of plain sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also on Willcox & Gibbs'; no objection to the country; New-Jersey preferred; will be found a steady girl. Call for two days at No. 46 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, as seamstress; operates on different machines; willing to assist in chamberwork if required or travel with a lady; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 138 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; for City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 166 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait on a grown child; can take her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be heard of until engaged at No. 420 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do light chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of grown children and do sewing; can operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine; reference from her present employers. Can be seen at No. 22 West 21st-st., from 10 till 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress by a respectable young woman; understands dressmaking and sewing machines and all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 100 7th-av., ring second bell.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion by a widow of middle age for a party of gentlemen or widower; is competent to take charge of any household, either in the City or country; best references given. Apply at No. 104 Division-st., corner of Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who understands both in French and English; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman in a private family as first-class chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with fine washing if required; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of fine work; would like to go to Newport; leaving on account of the family going to Europe. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 121 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and do plain sewing; would like to go in the country for the Summer; has two years and six months' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would take care of grown children; has three years and five months' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 228 East 29th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMALL girl, 13 years old, to take care of a child or wait on door or table; is strong and healthy; a good home more of an object than wages. Apply to or address WINNIE, 52d-st., 11th house west of 3d-av., south side.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook and assist with washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; lived in her last place in the City one year; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 230 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a thorough person in her capacity; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 235 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an American woman who thoroughly understands her business; would prefer the entire charge of an infant; can bring it up by hand. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 20th-st., in the rear, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 258 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store; the best City reference given.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress a situation in a private family; can be highly recommended by the best of families; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business, in a small private family; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 236 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress, in a private family; the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 352 West 44th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; understands meats, soups, fish, game; no objection to go in country; best reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 325 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid or plain sewer or taking care of children; the best City references. Address No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE TIDY young girl a situation as waitress, or would take care of children. Call at the basement door No. 122 East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, with no children, a situation in a respectable tenement-house; has five years' reference. Call at No. 35 Forsyth-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as chambermaid or to take the charge of children; prefers living in the country; has good references. Call at No. 128 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook or to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing and embroidery; has the best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 East 13th-st., back room.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching and ladies' fineries, a situation; good reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid; best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 221 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe; has first-class reference. Call on or address No. 384 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to go out by the day to do fancy sewing, or she would go to the store. Call at No. 120 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, ONE who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Address No. 66 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who is master of her business, a situation in country or City; willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear-starching and all kinds of ladies' finery, a situation; is a superior shirt ironer. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WHO is master of her business, a situation in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is an excellent laundress; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 330 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as laundress or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse or waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 226 East 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 43 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid, by a competent English girl. Apply at her present employer's, No. 25 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS a situation as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser; best of City reference. Call from 11 to 2 at 333 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing. Call at No. 331 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress, who has first-class City reference. Call at No. 21½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress. Call to-day at No. 105 West 22d-st., where she has lived the past four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-class waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 77 West 45th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER DEsires a few more engagements by the day. Call for two days at No. 188 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH the best of references, is desirous to engage with an invalid lady, or a family who may be going to Europe. She understands housekeeping in all its branches, can take care of children, and would be found reliable in every respect. Can be heard from till engaged. Address Miss A. BARRETT, No. 22 Fountain-st., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other (a Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 221 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 229 4TH-av., situations for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City, or wait on a lady who boards, or mind children; can sew neatly. Wages $10 in a small family. Call or address No. 305 East 22d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a hotel or boarding-house, in City or country; thoroughly understands her business in all its parts; excellent baker, &c.; has best testimonials. Call at 229 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; or as chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; City or country; has best City references. Call at 229 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, who is competent to take entire charge of an infant, and is most reliable to take charge of the nursery; the best City reference. Call at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; has best City references; thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker; City or country. Apply at No. 229 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 166 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; willing to make herself useful; has six years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as good cook; also, a waiter girl to assist with fine washing; no objection to a private boarding-house in the country; good references. Call at No. 141 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 28th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and wait on a lady; has some knowledge of dressing hair; has eight years' reference. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing; best City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 331 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation for chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress and ladies' maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 121 Madison-av. for three days.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has four years' references. Can be seen at No. 157 West [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended. Apply at No. 390 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 163 Varick-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl a situation as waitress and to assist with chamberwork; good reference from last place. Call at No. 490 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City references, a situation in a boarding-house, hotel or private family; makes pastries, soups and jellies. Call at 203 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 163 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN OF long experience, three years' City references, a situation as coachman, in consequence of his family selling out on the first of May; country preferred for the season; to engage from the 1st of May. Can be seen at the private stable of his present employer, No. 44 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced and practical gardener; understands the making and laying out of gardens, hot-houses, grapes, fruits, flowers, vines, &c.; is responsible, willing and trustworthy; best of reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, married, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; can be well recommended by former and late employers. Call at No. 421 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, room No. 1; call for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED man, a situation as porter in a small house, or any employment where trust and attention are wanted; has had many years' experience; good reference, and can be seen at present employer's. Address W. E., express office, No. 85 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant (single) young man as coachman in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Address J. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man who understands his business, in City or country; will be found willing and obliging about a gentleman's place; good reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 20 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man of long experience; is an excellent groom, strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference. Address J. H., No. 38 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a first-class man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from last place. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 38 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—BY A GOOD VEGETABLE AND small fruit grower, a situation, or as coachman and gardener; would make himself generally useful; first-class reference. Address R. D., No. 168 West 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a first-class married man, without family; whose character will bear the strictest investigation in all departments. Address F. W., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent man, who can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at the corner of 18th-st. and Broadway, in the drug store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, without incumbrance; he as coachman and gardener, or to attend in a dairy; she as general servant, or chambermaid, &c.; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom with a private family in the country; is a good groom and driver; can assist at gardening and milk; best of City reference. Address A. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, (English,) a situation as butler in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands marketing, charge of servants, &c., and quite willing to make himself useful. Address or call on F. D., No. 265 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and to assist in the garden; has four years' experience in the care and management of horses; best reference. Address H. M. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who has the best of City reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty; will be found civil and obliging; can milk if required. Address J. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as compositor on book or newspaper work; has been a first-class hand in London, and would give a week to get into practice. Address F. P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; can produce the best City reference for many years; no objection to the country. Call or address J. H., No. 820 Broadway, coach factory.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman with a private family; the best of reference; has no objection to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 478 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk; good three years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address F. M. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; country preferred; has first-class reference. Address M. S., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man of long experience; is an excellent groom, strictly temperate and obliging; good City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 20 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no family; best of reference; understands his business thoroughly; is honest, sober and willing. Address THOMAS J., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PRIvate waiter; can be seen at the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 287 Broadway, near 3d-st., from 9 o'clock to 12 M. to-day, and after if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a [illegible] ... Address [illegible], Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman, married, no family ... [illegible]

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man who is thoroughly acquainted with his business and competent in every respect to take entire charge of any gentleman's stable; willing and obliging, and can show seven years of the most unexceptionable references. Call or address R., 4th-st. carriage warerooms, 19th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER with a small family; is thoroughly skilled in approved cultures; exotic and hardy grapes, plant-houses and vegetable gardens; also, laying out gardens, lawns, pleasure grounds, avenues, walks, &c.; is perfectly competent, industrious and faithful; unexceptionable City reference. Address W. H. W., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class young man; has the very best of City reference as to capability and sobriety; no objections to take a first-class place in the country; disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Address COACHMAN, harness store, No. 40 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has several years' experience; is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; is disengaged on account of the gentleman going to Europe; has lived six years with his last employer. Call on or address T. N., No. 7 Broad-st., Room No. 15, where he can be recommended in the highest character.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, with one child, a situation about a gentleman's place to take care of horses and as driver; will make himself generally useful; will be found willing and obliging; can give good reference from the Old Country. Address J. F., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country; best references. Call or address 26 stables, No. 225 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, (Scotch;) understands his business thoroughly; excellent groom, careful driver, sober and industrious; good City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 238 East 30th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a colored young man as attendant upon a family or gentleman going abroad. Apply, or address, No. 21 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or groom; not long in the country; with best City reference. Apply at his present employer's, No. 5 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as groom in a private family; no objection to the country. Address J. D., No. 55 West 18th-st., in the livery stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED coachman of long experience, with one family four years; good references; advertises from last place. Inquire at No. 339 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer and gardener; can milk, take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 151 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, or to take care of road horses; can show the best of reference. Address W. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as a porter, or anything in which he can make himself useful. Address PORTER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a young man, (married;) is competent to take charge of either; can be well recommended. Address T. W., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business; good City recommendation. Address G. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business; good recommendation. Address HINRICHSEN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT (MARried) man, a situation as coachman; wife is willing to take some washing. Call or address for two days A. H., No. 227 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent young man, with the best of references. Address T. T., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as a porter; no objections to the country. Address PORTER, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman in some first-class family. Call at No. 30 4th-av.

EUROPE.—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS twice made the tour of Europe, would accompany an invalid, or act as tutor to a young gentleman going abroad. Address COLLEGIAN, care of Professor Austin Flint, No. 30 East 34th-st., New-York City.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF THORough business habits, a situation in a wholesale warehouse; has been in the same in England six years. Address J. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A REspectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, and a chambermaid, who understands waiting, and to assist with the washing and ironing; none need apply unless they can give good City reference from their last places. Apply at No. 2 East 42d-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FLOOR MANagers in a millinery, silk and ribbon house. Address, stating age, length of experience, terms and references, EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SEAMSTRESSes, nurses, lady's maids, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, tidy young girls as nurses, waitresses, chambermaids. Excellent situations ready for all at BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 230 AND 232 4th-av.—Excellent situations vacant for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, plain cooks, to wash; also for general housework, and those lately landed.

WANTED—A STEADY AND OBLIGING man, who can milk a cow, take care of a horse and work in garden, making himself generally useful. Apply at No. 767 Washington-st., from 2 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has had experience, to take entire charge of two children. Apply on Wednesday, from noon until 3 P. M., at No. 19 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE OR nursery governess to go a short distance from the City. Call between 10 and 12, on Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN AS groom and under-gardener; one who understands the care of horses, and can milk. Apply, with recommendations, at No. 27 William-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, TIDY, CAPABLE, experienced girl to assist in the care of children and light chamberwork, and to sew. Apply at No. 57 West 37th-st., with references.

WANTED—A COOK WHO WILL ASSIST IN washing and ironing, and willing to go a short distance in the country; Protestant preferred. Call before 1 o'clock at No. 135 4th-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 30 West 23d-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant chambermaid. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF grown-up children and do plain sewing; must be Protestant. Apply at 29 Park-av., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS and finishers on drawers, at No. 82 White-st., top floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO assist as nurse and seamstress. Apply, with City reference, at 126 East 36th-st., to-day, between 10 and 1.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. APPLY AT 65 Varick-st., from 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FOR SALE—A NEW BLACK-WALNUT parlor suite, 10 pieces, all wool rep; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at IRELAND'S drug store, No. 409 Gates-av., above Nostrand-av., Brooklyn.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present, and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 168 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know; lucky numbers, business; medicines for all diseases, &c.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN ENGINE; CYLINDER 6 BY 12; also, boiler and McKinney blower; price, each low. At A. AYRES & SON'S, corner 16th-av. and 20th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 200 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs; reduced prices. A. KLABER'S marble works, No. 21 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country...

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma and Mons. Aujac.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gerson, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE BRIDE OF MESSINA. (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
CONSCRIPT and ALADDIN. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Corner 24th-st. and Broadway.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. Day and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 765 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT—By Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mr. Nordblom and others.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 1.—European News, letters from London and Florence; Affairs in Canada.
PAGE 2.—New Publications; The Pacific Railroad Litigation; Venality in the State Senate; The First Moravian Church; South Carolina; Affairs in Georgia; The Death Penalty; Delaware Whipping Post.
PAGE 3.—Foreign and Domestic Telegrams; Washington Intelligence; Senate Proceedings.
PAGE 4.—Local Intelligence; Law Reports; and Commercial.
PAGE 5.—Market Reports; Advertisements.
PAGE 6.—Editorials and Minor Topics.
PAGE 7.—Intelligence from Venezuela and Hayti; Local Matters.
PAGE 8.—Real Estate Transactions; Advertisements.
PAGE 9.—Advertisements.
PAGE 10.—Albany Letter; Legislative Proceedings; Local Intelligence.
PAGE 11.—Life on a Guano Island; Paraguay; Japan; Texas and Mexico; The Battle of New-Orleans; Miscellaneous Extracts; City Government.
PAGE 12.—Advertisements.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is rumored that the American Minister has made a formal demand on Lord CLARENDON, for explanations in regard to the case of the American brig *Mary Lowell*, captured by a Spanish war frigate off one of the Bahama Islands, while in charge of British Revenue officials.

The Pope's Encyclical letter was strongly condemned by Prince HOHENLOHE, the Bavarian Prime Minister, during a discussion in the Bavarian Chambers relative to educational matters.

In the British House of Lords, yesterday, a bill was introduced by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE for regulating leases in Ireland.

A meeting of the Federal Council of the Zollverein has been called in Berlin for the 28th inst.

The Spanish Minister of Finance has presented the annual Budget to the Cortes. He proposes a reduction upon all prohibitory duties, and the abolition of the salt and tobacco monopolies. The receipts of the Government are estimated at 2,000,000,000 of reals.

The strike among the Belgian miners has ceased, and there is no further prospect of rioting. It does not appear, however, that the demands of the men for an advance of pay have been complied with.

CUBA.

The news from Havana appears to be quite favorable to the insurgents. It is said they are besieging Trinidad, and have cut off communications on the land side. It is also rumored that a steamer from Nassau has landed a large quantity of arms and ammunition for them. Reports are received of the burning of plantations by the rebels—probably those of persons known to be inimical to the cause, which, indeed, is understood to be the position of most of the planters.

Subsequent telegrams, however, take the gloss off all these fine statements, since in them it is asserted that three of the principal rebel-chieftains, with six hundred of their followers, have voluntarily surrendered to the Spanish authorities.

VENEZUELA.

Our correspondent at Curacoa sends us the news from Venezuela to March 31. Congress had just elected RUPERTO MONAGAS and GUILLERMA TELL VILLEGAS first and second *Designados*, the former being the civil and the latter the military head of the Government. At Coro there was some dissatisfaction, and an outbreak lasting two days occurred, the disturbance partaking more of the nature of a riot for plunder than a rebellion. MONAGAS had already commenced imprisoning his rivals for the Presidency, one of his victims being his cousin DOMINGO MONAGAS. General ARAMA had organized an incipient rebellion in the State of Aragua, but he and his forces were speedily driven to the mountains. Curacoa was being made a depot for the reception of arms and ammunition from Europe and the United States, portions of which were designed for the use of the rebels in Hayti and St. Domingo. The city was also full of revolutionists *en route* to different scenes of action.

PARAGUAY.

We have intelligence, *via* Lisbon, that the Paraguayans have had some successes as against the Allies.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday morning, Mr. ROSS took the floor and read a long personal explanation in regard to his late interview with the President. The resolution of Mr. EDMUNDS, fixing the adjournment on Thursday, at 4 o'clock, was next discussed. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. POMEROY thought the public business could not be disposed of by that time. Mr. MORRILL expressed a contrary opinion. He understood that all the nominations would be sent in that day; and these could be confirmed and the treaties ratified in three hours. Mr. FESSENDEN moved a slight modification of the resolution, which was then carried by a vote of yeas 33 to nays 24. The Senate then went into Executive Session; and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

GENERAL.

There have been accounts of great storms from almost every part of the continent, within the past few days. In St. Louis, Mo., a hail-storm has destroyed nearly $100,000 worth of property. Dubuque, Iowa, has suffered severely, a tornado having thrown down houses, killed or injured several persons, and done other miscellaneous mischief. In Indianapolis the freight depot was blown down, a watchman killed, and several persons badly crushed. Among the latter was a Universalist minister, who had taken refuge in the building from the storm. From the Dominion we have a string of telegrams giving accounts of extensive floods, caused by the rain gorging the rivers. Lands are overflowed in all directions. In and around Montreal especially the damage caused by the rising waters of the St. Lawrence is said to be incalculable.

The funeral of the fireman, JOHN MCBRIDE, who was killed by the falling of the wall of a burning house, in Baltimore, on Saturday night, occurred yesterday.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Maryland State Bible Society was celebrated in Baltimore on Monday.

A band of Indians captured the horses of a wagon train, near Fort Laramie, on Friday, and troops have been sent in pursuit of them.

The lines on the overland route are approximating with great rapidity, and a junction between the Central and Union Pacific Railroads will probably be reported in a few days. On the former the plate-layers have nearly reached Monument Point; and on the latter they are laying down the metals at the rate of two or three miles a day.

A painter named ISAAC FARDON was killed in Waterbury, Conn., yesterday, by falling from a ladder.

A conflagration destroyed property in Mitchell, Canada, to the value of $30,000, on Monday.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the National Sunday School Convention, to be held in Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst.

In the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, yesterday, Judge CHASE presiding, the great case of KIMBERLY against General B. F. BUTLER came up. The Court was principally occupied with a discussion on the construction of the word "arrest," in the Constitution, and the privilege of a member of Congress in being exempt from arrest. This point was argued on demurrer to the plea in abatement. A plea of limitation was also set up.

The corps of Cadets of the New-York Scientific School in Peekskill was presented with a beautiful stand of colors by their lady friends on Monday last.

The Professor of Mathematics in Vassar College, Mr. MITCHELL, died on Monday, aged 63 years.

From the Pacific Coast comes the information that the revolution attempted by Colonel PALACIO, in Sinaloa, has failed.

The gold diggings of Mazatlan are creating a great degree of interest. A nugget of the value of $1,600 has recently been taken out.

Fourteen dwellings at Schuylkill Falls, Penn., occupied principally by railroad laborers, were burned yesterday.

A Washington correspondent says that Admiral PORTER ridicules the idea that any increased naval force had been ordered to Cuba. He said no orders had been given to place all the available vessels at the New-England navy-yards in immediate readiness for sea. He stated that the intention was to relieve all the vessels on duty on the Cuban coast monthly during the Summer, so as not to expose the crews too long to the dreaded yellow fever, which sometimes decimates them during the hot season; but that as soon as one vessel arrived there another would be ordered home, and that the naval force in Cuban waters would not be increased.

Hon. JOSIAH STEVENS, Secretary of State of New Hampshire from 1838 to 1843, died at Concord, on Saturday evening, of disease of the kidneys, which terminated rapidly after a few days' illness. He was a native of Newport, New-Hampshire, born in 1794, and aged 75 years.

The dwelling-house and restaurant of JOHN DURNIN, in Rainbow, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Mr. DURNIN's family occupied the building, and were rescued from the flames with considerable difficulty. Mr. DURNIN lost his own life in his efforts to save his son.

The Illinois State Asylum for the Blind was burned yesterday morning. No lives lost.

JAY JOHNSON, one of the Harnden Express Company's messengers on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, was shot and killed at Cumberland on a railroad train on Monday by a runner named DUCKWORTH. The murderer is now in jail.

Congress having appropriated $7,500 for repairing the Mount Vernon property, workmen were dispatched from Washington on Monday to perform the necessary work. The old Washington mansion is to be put in order and partially refurnished.

The counting-room of GAGE, PORTER & Co., saw manufacturers, at Fisherville, N. H., was entered on Saturday night, and a large safe therein blown open with powder. Two thousand five hundred dollars in money and a large amount of United States and Boscawen town bonds were carried off; also deposits of people in the vicinity to a considerable amount. The total loss is about $7,000.

The examination in relation to the alleged forged checks, signed with the name of JAY COOKE, was continued yesterday at the Tombs Police Court. The cashier of JAY COOKE & Co. testified that the name of the firm was a forgery. The examination was postponed until Friday. Mr. COURTNEY appeared for the bank.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL lectured last night upon "Hands," before a crowded audience, at the Alexander Mission Rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 King-street.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad continues. No cars were running yesterday.

Mrs. Dr. LOZIER and Dr. SARAH FURNAS lectured yesterday afternoon at the Medical College of Women, the former upon diseases of women, and the latter upon the vocal and respiratory organs.

A farewell missionary meeting to Bishop MORRIS, of Oregon and Washington Territory, was held at Calvary Church last night. Addresses were made by the Bishop and Rev. Drs. POTTER and WASHBURN.

The Superior Court, Trial Term, was adjourned yesterday in consequence of the sudden illness of Justice MCCUNN.

Yesterday maintained the fitful character of April. It opened like a Summer morning, became windy and raw in the afternoon, and closed with rain, which began violently at six o'clock, and lasted, with little intermission, for an hour. It continued with more or less modification throughout the night.

At a meeting of the College of the City of New-York held yesterday morning, resolutions of respect to the memory of Professor OWEN were unanimously adopted.

Cotton was fairly active but rather lower yesterday. Breadstuffs were depressed and cheaper on a restricted business. Provisions were in demand and buoyant. Groceries were quiet. Sugars declined an ⅛ cent. ℔ lb. Spirits Turpentine was dull and lower. Strained Rosin actively sought after at buoyant rates. Petroleum in light supply, and wanted at rising prices. Tobacco in good demand. Freights quiet.

The Civil Service—The Only Remedy.

The warmest upholders of our present system of appointment to office must agree that the spectacle recently presented in Washington has been peculiarly disgraceful. To find that city crowded with men who are eager applicants for offices to which they have not the smallest adaptation, to hear of the Vice-President so badgered by these unblushing place-hunters that he is obliged to abandon his official position and take refuge in the country, and that even the iron constitution of the President sinks under this incessant and shameless importunity for office, and Congress is glad to adjourn to escape it—is certainly altogether one of the most unpleasant pictures we have had in a long time of the tendency of our method of filling public offices.

Along with this spectacle, which is calculated to bring disgrace everywhere on republican institutions, come the thousand complaints and proofs from all sides of the utter demoralization of our civil service. Our most trustworthy officials estimate that the public losses from the incompetence and dishonesty of the public servants, amount now every year, to the enormous sum of *one hundred millions of dollars*. In other words, of every four dollars paid by the poorest citizen in taxes, one is stolen by rogues or lost by incompetents. Every man, woman and child suffers from this degradation of the public service. It is paid for in the hard earnings of the poor, by the salaries of the professional classes and the wealth of the rich. All lose from it. Worse even than this, it corrupts character and disturbs honest industry. The buying and selling of offices is depraving every department of Government, and casting far and wide the seeds of corruption. We see the effects in Albany, in every State Capital, and at Washington. Names that ought to be the most honored are not free from its stains. The public is losing the sense of manly independence and high-toned honor, under the influence of this scramble for office and bargaining with public positions. Young men are continually leaving pursuits of industry and honest production for this waiting for chances—this drawing of prizes. The system has become a curse and a disgrace to the country. That great political philosopher and economist, J. STUART MILL, rightly characterized it recently, in a public letter, as "the one great blot and disgrace on American institutions."

What is worst, too, in the whole matter, the evil will continually increase. There never was such an undignified scramble for place as this year; there was never more jobbery and corruption, and never more difficulty and seeming impossibility in filling the right place with the right man. Four years hence the spectacle at Washington will be only more degrading, the scramble more disgraceful, the jobs and bargains more corrupt, and the inefficiency of the public servants more glaring—simply because the number of offices will become each year greater, the prizes richer and the public sense of honor more dulled under the present system. This is evidently the inevitable drift of things in this country.

There is but one practical remedy for this state of things; and that is the entire change of the mode of appointment to places of public trust.

This can be secured only by the adoption of the system begun so favorably in Great Britain—of appointment by examination, and not by favor or from party service; or, in other words, the passage of Mr. JENCKES' bill. Yet we cannot say that the prospects of this most salutary measure are very hopeful. What Mr. MILL calls "the greatest perverters of free institutions"—the professional politicians—control both Houses of Congress and all the machinery of elections. Two hundred and twenty men could not, with the utmost care, be picked out from the population of the whole Union, who are by interest, habit and tradition, so opposed to the principles of this bill as the members of the present House of Representatives. The Senate, too, has its own grounds of opposition. The President, indeed, is on the side of the bill, and a vast and growing constituency of intelligent men and the opinion of the civilized world. But all these allies are as yet weak against the professional politicians.

Moreover, there are among the masses certain unfounded prejudices against the measure. It is stigmatized as "English," though it might more properly be called "Chinese;" appointment by examination being a custom of the Celestial Empire as old as the Norman conquest. It has given the English an honest Custom-house, a Post Office which is unequaled in the world for accuracy and rapidity, and a most intelligent Indian administration. We have received too many good things from the little island to object, if we at length obtain an honest civil service from the same source.

Mr. JENCKES' bill, it is said, will establish "an aristocracy of officials." But this has been a measure in England which was most of all a pet of the Liberal Party, and was at first opposed by the aristocracy. It does away with favoritism and appointment by blood or by personal or party influence. It comes down to the true democracy of intelligence and character. To establish "a profession" of office-holders—a trained body of men of character and fitness for their places, with the *esprit du corps* of a regular profession, is what is most of all needed in this country. The sooner we have such an "aristocracy," the better for us all.

It is urged, too, that it is a mere measure of "pedantry," making book-learning the great test for public service. This is a mistake. In the British competitive examinations, an expert in every department is present at the examination of the applicants in his own branch. Moreover, character and bodily health are both made tests, and, on a broad scale, it is found that intellectual training is, to a certain extent, a pledge of character. But the advantage of the examination in ordinary school-branches is, that the public secures at least a respectable education in its servants, and this, with character, health, and the tested knowledge of the practical branch aimed at, makes a better basis for eventual selection than the fact that the applicant is a friend of a Congressman, or has made a stump speech for the party. Mr. JENCKES' bill, we believe, provides that all those who attain the certificates of the Examining Board shall alone form the class from whom the final selection is to be made; so that we shall have, then, a trained class of office-seekers, who can apply without any loss of self-respect, and whose appointment entails no corruption or jobbery.

This great reform is, perhaps, too profound to be expected speedily. But everything may be expected, in an intelligent community like ours, from *discussion*. When we remember what discussion has accomplished within two years, in exposing "the greenback heresy," we may hope, in time, even for the success of "competitive examinations."

Secret Sessions of the Senate.

A Committee has been appointed in the Senate to inquire how the Hale-Perry correspondence came to be published in the newspapers. "The object of the Committee," we are told, "is to ascertain where the newspapers obtained the correspondence, and why they so far forgot their duty to society as to publish it." We respectfully submit that the latter clause of their inquiry is none of the Senate's business. What "duty" newspapers owe "to society," and whether they perform it properly or not, is their affair; the Senate has no more to do with it than it has with the duties of our Common Council or of the Erie Railroad.

The correspondence in question was sent into the Senate, and considered in Executive Session, under the pledge on the part of each Senator that its contents should not be divulged. They were divulged,—the correspondence itself was published,—as a matter of course by some one of the Senators. It is quite proper for the Committee to inquire *what Senator* thus violated his pledge of honor, and betrayed the confidence of the body to which he belongs; but it has no business to go beyond this. A newspaper is under no obligation to keep secret any proceedings of the Senate, or to suppress any official documents, that may come into its possession. Good taste and a sense of propriety may dictate that it should do so under certain circumstances, but that is a matter for the editor of the newspaper, and for its readers to decide; the Senate has nothing whatever to do with it.

The fact that all the proceedings of the Senate in Executive Session are regularly disclosed and made public, would naturally suggest the absurdity of keeping up such a hollow sham any longer. It simply allows certain newspapers to trade on the lack of honor of certain Senators.

The Treasury and Its Surplus Gold.

The *Tribune* calls the attention of Secretary BOUTWELL to the provision of the Sinking Fund law of 1862 requiring the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt annually with which to form a sinking fund. "We are confident," says our contemporary, "that this section has never been repealed, as it certainly should not have been. And, if not, we ask that it be now regarded and obeyed." It is to be regretted that under the late Administration this wholesome requirement was systematically neglected. Whether it be now available, however, is a question evidently doubtful. For though never in terms repealed, a clause in the Public Credit act, which became law last month, seems to forbid the buying or paying off of any portion of the bonded debt at present. The clause to which we refer enacts that

"None of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin."

Inasmuch as greenbacks are not yet convertible into coin, and the process of funding at a lower rate of interest is for the time impracticable, the prohibition here set forth appears to be operative against bond-redemption by the Treasury for any purpose whatever. No exception is made in favor of the Sinking Fund provision which the *Tribune* urges Mr. BOUTWELL to apply. *That* comes under the head of the transaction which the measure of the late session explicitly forbids.

The failure to make the Sinking Fund a special exemption is perhaps to be regretted. But the wisdom of the prohibition in its general scope is, in our opinion, manifest. It restrains the Secretary precisely where he needs restraint, and renders comparatively powerless many of the financial quacks who are pressing him to do something to help forward their cherished crotchets. The *Tribune*, for instance, is uneasy because the surplus gold in the Treasury is not employed in redeeming bonds or greenbacks; and only the force of law prevents a regular attack upon Mr. BOUTWELL in furtherance of these ends. As it is, his hands are tied—tied, we think, properly. He may neither contract the greenback circulation nor expend the proceeds of exhaustive taxation in paying off bonds in advance of their maturity. In other words, he may not wantonly disturb the movements of finance or make bond-buying a feature of the Treasury business, to the neglect of other interests and duties.

Nevertheless, it is incumbent on Mr. BOUTWELL to adopt some judicious and consistent method of disposing of surplus gold. His plan of anticipating interest on bonds is, obviously, a failure. Bondholders who have invested their means with a view to a high rate of interest, have nothing to gain by submitting to a rebate in consideration of being paid in April what becomes due in May or June; and speculators would be prejudiced rather than helped by compliance. Some other means must be adopted, if the Secretary's aim is to counteract gold gambling and arrest the upward tendency of the premium. And we see none else available than the sale of gold, subject to regulations which shall prevent the scandal of Mr. MCCULLOCH's administration, and give the public the full benefit of an addition to the coin circulation.

So long as the present financial system continues, it will be the duty of the Secretary to do something toward regulating the operations of the gold market. Recent legislation deprived the gamblers of one resource, but only constant watchfulness on the part of the Treasury can effectually checkmate their daily movements. Sufficient gold should be sold to accomplish this purpose—and no more. Experience has shown that it is not in the power of the Treasury, by contraction or by any other device, to force down greatly the price of gold; other causes, over which neither Secretaries nor enactments exercise control, alone can bring us nearer the point to which resumption will be feasible. But it is in Mr. BOUTWELL's power, by public sales of gold, to frustrate the *bull* movement now in progress, and steadily to prevent speculative interference with the influences which gradually tend toward the restoration of financial soundness. This, however, is essential: the combinations and influences which surrounded and corrupted Mr. MCCULLOCH must be discarded by his successor. We fear that the shadow of their presence is still in some things discernible, and on Mr. BOUTWELL's ability to cast them off and pursue a course from which quacks and speculators shall be alike excluded, depends both the character and success of any policy he may adopt.

We have said that Treasury sales should be restricted to the amounts needed from time to time to prevent merely speculative advances of the premium. This for two reasons: First, while it is possible to mitigate the effects of gold gambling, it is not possible to permanently depreciate the premium below the point to which it may be forced by what may be called natural causes; second, in the midst of uncertainties, commercial, financial and political, it is important that the Treasury reserve be kept considerably above the mark which in ordinary circumstances would suffice for the purposes of the Government. If, after making allowance for the necessities of the Government, thus increased, and for the probable contingencies of the Gold market, a surplus still remain in the Treasury, we shall regard that surplus as the measure of the excess of taxation to be dealt with next session, apart from savings that may be effected by retrenchment or other methods of reform.

The Sheriff's Plunder Bill.

We are not greatly surprised, and are greatly gratified, to learn that the indignant protest made by all the leading journals, and by the whole population of the City, against the pending bill to increase the Sheriff's fees, has not been without effect. The bill seems to have been pushed through the Assembly in such a way that most of those who voted for it were not at all aware of its real character. But in the Senate it finds an obstacle, which is likely to be insurmountable, in the character of the Committee which has it in charge. Senators FOLGER and HALE were both certain to resist it on account of its intrinsic character, and because they have no such party relations to the case as would lead them to act on it against their personal judgments. Senator MURPHY, who is a Democrat, but who is also a just and fair-minded man, also opposes this bill on the ground that it aims at a very gross public injustice and extortion, in the interest of private rapacity. He acts on his responsibility as a Senator, and prefers to discharge his duty to the public rather than consult the interests of his party, or feed the grasping avarice of any of its members.

Senator WILLIAMS, a Republican Senator from Cayuga County, on the other hand, gives the bill, we understand, his support. No one who is at all familiar with his official character and career will be surprised at this, or at all doubtful as to the considerations which lead him to take this course. It is in keeping with his usual course.

Mr. Ashley's Case Again.

The Napoleon (Ohio) *Signal* rejoices, with great fervor, over the nomination and confirmation of J. M. ASHLEY, to be Governor of Montana, and treats it as a refutation of all the charges made against him by his enemies. "And here we again take occasion to say," says the *Signal*, "that Mr. ASHLEY's enemies have never yet substantiated a charge of corruption against him, or shown that *he has ever taken a cent of money unlawfully or corruptly from any source*."

Literally speaking, this is true. But it is also true, and the *Signal* hints, no doubt, of the fact, that Mr. ASHLEY, Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House, proposed in writing to Mr. CASE, whom he was trying to get appointed Surveyor of a Western Territory, that they should go into partnership in speculating in town lots, that they should both use their official positions and powers to promote that joint speculation, and that they should make an equal division of the proceeds.

We know nothing about the Napoleon *Signal* or the code of morality by which it pretends to be governed. But it evidently does not consider it at all wrong to devise and enter upon a corrupt scheme unless it results in actual profit. It was all right for Mr. ASHLEY to offer himself officially *for sale*, and as it has not been proved that he actually got his price, he must be held to be morally guiltless. A burglar commits no crime in attempting to rob a house, unless he actually gets a certain amount of cash thereby.

We beg to remind that high-toned Western journal that even the law recognizes such an offence as an *attempt* to commit crime, whether it prove successful or not. And if there be such a thing as a code of political morals, it can do no less. Of that offence Mr. ASHLEY was guilty. The evidence of his guilt stands on the official records of Congress and all the party indorsements in Christendom cannot blot it out.

The May Migration.

That detestable period which, by law and custom, has been assigned for the process of annually turning a large part of our population out of house and home, is now at hand. An English nobleman has lately been urging a panacea for the ills of the English working-classes in a proposed revival of May-day sports and festivities. May-day sports and festivities! What irony that language would convey, as applied to *our* May-day occupations. Certainly, we would hail any English nobleman or American commoner as a public benefactor to all classes, who could give us, not games and feasts, but simple respite from the crazy whirl and rush of the May moving.

Already the streets begin to be cumbered with trucks laden with furniture—the advance-guard of the great host that is to follow behind. But these pioneers are fortunate. The pitiable part of the community are the helpless housekeepers and storekeepers who cannot get out of their present dwellings until the 1st of May, and on the same day must hurry into their new ones. They are already groaning over the prospect.

What an absurd and mischievous custom! If some satirist like SWIFT should give an account of a fanciful country, in which a great part of the people exchanged houses all at once in the Spring of the year, and should depict the "scenes of confusion and creature complaints" that may be witnessed any May-day in New-York, and will be witnessed here ten days hence, we should pronounce that to be a very much abused population.

Some arguments there are, of course, in favor of settling upon a single day in the year for universal hiring and letting. It sets at rest, probably, some legal disputes which might arise in careless leases; and it certainly gives tenants a greater choice of houses to hire than they would otherwise get. But, on the other hand, it cuts them all adrift, also, on the same day; it makes the scramble for houses tenfold more irksome and confusing. So soon as a desirable house is offered for rent, a hundred applicants are after it, and anything like leisurely or deliberate selection is out of the question. And economy as well as comfort is trenched upon by this wretched custom. It is very much easier, under these circumstances, for powerful combinations of owners to put up prices, temporarily at least, and so give an inflated value to all property that can be rented.

Whatever way you look at it, the tenant is the chief sufferer by this process. Suppose his old lease expires, and his new lease of another house begins, on the 1st of May. It is only by some fortunate accident or skillful combination (as, for example, getting an unoccupied house) that he can move his household goods and effects to his new dwelling. The thoroughfares are thick with drays, and his carmen are in collision with the carmen of the man who is going out of the new abode, and with those of the man who is coming into the old one. It is only those who pass through the annoyance in its full effects that can really appreciate what a nuisance this custom is. And let us, in fine, make one of several aggravating suppositions, such as many an anxious housekeeper is now contemplating—let us say—suppose it *rains!*

It is perfectly well known, too, that not only carmen but all sorts of laborers, and most sorts of mechanics, increase their prices for work on and about the first of May in a very large ratio. They are not to be blamed for doing so. They must be had, at whatever price. They need no recondite rules of political economy regarding the relation of demand and supply and prices, to know that they are at liberty to charge very high rates. In some cases, the May-day charges are so enormous as to make a serious matter for a small income. But the trouble is solely with the *custom* itself; and it is difficult to show any other which has so little to recommend it, compared with its nuisances and its costs.

The Milk in a Mormon Cocoanut.

Toward the end of the Fortieth Congress a bill was introduced into the House for the division of the Territory of Utah among the adjoining States and Territories. It being reported by telegraph as a proposition of Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, and its object being set forth as the restriction of the growth of polygamy, by taking away the unoccupied parts of BRIGHAM YOUNG's domains, and so stopping the latter's "empire-founding" project, it was discussed on its merits in many quarters.

But, when the telegraphic error was corrected, and we were told that the originator of this bill was Mr. ASHLEY, *of Ohio*, the tone of comment wonderfully changed. It was taken for granted that there was a cat under the Mormon meal, and the question was, *what* "cat." A correspondent of the TIMES, in this public perplexity as to "what ASHLEY was after," made this suggestion: "The real, though disguised, intent," he said, "is to secure the early admission of Montana as a State of the Union, and a couple of seats in the Senate of the United States to eager aspirants—and herein lies the motive of this remarkable proposition."

We do not think present events have injured this shrewd conjecture. If we turn back to the provisions of the Utah bill, (which was nipped in the bud,) we find that one of its most remarkable features is largely increasing the enormous Territory of Montana, adding both to its area and its population, to the injury of the small Territory of Idaho. This was three months ago; so that we may conclude that at that time Mr. ASHLEY, whom his constituents would not send back to Congress from Ohio, had already laid his pipes for the precise position he has now secured. More than that, he, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was projecting a gigantic "real estate operation," cutting up Utah and Dakota, and changing the boundaries of eight States and Territories. Who was to do the "surveying" in this business, and whether any arrangement of "half profits" was contemplated in connection with it, we need not inquire, inasmuch as the bill proved abortive, and before the subject was reached the Fortieth Congress was no more.

However, with Montana a State, there would be a short step from the Governorship of the Territory to that of the State, and thence to Senatorial honors. Thus far, at least, all has gone like a charm,—"Hail to thee, thane of Glamis; hail to thee, thane of Cawdor—that shalt be king hereafter." If we do not hear of Senator ASHLEY, of Montana, one of these days, it will not be his fault.

Whether, however, the new Governor will manœuvre to have fresh territory and population added to Montana in order to accelerate his Senatorial honors, or whether he will bide his time in patience, we cannot predict. We should think, however, that, with the present enormous area of his Territory, there would be pickings enough for both himself and CASE, without reviving his project of three months ago.

MINOR TOPICS.

Governor HOFFMAN deserves the support of every honest newspaper in the State, Republican and Democratic, for his resistance to the schemes of plunder which are so rife at Albany.

Fillibusters are being raised in Mexico to go to Cuba and take part in the fight against Spain. What splendid times there would be in Cuba if the Mexican style of things were naturalized there!

The *Tribune* states that the editor of the *Evening Post* was nominated for the Austrian Mission by the President, at the personal and urgent request of Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD. Some doubt is thrown on this statement by the fact that Mr. GRISWOLD made a personal and persistent effort to secure the nomination of Mr. JOHN M. FRANCIS, editor of the Troy *Times*, to the Hague; and if his personal wishes were so weighty with General GRANT as the *Tribune* implies, it is natural to suppose that Mr. FRANCIS would have succeeded. But he did not.

The Spiritualists and bogus-ghost-photographers display a great deal of interest over the case of MUMLER, which will be examined to-day in the Special Sessions Court-room. Judge DOWLING has received a letter from a lady Spiritualist, asking that suitable accommodations be provided for ladies in the Court-room, this being the "first time our belief has been made the subject of judicial determination." She warns the Judge that the "spiritual world" will look after his conduct in the case, and she herself threatens to "address him on the facts as they appear." Let her model her speech on the address of Paul before Felix, and then she may almost persuade the Judge to be a Spiritualist.

The Gladstone party are gaining every point on which the Tories make a contest in reference to the Irish Church Establishment. The astuteness of Mr. DISRAELI in proposing amendments, postponements and modifications, has proved of no avail. The Reformers stand solidly on every occasion. There is little doubt that the Disestablishment bill will pass almost exactly in the form in which Mr. GLADSTONE introduced it.

The investigation into the operations of the alleged quack doctor, (J. WATER SCOTT,) and the nature of his "University," should be carried on until all the facts are developed. We have laws in this State against quackery, but nobody ever heard of their enforcement.

If our Government decides on the capture of Canada in order to settle the *Alabama* question, we trust it will accept Senator CHANDLER's proposition and give out the job by contract with the "50,000 veterans of the State of Michigan." In the first place, we should thus feel perfectly sure that it would be done; and in the next place, it would be done at a cheaper rate than in any other way. And in these days of large debt and heavy taxation, economy and retrenchment must not be lost sight of. If we can't have "peace," let our wars be as cheap as possible.

The Board of Health is doing an excellent service in compelling the vacation of cellars which are in an untenantable condition. No one can estimate the vast amount and horrible nature of the disease that is generated by our underground population. The fact that 400 of these places have been deprived of their tenants within a few weeks, is a good sign for the health of the City during the coming hot season.

Senators, we are told, have been trying to get the President to use his influence with members of that body to secure the confirmation of some of his nominees. The General declines, telling them that confirmation is *their* business; his is nomination. As he proposes to let them alone in the performance of their duty, why can they not let *him* alone in the performance of his? The pressure of Senators to secure nominations is one of the President's greatest embarassments.

The Legislature has come to a stopping point on some things. In the Senate, yesterday, a report was presented and sustained against increasing the salaries of the officers and firemen of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Another report was presented against increasing the compensation of doormen of the Metropolitan Police. The Sheriff, however, is still very anxious to have his remuneration raised to a figure befitting his great merits and great labors.

We are pleased to hear from Washington that Secretary BOUTWELL has now come to the conclusion to make no change in the office of Appraiser at this port. In retaining Mr. MCELRATH in the place he has filled so satisfactorily for several years, the Secretary's course will meet the approval of the mercantile community.

Mr. DELOACH, of Memphis, had certainly some merit in saving General GRANT and his escort, once upon a time, at Mr. DELOACH's plantation, by a wink and a nod toward the city, when news came that the *rebs* were in the vicinity. But a great deal of the merit is due to the General himself, who was aware of the bad neighborhood, and who wisely pursued his journey rather than wait for a comfortable dinner. Mr. DELOACH deserves the Post Office he has got.

Apropos of the Rhode Island laws against dueling, a correspondent, after reading our paragraph of Monday, would commend to Mr. SPRAGUE and General BURNSIDE—if they are really "spoiling for a fight"—an incident which occurred in their own neighborhood about forty years ago. A couple of Southern law students at Harvard, one of whom was SHOCCO JONES, of North Carolina, a somewhat noted character of the time—after a violent college quarrel, repaired to Rhode Island, to satisfy their honor, and for which, of course, they were both expelled from the Law School. JONES, the challenging party, escaping to North Carolina, the Governor of Rhode Island pro-

claimed a reward for his arrest and return to answer to the violated laws of the State. On meeting with this formidable document in the newspapers, SHOCCO wrote forthwith to the Governor, to the effect, first, that the proclamation was a fraud upon its very face, since His Excellency had promised to pay *five* hundred dollars for his arrest, while his salary was only *four* hundred dollars, and his term of office limited to a single year! And, secondly, that he, JONES, pledged himself never to violate the laws or territory of Rhode Island a second time, for if he should have occasion to fight again in New-England, he would post himself in Massachusetts and his antagonist in Connecticut, "*and fire across Little Rhody—little State!*"

A society has been formed in Boston to reform things generally. It will have a large field to work in; we wish it success.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes a terrible proposal—that New-York shall be the Congressional Capital and publish all the debates through the TIMES and other chief journals here! That might save the country half a million per year; but what would our readers say? As it is, we can scarce find room for the thousand and one items of daily intelligence that go to the making up of a morning paper; and the *shoveling in* of those debates would exclude half of them, and give the whole concern a waterlogged appearance. No, no; let the country pay that half million for a regular mausoleum journal—a very good, indispensable thing in its way. But let us keep our newspapers lively enough to "run up all manner of streets," and give the "age and body of the time," &c., &c. New-York is as much of a Metropolis as we can manage just now; and, in fact, must always be the Metropolis—Congress or no Congress.

The "breach of promise of marriage" business occasionally furnishes some curious developments. For example, here is a woman who acknowledges in Court that her career has been so far wayward as to make her the mother of an illegitimate child by an unnamed party, who acknowledges that she "drinks nothing but lager-beer," and who is declared under oath to be a "low character." She brings suit for breach against a hard case, who, when in jail, promised to marry her. On investigating the facts, the Judge has reduced the fishman's bail to a nominal figure.

After the success of the Spanish revolution and the establishment of a Liberal Government a few months ago, we heard from the leading Liberals of Spain numberless expressions of regard and admiration for this country. Leading men in the Cortes and in the Press were constantly pointing to free America as the model for them to copy; and our institutions were eulogized as enthusiastically as our great patriots, from WASHINGTON to GRANT. But now there is a change. The threats of fillibustering against Cuba, the Congressional encouragement given to the insurrection, and the desire of aggrandizing ourselves at the expense of Spain, have acted on the feelings of the Spaniards, and are turning their expressions of friendship into expressions of animosity and hatred. This country is now looked on as an enemy, and General BANKS is referred to in terms which involve all the force and fervor of the Spanish language.

There has been a tendency of late, and very naturally, too, in discussing the excitements and intense mental action of the present day, to raise a voice of warning and show how all diseases of a nervous and mental character were on the increase. The growth of insanity has come to be one of the terrors of society, one of the standard arguments against the wide-awake, rapid, vigorous efficiency of the times. Statistical returns from public asylums have seemed to bear out this belief. In England, the Governmental reports show that in 1844 there was one lunatic in every 802 persons; in 1852, one in 601; in 1858, one in 544; in 1868 the proportion was double that of 1844, or one in 432. And yet the Lunacy Commissioners reported in 1861 that they did not think the average of lunacy had increased. And this apparently strange opinion has of late been upheld by Dr. LOCKHART ROBERTSON, who, having very thoroughly studied the returns, the meaning of the facts and figures, says that the stringent modern legislation, which has drawn more and more of the insane *poor* into public asylums, the facts that the number of insane in private asylums has not proportionately increased, and that the increase in the returns comes from the pauper population, show not that insanity is increasing, but that more care is taken of the insane. The same reasoning doubtless applies in our own case, here in America, and, instead of being frightened at ourselves, we may regard ourselves with increasing complacency—which is pleasant.

Every Saturday afternoon, particularly at the close of the day, large numbers of purchasers of both sexes throng Washington Market, and the other markets also, for the purpose of laying in supplies. Sellers, observing that the custom is best toward evening, take advantage of the more active demand and advance their prices for almost every kind of article. Very few buyers understand this trick of the butchers, the green-grocers, and the hucksters. It would be good policy, therefore, for those who wish to save money in their purchases to visit the markets in the morning instead of waiting until the day has waned.

Musical Notes.

ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE.

The preparations for the execution of ROSSINI'S "Messe Solennelle"—and they have been on a scale proportionate to the ambitious character of the enterprise—are approaching completion. The first hearing of the maestro's posthumous work will be afforded at the Academy of Music on April 29. The best vocal talent obtainable has been secured, together with an orchestra of unquestionable efficiency and a numerous chorus. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Mme. NATALI TESTA and Signori BOETTI and ANTONUCCI are the soloists. All these are popular *artistes*—a fact that will certainly smoothen the effect of a performance the difficulties of which are manifold.

FRENCH OPERA.

The familiar but still popular works that have constituted the opera bouffe entertainments at the Fifth-avenue Theatre are to be withdrawn after this week shall have terminated. On Monday or Tuesday next "Les Dragons de Villars," a genuine opera comique, by M. HENRI MAILLART, will replace the masterpieces of OFFENBACH. Mlle. IRMA and M. AUJAC are both to sing in the novelty, which was produced with very great success at the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris, about fifteen years ago, and has since occupied an honorable place in the *repertoire* of that house.

Lecture by Mr. P. T. Barnum.

The "Phelps Lodging-house," Nos. 325 and 327 Rivington-street, was filled to overflowing last night by the boys who make it their home, to listen to a lecture from Mr. P. T. BARNUM upon the "Art of Saving Money and Growing Rich." The lecture was in Mr. BARNUM'S happiest vein, and illustrated by many incidents drawn from his own experience. His advice to the boys in relation to the disuse of tobacco and ardent spirits, and the necessity of leading an honest life and following some steady, safe employment, was calculated to make a good impression, and, if remembered, lead to good results. At the conclusion of the lecture the boys, by a unanimous vote, returned thanks to the lecturer for the interesting entertainment which he had afforded them.

HAYTI.

An Apology for Outrages Committed on a British Steamer—Salnave and French and English Naval Officers.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer *Port-au-Prince*, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to the 10th instant.

The Haytian Government had apologized to the British Government for the outrage committed in the seizure of the mail-bags of the British steamer *Cuban*, and the opening of the mails at Port-au-Prince. The *Moniteur*, which is the Government organ, says: "The Government of Hayti regrets that the mail-bags of Her Britannic Majesty, carried by the steamer *Cuban*, had been seized by the authorities of the port, and opened at the office of the General Police. The Government of Hayti, conformably with the rights of neutrals, has always been willing to respect, and will always respect the mail-bags of the service of Her Britannic Majesty."

A more cordial feeling than had existed for some time has been established between President SALNAVE and the English and French naval officers in command of war vessels at Port-au-Prince. On the 1st inst. Captain GLYN, of the English frigate *Doris*; Captain AYNSLIE, of the English gunboat *Jason*; Captain DE VARENNES, of the French war vessel *d'Estrées*, and the Captain of the *Bouvet*, also French, waited upon the President at the National Palace, in company with the English Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince, all the Secretaries of State and several officers of SALNAVE's staff being present. The interview is described as being of the most cordial character, the foreign officers giving SALNAVE the strongest assurances of the desire of their respective Governments to maintain the most friendly relations with Hayti. As the visitors retired from the palace, after the reception, a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the French and English marine was fired by the artillery of the guard. On the following day the English frigate *Doris* saluted the Haytian flag with twenty-one guns, the compliment being acknowledged by a salvo of the same number fired from the National Palace by the artillery of the guard.

The Constitution of Hayti, being practically suspended in consequence of the civil war, President SALNAVE had issued a decree ordering the election of representatives in the Legislature to fill those seats which by death, resignation, or in other ways, had become vacant, so as to enable the legislative bodies to discharge their functions.

A decree had also been issued by the Government forbidding the reëxportation of old iron and old copper, and foreign merchandise. The reason given for this decree is that many parties, under pretence of reëxporting such articles, sent them into the insurgent districts, thereby giving aid and comfort to the rebels. A similar decree has been issued relative to molasses. Another decree issued by the Government required that from the 1st April the export and import duties should be paid in specie.

It had been found necessary to open the port of Petit Goave to foreign commerce, as a measure of relief to the people of the Artibonite, who since the closing of the port of Miragoane had suffered greatly, not only from inability to find sale for their produce, but to procure articles of the first necessity from abroad. Accordingly a decree had appeared in the *Moniteur*, announcing that as an acknowledgement of the patriotism of the inhabitants of Petit Goave, that port would be opened on the 1st of April.

SALNAVE was at Port-au-Prince when the steamer left that place for New-York. Nothing of importance had taken place in military or naval operations for two or three weeks. Exchange had fallen slightly at Port-au-Prince.

VENEZUELA.

Election of Civil and Military Heads of Government—Outrages and Robberies at Coro—A Rebellion in Aragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACOA, Thursday, March 11, 1869.

Since writing you on the 18th ult. on Venezuelan affairs, at which time there appeared no prospect of an election of President by Congress, that body has succeeded in electing RUPERTO MONAGAS First, and GUILLERMA TELL VILLEGAS Second Designados, the first as the military and the second as the executive head of the Republic, which has given very general satisfaction to the better classes, especially those engaged in commerce and trade. But the country is still very far from peaceful. At Coro, commencing on the 26th ult., they had two days of strife, with, however, more plundering than fighting, and that unhappy country appears to be given up to plunderers, despots, political speculators and rascals of every grade. Government troops arriving from Laguayra and Valentia, succeeded in dispersing the rebel mob, but only probably to gather more strength for a future occasion.

By an arrival, yesterday, from Laguayra, it is rumored that MONAGAS has imprisoned his cousin, DOMINGO MONAGAS, his rival for the Presidency, and also GUSMAN BLANCO, Second Designado under General FALCON, and but recently returned from Europe. Thus it is, whoever attains the power must fight for it, and continue to fight to maintain it.

In the State of Aragua there has also been a rising against the Central Government, headed by their President, General ARANA, who was finally forced to flee to the mountains. It is barely possible that Venezuela may escape a general civil war, but partial risings will most likely be the normal condition of that country for a long time to come. The country is filled with petty local chieftains, ready to rise at any time to commit depredations or to satisfy private vengeance.

At this port arms and ammunition are arriving in large quantities, and by every vessel from both the United States and England, which shows very conclusively that our city is filled with revolutionary partisans, belonging not alone to Venezuela, but to Hayti and St. Domingo. Will these nations ever be at peace? I fear not; at least until some strong Power steps in to put an end to this continual strife.

Boating at Harvard College.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 20.

The College crew has fairly begun work, preparatory for the race with Yale. As a matter of course, drawbacks have already appeared respecting both the crew and boats, there being serious doubts as to the qualifications of one man in the six, while the practice-boat—the winner of the race of 1867—is almost rowed to pieces. The crew at present, to say the least, is hardly equal to the magnificent team of last Summer. GEORGE HOLDREGE, RICHARDS, (the "Farnese Hercules,") WATSON and LORING, the first-named the bow and the latter the stroke, of last year, have retired, as is well known, and only SIMMONS and MCBURNEY remain. HOLDREGE'S place is supplied by WILLIS, SIMMONS rows stroke, and the other places are filled by MCBURNEY, BASS, RICE and CLARK. It will be seen that the new men are WILLIS and the three last named. BASS and RICE will doubtless equal LORING and WATSON, but WILLIS and CLARK cannot compensate for RICHARDS and HOLDREDGE. CLARK is the doubtful man alluded to, and unless he speedily improves his style and acquires the faculty of using his powerful and handsome shoulders in the true Harvard form, his place will be forfeited. On the whole the present prospect is that the race of 1869 will possess an element of which the races of the past two years have been wholly destitute, and that the magenta and the blue will not be far apart when the crews come in sight of Regatta Point on the homestretch.

Gossip From Washington.

Washington telegrams to the Boston *Journal* give the following:

"President GRANT said on Monday to a personal friend that he had read the able speech of Mr. SUMNER on the depredations committed by anglo-rebel armed ships, three times, and that he now saw the question in its true light. Instead of regarding it as a mere bill of damages for the depredations committed by the *Alabama* and other piratical vessels, some of the President's Cabinet are understood to regard Mr. SUMNER'S speech as a declaration that there can be no further negotiations until Great Britain admits that she acted badly; and consequently they express the wish that the speech had been made, or rather that it had not been published. Whether this be true or not, it is evident that Mr. SUMNER'S original and forcible statements of what constitute ocean belligerency are indorsed almost unanimously by the American people.

A Mrs. SMITH, from Ohio, was at the White House on Monday, having in her possession the sword carried by the Confederate General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, prior to the capture of Selma, Ala. The sword is encased in a handsome steel scabbard, with gold bands, and bears on the side a gold plate with this inscription: 'From FINLEY'S and BATES' brigades to General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, as a mark of esteem and admiration for their much loved commander.' The weapon was captured by the son of the lady having it in possession, a member of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, which made a raid on Selma and captured the sword in the house where BRECKINRIDGE was stopping. BRECKINRIDGE escaped from the back door, leaving his sword upon the table.

It is rumored at the capital that the House Committee on enrolled bills has applied to the Navy Department for the use of a first-class iron-clad on which to visit Europe, and to officially observe how bills are enrolled there. It is further rumored that they also desire to have the full Marine Band detailed for the excursion, and to secure the services of Mr. DOWNING, the Congressional caterer. Such an excursion would be less expensive, and more useful, than the proposed journeyings of other committees."

THE CANAAN CHILD-MURDER.

Trial of Josephine Brown for the Murder of Her Adopted Daughter—Second Day's Proceedings.

From Our Own Reporter.

HUDSON, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Court was opened, and the prisoner brought before it, when Sheriff OVERHISER made his return of the twenty men impaneled yesterday. At 10:30 the last juryman was obtained, when District-Attorney LANGLEY opened the case on behalf of the people. He alluded, in the first place, to the unpleasant duty devolved upon him, and then to his own weakness; and implored for himself and the jury that Divine guidance which should cause the ends of justice to be attained. He then briefly, but eloquently and clearly, set forth the crime with which the prisoner stands charged, namely: "That JOSEPHINE BROWN was not indicted for murder, but for being an accessory before the fact." He then described the character and commented on the sad death of ANGIE STEWART, from Dayton, Ohio—the circumstances of the insurance on her life, the removing to Canaan, the death of the child, the trial of BROWN, his conviction, sentence and death. These facts were narrated in a clear and explicit manner, and in support of their truthfulness the District-Attorney stated what evidence he would introduce. As I have said, the story was told in a clear and explicit manner, and with a force and dignity which made a deep impression on the minds of the jury, as was clearly to be seen from the interest they took in his statements. He highly complimented ROBERT E. ANDREWS, Esq., Mrs. BROWN'S counsel, on his ability, and in conclusion besought that the jury would act justly and bring in such a verdict as would meet the ends of justice and right.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with, the mother of the murdered child being first called.

Mary Ann Stewart—Reside at Dayton, Ohio; was [illegible] last November; knew the prisoner as Josephine Barney; had lived at Dayton twenty-five years; have known Josephine Barney two years last January or February; got acquainted with her at Remy Barney's house, Joseph Brown's brother; am the mother of Angeline Stewart; Angie was 11 years, 5 months and 3 days old when she left Dayton; Brown and wife did not reside with them, but Mr. Stewart removed into Brown's house and took them to board, as the Browns had no household furniture; Mrs. Brown frequently talked of visiting Connecticut when they got money from the city; was going to see her mother at Hartford; she also said she was to have $5,000 in a short time; did not say where she was to get it from, but intimated that she was to get it from her mother, who kept a dairy and forty cows, and she wondered how many cows her mother would have; made no preparation for leaving; she went out riding one day with the Browns, and went with them to Mrs. Coburn's, where they made arrangements to take a child of Mrs. Coburn; the child was to be taken on trial, and if all was satisfactory they would adopt it; she made some objection on account of drawing a pension for the child, but Brown stated that he could do better than that; Mrs. Brown went to Coburn's next morning, and on her return said that Mrs. Coburn had agreed to let them have the child; about noon an elder sister of the Coburn girl came to the Browns with money they had given them, saying that her sister was sick and her mother would not let her go; Brown said: "I don't care a damn—if I can't get her I can get another;" a boy came to her house about three weeks before, and the Browns petted him, but kept him only one afternoon; after Brown made his remark, Angie came in and cried to go with them; did not listen to it, but Mr. and Mrs. Brown kept saying: "Mother let her go;" they always called me mother; Mrs. Brown said she would dress Angie up at Cleveland; about four o'clock Brown came to her and said: "Mother let her go, I will be back in three weeks and if Angie gets homesick in that time I will bring her home with me, and if Mr. Becker comes, tell him I will be back in three weeks from next Saturday;" this was said Wednesday; he further said, "I will come here and board with you and if Angie is homesick I will bring her with me; if not, she can stay with Mrs. Brown;" after consenting to Angie going, Mr. Brown said to the other girl, "Angie will see more in one month than you will ever in all your lifetime;" Angie was made ready and the Browns got ready, packing their goods—a sewing machine, preserved fruit and other things; Mrs. Brown said she was going to sew at her mother's; things were shipped to the Union depot the same night and they also left the same night; at supper Mr. Brown wrote a note for her, and then said, "Mother, I will write to you to-morrow, and will write every day, telling where we are, so that you can direct to us, and how Angie was doing, and how she liked it;" they left Dayton about 8 or 9 o'clock, on the broad-gauge road to Cleveland; Mrs. Brown said she wanted to take a little child along, because while traveling alone women were liable to be insulted, and if she had a little girl with her, men would think her a married woman; Mrs. Brown was to go from Hartford to New-York alone, Brown only going to Hartford; Angie was small of her age, sandy complexion, and reddish hair and blue eyes; never have seen Angie since, except in a vision and a dream, and then she always came crying.

Cross-examination.—About 1st of January or February, she first met the Browns, while washing at her brother's house; they were keeping house up stairs; they were accustomed to work at Raymond Barney's; saw them next two weeks afterward; have done washing for Mrs. Brown; Raymond Barney was a painter; Raymond and Joseph worked together; don't think they painted the High School; after Joseph lived with her, Raymond and Joseph did not work together; Brown was introduced to her as Barney; she distinctly remembers it; don't know as she said this before; did not know that Joseph and Raymond were half-brothers; Joseph carried on business; conducted himself properly; Mrs. Barney was rough in her manner; not refined or cultivated; nothing regarded as really bad; they left Dayton on Sept. 17; had been with her since the 6th of August; was a witness on trial of Joseph Brown; did not become intimate with them, as she was away every day; did not see anything out of the way with him; saw him that once; always called her mother because it was handy; called them Mr. and Mrs. Barney; never heard anything about them; did not know anything about a sign of Raymond Barney; there were four or five men under Joseph; Mrs. Barney was very talkative; rattled off a good deal; Joseph had no large jobs after coming to live with me; Mrs. Brown spoke frequently of the $5,000—in fact, almost continually; she said she expected it through her father or her mother, and said that at one time her father was independently rich; did not say it was to come there, but that she was to have it in going East; nothing was said about adopting Angie, although there was about adopting the Coburn child; Joseph had seen Mrs. Coburn while he was painting the Odd Fellows' Hall; Mrs. Coburn refused to let him have her little boy; Joseph was to board with her until Josephine came back; I assisted in getting Mrs. Brown ready; did not see all the contents of the boxes; I was to be written to by Mrs. Brown every day; did not say what she was going to do with the money when she got it.

Other evidence was given, which, however, did not reveal any new facts in addition to those sworn to on the trial of JOSEPH BROWN.

This afternoon, and in fact all day, Mrs. BROWN has been the observed of all observers. She was attired in a neat calico gown, with white collar and blue ribbon as a neck-tie, and wore a *chignon*. She sat apart from all others inside the bar, and at times seemed to be in a very pensive mood. At 4 o'clock P. M. she was handed the afternoon paper, which she perused with much interest. She is about 35 years of age, stoutly built, oval face, short thick neck, plump hands, and at times one can see her dull eyes sparkle as some technical point is raised by her counsel. All this afternoon the seats set apart for ladies in the court-room have been nearly filled, the most of the occupants being giddy, thoughtless girls, who now and then snicker at nothing and gaze upon the scene before them as though it was a public entertainment, instead of a trial for the life or death of one of their sex.

The Rising of the St. Lawrence.

From the Montreal Witness, April 19.

The long apprehended flood is upon us at last. Since Saturday night the river has risen so high as entirely to cover Commissioners-street, flooding the warehouse basements thereon, also the cellars of the Royal Insurance building. In St. Paul-street, near McGill, the water is about a foot deep, at the time we write; but, as is usual on these occasions, it continues to fluctuate. The first intimation given of the rise, was on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, when a great commotion was observed among the ice opposite the city. This was caused by large quantities of ice having broken loose from above the bridge—where there was a clear space of considerable extent—and floated down against the masses which blocked up the channel opposite the city. The waters continued to swell gradually during yesterday till 1 o'clock, when there was a temporary subsidence of a few inches. During last night it again began to rise, and has continued to do so at the rate of four or five inches an hour. Yesterday the people inhabiting the low-lying portions of Griffintown were busily engaged in clearing their cellars and lower floors of goods, which they removed to the second flat. At 8 o'clock this morning the only portions of Griffintown covered with water were those between lower St. Joseph-street and the railroad; also between St. Joseph and Bonaventure streets, and likewise some portions of Wellington and William streets. In King-street, and we believe also in some other streets, the pressure of the flood in the sewers has caused them to burst. The final rising of the river has come somewhat suddenly at last, and the water is now at about one foot lower than the height to which it attained in 1865, and some two feet lower than in 1861. The surface of the river presents a wild and rugged aspect from the "shoves," which have thrown it up in different directions, and we await with anxiety to see if it shall be piled yet higher, or by causing vent below, the ice field move off, and in few days leave the navigation open.

DISASTER ON THE ARKANSAS RIVER.

The Burning of the Steamer G. A. Thomson—Twenty-one Lives Supposed to be Lost—Reported Strange Conduct of the Captain—Heroism of the Carpenter.

From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, April 13.

The report of the burning of the steamer *G. A. Thomson*, announced in Sunday's issue, and the terrible loss of life attendant upon it, was fully confirmed, yesterday, by passengers who were on her at the time of the disaster. Mr. DAVID ALLEN, who has been residing near Louisville, Ky., with his wife and child, had taken passage on the boat for Ozark, Ark., and from him we get the following statement:

The boat struck a snag just below Irwin's Landing, at 2 o'clock Saturday morning; he was in the ladies' cabin at the time, and came to the front of the boat, where the captain was standing, who seemed to be quite cool and said there was no danger; and could get out without any loss. Just at that time the carpenter ascended the stairs from the deck of the steamer, and told the captain the boat was on fire, but the latter did not heed the remark, until the carpenter had a second time brought the news, and then took the captain below to show him that it was so. The captain then had two yawls launched, and ordered the women and children to be placed in them. The captain, his wife, Mr. ALLEN'S wife and child, the captain's dog, his servant, and one or two others, got off in them, the captain promising to return for the others, but after getting about 25 yards from the steamer, she was enveloped in flames, and the only chance for safety left for those on board the burning steamer was to jump overboard. About that time the carpenter got another skiff and took out the balance of the women and children. It being dark, it was hard to tell which shore was the nearest, and some landed on either side. One man was saved on a hogshead of tobacco, some on doors and planks. Anything that could be picked up was used. Mr. ALLEN put on a life-preserver, and swam ashore, landing about three-fourths of a mile from the wreck, on the opposite side from his wife. Next morning those who had landed on the same shore were set across the river. All of his effects, save what himself, wife and child had on at the time, were lost. According to his estimate and that of other passengers, twenty-one persons were lost, including both the clerks, GEORGE ELY, of Cincinnati, and JOHN PERKINS, the deck-sweeper, one of the cooks, one waiter, one passenger from Pine Bluff, named WILSON, and the chambermaid, MARY FIELD, (colored,) of Cincinnati, and nine colored deck hands. The chambermaid was the only woman lost. No children lost. All three of the pilots saved. The Captain and crew returned on the *Thos. H. Allen*. The Captain said the first-clerk had all the money.

Mr. ALLEN gives much praise to the carpenter. He says but for him not a woman or child would have been saved. We could not learn his name. The largest life boat was not cut down and used, but allowed to hang to the spars. There was no effort whatever on the part of the Captain to save anybody. The last he saw of the chambermaid she was on the deck crying for help. Did not know whether she was drowned or burned to death. The boat was loaded with an assortment of general merchandise, pork, whisky, drygoods, furniture, stoneware, farming utensils, &c. There was no lime in the hold, as stated in our former report. A number of barrels were on deck, and the fire originated among them. The boat was heavily loaded. Mr. ALLEN relates it as a remarkable fact that the Captain, mate, carpenter and two pilots were all together in the pilot-house at the late hour of the occurrence. The wife of the Captain remarked to his wife, afterward, that they were expecting the boat would be sunk. He saw but one trunk and valise that were saved—they were supposed to belong to the Captain's wife. Mr. LILLIARD, another passenger, concurred in the above statement.

Captain JAMES BURCH, who resides at Red Fork, on the Arkansas River, reports that he knows of but seventeen persons being lost. The boat was not in the regular channel at the time she struck the snag. He agrees to most of the statements made by Mr. ALLEN. The first yawls carried out the ladies and children and the captain. The second was entered by the two clerks, Mr. JACOB TRUNDLE, Mr. D. J. DESMOINE, and one or two others, but it was upset by the deck hands in their struggles to get in, and all save Mr. DESMOINES and the carpenter found watery graves. The captain requested the passengers to go below and throw the line overboard, and that they remain on the front of the boat, and he would take care of the women and children and send back for the balance, but the flames spread so rapidly he was prevented from doing so. Captain BURCH remained on the boat with young TRUNDLE, who was unable to swim, until the boat was enveloped in flames, and until he had seen him safely embark in the yawl which was capsized by the deck hands. He then swam ashore, landing about three-fourths of a mile from the wreck.

Mr. F. B. WILCOX, another passenger, states that the boat was not only out of the regular channel, but she was running with 130 pounds of steam. He concurs in the statement above.

The boat was about 130 yards from shore when the accident occurred. The water was about nine feet deep. She had on board about $100,000 worth of merchandise, mostly for our business men and Fort Sumter merchants, which was generally insured. The boat was quite an old craft, and was fully insured. Mr. TURNELL, who resides at New Fork, is among the missing.

REFORM LEAGUE.

Organization of a Reform League in Boston—The Necessity of Reciprocal Free Trade—Prominent Men in Council—Their Platform.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

The meeting at Chickering Hall to-night, to organize a Reform League, was largely attended, there being present many persons distinguished in commercial circles and in statesmanship. The meeting was called to order by Mr. JAMES A. DUPEE. He congratulated those present on the fact that the meeting comprised representatives of every shade of party politics, which augured well for the future of the Reform. He announced the object of the meeting as follows:

The doctrines to be advocated this evening would find fitting responses from all parts of the country. While heartily indorsing all the views set forth in the call, he would confine himself to commenting upon only one, viz.: On the necessity of reciprocal free trade with all the States of the North American continent. The abrogation of the treaty of reciprocity with British North America has been productive of losses, of which no man can state the extent in figures. It is for the Reform League to endeavor to reëstablish those relations of commercial friendship with our Canadian neighbors which proved of such mutual benefit. Nor will the League probably stop with the advocacy of treaties of reciprocity with the North American States. We shall ere long be laboring for reciprocal treaties with all the States of our continent, from Hudson's Bay to the Straits of Magellan, so that the manufactures of Lowell may be exchanged for the copper ores of the Andes, and Yankee notions for the wool and hides of South America. He hoped that the sons and successors of the Slaters, the Appletons and the Lawrences, the pioneers of American manufactures, with the forecast of their fathers, would adapt themselves to the new conditions of foreign and domestic trade, would build new Manchesters and new Holyokes. Then shall the products of labor-saving machinery, controlled by American brains, as against the products of the Old World, be exchanged for the raw materials of this Continent. Then shall our shipyards resound once more with the merry music of the graver and caulker; our ports welcome the flags of all nations, and this country become truly the mistress of the sea. The prospect at present was not encouraging; but he had faith in the American people, and felt sure a change to the better would soon come.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented:

Whereas, We believe the following propositions to be true:

That every man is entitled to the results of his own labor, and to exchange the same at pleasure, wherever he can do so to the best advantage.

That all interference of government by which he is made to receive for his efforts a less quantity of the objects of his desire than he might otherwise obtain, is an infringement of natural rights, to be justified only by a clear public necessity.

That as individuals have aptitudes for different avocations, by which each is enabled to excel in his own special line, and thereby the joint product of all is greatly increased, while by exchange each person can obtain vastly more of the comforts of life than if compelled by law to forego the advantages of such a division of labor. It is no less true that nations can work to the best advantage in pursuing such branches of industry as natural facilities and natural tastes indicate as profitable, and can by mutual exchange give to each other the greatest results from the least expenditure of toil.

That the phrase "we cannot compete with other nations" in the production of a given article, means simply that we can do better in producing some other thing; that the required investment of labor and capital will not pay in the one case, because there is some other employment for them which offers better returns.

That the efforts to change, by legislation, the current of industrial activity from such employments as promise to be profitable, and are therefore natural, to a nation, into such as promise to be unprofitable, but for such legislative interference, or, in other words, to induce the expenditure of two dollars' worth of labor to produce one dollar's worth of value, involves an enormous waste of industrial power which may be saved to society by allowing free play to natural forces, prompting each community to undertake that which it can do the best.

That the common interests of society demanding from Government the maintenance of order, the administration of justice, the opportunity for education, and various other provisions for the common good, it is necessary to provide for the expense of such objects by a just and equal system of taxation.

That in the exercise of a sound discretion, Government may properly levy customs duties, under the power to raise taxes, but such duties should be laid for the purpose of gaining revenue and not for the purpose of diminishing revenue by excluding goods. That when duties are raised so high as to yield no revenue, such power ceases to be taxation, and becomes spoliation, compelling the community to pay high wages for production, from which the public treasury gains no benefit, while the extra price goes to the benefit of a few persons or, more probably, is wasted in the effort to produce something which could be more advantageously obtained by an exchange of products with some other nation.

That no two persons exchange property unless each supposes the trade to be for his advantage, and that what is a good and profitable transaction between two individuals cannot be a bad one if multiplied a million fold between two nations.

That the true policy of government is to seek to aid the manufacturing interest by enabling it to produce goods cheaply, so as to be able to meet competition, and supply other markets, rather than by excluding competition, in order to make goods dear. To this end, raw materials, machinery, fuel and lumber should be exempted from duty; and, more important than all else, a currency of real value should take the place of depreciated paper.

That experience has shown that protective duties are ineffective in permanently excluding foreign goods, as the consumers of the protected article must in turn obtain higher prices for each of their products, leading to a higher range of prices for all commodities, and again tempting to increased imports.

That the only effectual mode of reducing importations to a healthy and proper limit, is to reduce the volume of the currency, and, by reducing prices, to make excessive importations unprofitable.

That while a proper regard for existing interests requires that violent changes in the tariff should be avoided, and that all steps in return to an equitable and permanent system should be cautiously made, it is imperative that the present tariff should be simplified, and such changes made in many of the present exorbitant rates of duty as the demands of the revenue and the interests of consumers require.

That the commercial relations of the United States with all the countries of the American continent are capable of vast expansion, and, as treaties of reciprocity will insure an enormous increase of mutually advantageous trade with these countries, such treaties should receive the early attention of the Government.

That the present course of depressing the price of gold by the export of bonds and other forms of indebtedness, certain to continue so long as we make four dollars of our money worth no more than three dollars of the money of the world, stimulates importations far beyond the proper requirements of the country if compelled to pay cash, by the export of gold, and can only end in disaster.

That, as there can be no sound condition of business affairs in this country while all values are measured by a constantly fluctuating standard, the immediate duty of the Government should be the adoption of such measures as will restore the currency of the country to the specie standard.

That the system of appointment to office, as the reward of party labors, tends to the corruption of the public service, and to the demoralization of the politics of the country. Therefore it shall be one of the objects of this league to promote reform in the civil service, and the appointment of all Government officers upon the sole ground of fitness and ability to discharge the duties of their respective offices. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby form ourselves into an association, to be known as the "Reform League," under the following by-laws:

1. The officers of the League shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and twelve Directors.

2. These officers shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their respective offices, and together shall form an Executive Committee.

3. Any person may become a member upon the payment of one dollar, and will thereafter, by payment of one dollar annually, remain a member of the League.

4. There shall be an advisory council, consisting of such persons as may be elected at the first meeting of the League, and such other persons as may, from time to time, be added by the Executive Committee; the Chairman of said council shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

5. The annual meeting shall be held in March, in each year, for the choice of officers, but the Executive Committee may fill any vacancy which may occur in any office during the year. Special meetings may, from time to time, be called by order of the Committee, and shall be called upon the written request of twenty members.

6. No officer or member of the League shall be permitted to make any agreement for the payment of any money, or incur any liability beyond cash on hand.

Addresses were made by EDWARD ATKINSON, JOHN W. CHANDLER, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, NATHANIEL C. NASH and others, after which the above resolutions were adopted.

Ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama—His Advice to His Fellow-Citizens.

Ex-Governor PARSONS, of Alabama, addressed the people of Talladega on Wednesday, 7th inst., giving his views as to national and State politics. In the remarks of his speech he said:

"I will not undertake on this occasion to enumerate all we can do, but I respectfully offer for your consideration the following suggestions:

1. Nothing good will result from abusing Mr. PHILLIPS and his friends, nor President GRANT and the Republican Party.

2. We must regard the existing Government in our State as the Government of Alabama, and as such give it all the support in our power, thereby rendering it efficient in the maintenance of 'law and order.' In this way we shall secure the blessings of 'peace and prosperity.'

3. We must permit every citizen to speak his sentiments freely and without molestation, and, if necessary, protect him in so doing, so long as he does not violate the peace and good order of society. If we do not approve his sentiments we can peaceably retire and let him speak in peace to those who do.

4. We must enforce the laws which now exist and always have existed in this State, at least since the adoption of the penal code, against carrying concealed weapons. The practice of going armed is too often the sole cause of deadly violence.

5. We must, each and all, habitually act in obedience to law, because it is the law, and inculcate this duty on all around us, both by precept and example.

6. We must look alone to the ballot-box and the legislative power to change bad laws—not to violence."

Hon. George H. Pendleton and Reconstruction.

From the Columbus Enquirer, April 19.

The St. Louis *Republican* makes an editorial commentary upon the alleged fact that Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, in connection with prominent Democrats of New-York, had advised the people of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to "have nothing to do with the question of reconstruction as proposed in the recent enactment of Congress." The fact being erroneous, of course the commentary falls to the ground. Mr. PENDLETON has tendered the States in question no advice. He believes they are the best judges of their own situation, and nothing would induce him to be in antagonism to them, or to offer advice to influence their decision.

The Pittsburg Oil Fire Subdued.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, April 20.

The extensive and destructive conflagration at FORSYTHE'S oil works has at length subsided, and there appears to be no further apprehension of danger. The loss of property, although not definitely ascertained, is estimated at $208,000, and the insurance $94,000, making a loss over the insurance of $114,000. The fire has been extinguished at every point except at the tank of distillate oil, containing 8,000 barrels, which was one of the first to take fire. There is a considerable quantity of oil remaining in it, and the fire will continue until it is all consumed.

Westward and Southern Emigration—The Excelsior, Eureka and Manhattan Colonies.

The first batch of the Excelsior colonists, whose departure was announced in the TIMES of Wednesday, the 14th, has arrived safely at Atchison, where it now is awaiting the selection of a suitable location. Since its departure many families have left to join it, and many others have become members of the Society in this City. This first division arrived at its destination, Atchison, Saturday evening, twelve hours later than it should have done, owing to a breakdown on the road; a baggage car became disconnected. The colonists are in good spirits, and send cheering reports to their friends. Since Tuesday many families have started West, and continue to do so daily. The second division will leave May 3; it will comprise fifty families. The members of this colony meet at No. 68 East Broadway every Saturday evening.

The Eureka Company have already sent southward to Virginia some twenty-five families, Irish and German. They went by the Old Dominion line of steamers. With them went seventy families of the Manhattan Colonizing Club, both bound for Spottsylvania. These two Companies have among their members some of the best American and German mechanics, having money, and desirous of a new field of action promising homes and competence for them and their children. The Manhattan has in its treasury to-day $7,000, showing an increase of $2,000 in one week. These Companies purchase their lands in the most desirable locations South, and invite all well-meaning, energetic men to join in the resettlement of these fertile lands, which need only cultivation to render them remunerative. Both Companies meet daily at the Whitlock Exposition Rooms, No. 37 Park-place.

Base Ball.

Yesterday the Mutual Club opened play at their grounds in Brooklyn, and the Gothams at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and both Clubs had interesting games. On Monday the veteran Knickerbockers, composed of some of our esteemed merchants and citizens, visited their old grounds at Hoboken, and opened their social practice games for the season with considerable *éclat*, quite a numerous party being present, among whom were the genial Slate, the festive Davis, and Messrs. Hinsdale, Taylor, Purdy, Cheeseman, Kissam, Rochester, McDonald, &c. After a game of six innings, in which TAYLOR'S party scored 24 to KISSAM'S 15, the day's play terminated.

Rev. Dr. Hall on "Hands."

A lecture was given last night by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL at the Alexander Mission Rooms, Nos. 7 and 9 King-street. The subject was "Hands." He referred to a few of the uses and attributes of hands; the extent to which they they were availed of in oratory, in palmistry, in the pressure of friendship or affection, and in their outward aspect as indicative of character. Allusion was made to the use of the word in speaking of mechanics and laborers, as indicative of entire human beings, with thoughts, affections, passions and desires, and he lamented that they were often only considered in the light of workers, without any interest being felt in their welfare. The sole object seemed to be to extract labor from them from early morning till night. The lecturer said the result of this neglect was vice and the development of numerous evil passions. He was gratified to find that a few manufacturers, instead of allowing their operatives to herd together in cheap boarding-houses, would employ none but those that lived privately with their families, and that vice was found much less frequent among them than when boarding. Chapels had been introduced into the factories of these proprietors, where both secular and religious teachings were inculcated. The discourse contained many anecdotes. The lecture closed with an eulogy upon labor and its honesty. A large audience was in attendance.

Farewell Missionary Meeting to Bishop Morris.

A farewell missionary meeting to the Right Rev. B. WISTAR MORRIS, Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, was held at Calvary Church, in Twenty-first-street, last evening. The attendance was not large.

After singing, prayer, and the reading of the lesson appropriate for the day, brief addresses were made by Rev. H. C. POTTER and Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, Rector of Calvary Church, in which they spoke of the arduous duties devolving on Bishop MORRIS, and wished him God-speed in his new, extended and far-distant field of labor.

Bishop MORRIS was then introduced, and said that he did not consider that he was making any sacrifice in undertaking the work to which he had been consecrated in October last. Since that time he had been informing himself of the condition and extent of the diocese to which he was about to depart. He found that its extent equaled that of all the Middle and New England States together. Yet in this vast territory there were but twelve parishes, and in some of these the church edifices were in ruins. But one parish school existed. Yet he was greatly encouraged by what had been already done, and although he went out with means much smaller than he had expected, still he felt that his calls for help had been generously responded to, and he had received promises of continued assistance. What was chiefly wanted was an addition to the clergy in the Territory, and also a person competent to take charge of a training school for young men. For such a person he was now looking. The headquarters of the mission would be at Portland, Oregon, a city of 8,000 inhabitants. He understood that, although this city is in the midst of the primeval forest, it is lighted with gas, supplied with water, and has its streets paved with Nicolson pavement. To this new field of labor he went joyfully and hopefully.

On the conclusion of the Bishop's address a collection was taken up, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

Rare Geographical Books.

One of the most valuable known collections of rare geographical and historical books, and of atlases, chiefly relating to the Western Hemisphere, which are now on exhibition at the American Geographical and Statistical Society's rooms, is offered for sale to the Society by Mr. HENRY STEVENS, of London, at a price which Dr. COGSWELL, who was intrusted with the formation of the Astor Library, and who was until lately its Superintendent, has pronounced to be far below its real value. The maps and travels of the early explorers of America are now actively sought after by European collectors. Many of these works are very difficult to procure, especially in as good a preservation and condition as those now offered. The officers of the institution having carefully examined the collection, feel that its acquisition would greatly advance the Society's labors and power of general usefulness, and materially aid the science of geography. They, therefore, recommend its purchase, and earnestly hope that incorporated companies and individuals, whose pursuits render them sensible of the great importance of the permanent establishment in the principal maritime City of the country, of an institution where accurate information can be obtained of every part of the habitable globe, will aid by their subscription in securing this valuable collection.

The Haggerty Inquest in Brooklyn.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of JAMES HAGGERTY, the man who died in the Forty-third Precinct Station-house on the morning of the 13th inst., was resumed last night. The evidence given brought to light another theory as to the cause of HAGGERTY'S death. Hitherto, the testimony pointed specially to JAMES HENNESSEY, the officer who arrested deceased, as the person who inflicted the wound resulting in death, while escorting his prisoner to the Station-house. Last night the evidence revealed the fact that the deceased was in the drinking saloon of DENNIS EGAN, at the corner of Smith and Union streets, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., where, while intoxicated he fell against a window, striking his eye and causing it to become discolored. Subsequently, it seems, he behaved in so disorderly a manner—loudly challenging any man in the saloon to a fight for $1,000—that EGAN, the proprietor, ejected him from the place, and pushed him so violently that he fell heavily on the sidewalk. At the request of District-Attorney MORRIS, both JAMES HENNESSY, the policeman who arrested deceased, and DENNIS EGAN, the saloon-keeper who drove him out of his premises, were thereupon held to await the result of the inquest.

The Death of Professor Owen.

At a meeting of the College of the City of New-York, held yesterday, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, Death has once again visited us, and this time, although he sent frequent dark forewarnings, we are so stricken that we feel how utterly void are all common expressions. Our friend JOHN JASON OWEN has ceased from a life of labor and of pain, though it has been to him not wholly without reward of his labors. He had made for himself a name widely known in the world of letters; and we who have been associated with him in our studies have felt how varied was his learning, how thorough his research and how acute his criticism. But personally we have been greatly drawn toward him. Anxious to impart information, skilled in his loved classics, he was ever so earnest, so kindly and of a simplicity so unfeigned and childlike that we could but love him, for we believe, that he was, indeed, "a man in whom was no guile."

Resolved, That whatever of tenderest condolence we may convey by any word of ours, we do most sincerely offer to the relatives and many friends of the long-to-be-remembered dead. To his wife, who has been with and cared for him in his struggles with a disease truly terrible, out of which he hardly came, soon to be again brought low, we can only say, as we have once before said, "Be of good courage; he has prevailed."

Medical College for Women.

One of a course of Summer lectures was given yesterday afternoon at the Medical College for Women, corner of Second-avenue and Twelfth-street, by Dr. SARAH FURNAS. The subjects were the vocal and respiratory organs. In speaking of the latter the lecturer denounced the use of tight corsets by women, as tending to prevent a full play of the lungs. Mrs. Dr. LOZIER subsequently spoke upon the diseases peculiar to women.

Supposed Suicide by a Lawyer.

Mr. PETER Y. CUTLER, a prominent lawyer, having an office at No. 5 Wall-street, and residing on Staten Island, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at the Pacific Hotel, in Greenwich-street. As a bottle, which had contained laudanum, was found in the room, near the body, it is supposed that the deceased committed suicide. The Coroners were notified and an inquest will be held to-day.

A. Raymond & Co.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS., jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 536 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

J. C. RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL is superior to all others for purity. Each bottle encased in an elegant box.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Window Shades.

Gilt, Painted, Fresco, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store Shades lettered to order.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers.
Wholesale and Retail, No. 447 Broadway.
Furniture Store at No. 561 Broadway.

Moet & Chandon's

DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL)
Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies', misses' and children's, of every kind Gents' fine boots and gaiters at greatly reduced prices.
A. J. RICHARDS, No. 458 8th-av.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

If you want a Stylish Spring Overcoat or Spring suit for a little money, go to
GEORGE W. WHITE & CO.,
Successors to White, Whitman & Co.,
Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

Trade Mark for Sterling Silver. | for Electro-Plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Providence, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE,
and
NICKEL SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces catarrhs, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

The New Fuller & Burgess "Pinching Tuck Marker," and the "Goodrich" for all machines. L. W. BARNUM, No. 636 Broadway, three doors below Bleecker-st., New-York. Tucking to order.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DURYEE—WELLS.—On Tuesday, April 20, by Rev. Richard Hardenbergh, D. D., J. W. DURYEE to Mrs. MARY WELLS, both of this City.

HICKS—WATSON.—At Astoria, on Thursday, April 15, by Rev. E. D. Cooper, GEORGE W. HICKS to MARY ELMIRA, daughter of the late Wm. A. Watson, all of Astoria.

☞ Massachusetts and Rhode Island papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON—IRVING.—On Tuesday, April 20, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, assisted by Rev. Theodore Irving, CHARLES R. HUNTINGTON to MARY, daughter of Edgar Irving, all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, April 18, WILLIAM ARNOLD, M. D., dentist, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 27 West 9th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood for interment.

BONNER.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, April 20, JOHN BONNER, formerly of Quebec, Canada, in his 77th year.

The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, at 3 P. M. on Thursday, the 22d inst. Carriages will meet the 2 P. M. boat from the City at Vanderbilt Landing.

BURDEN.—On Tuesday, April 20, ADDISON WEST, youngest son of Charles and Sarah E. Burden, aged 1 year, 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 127 East 49th-st., this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BERRIAN.—At Tremont, West-Farms, on Sunday, April 18, ABBIE JANE, daughter of the late Cornelius and Elizabeth Berrian, aged 17 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Methodist Church at Tremont.

COBB.—On Monday, April 19, PHEBE RHOADS, wife of James N. Cobb, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Dr. Hall's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

CROMWELL.—On Sunday evening, April 18, of croup, FANNIE, youngest daughter of John and Hannah Cromwell, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 140 East 12th-st., on Wednesday morning, April 21, at 10½ o'clock.

FINCH.—On Monday, April 19, Miss HARRIETTE FINCH, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) April 21, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Tompest, East Newark, N. J. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

GOOCH.—At Woodstock, Westchester County, on Sunday, April 18, 1869, THOMAS GOOCH, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3¼ P. M. Carriages will be at the Morrisania Depot on the arrival of the 2¼ P. M. train from 26th-st.

McMANN.—On Monday, April 19, RENVILLE, the only son of Thomas R. and Kate McMann, aged 5 years, 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 226 East 10th-st.

MYERS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, April 19, JOHN W. MYERS, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. at 11½ A. M.

OWEN.—On Sunday, April 18, Rev. JOHN J. OWEN, D. D., LL. D., Vice-President of the College of the City of New-York, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the clergy, also the Trustees, Faculty, students and Alumni of the College of the City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams,) on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ The Alumni of the College of the City of New-York will meet, with the former pupils of the late Dr. JOHN J. OWEN, at the College, on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, preparatory to attending the funeral.

WILLIAM BANKS, President.

SOL. WOOLF, Secretary.

ROGERS.—On Sunday, April 18, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, MARY ROGERS, relict of the late Ogden M. Rogers, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Thursday at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Port Richmond landing on the arrival of the 10:30 boat from foot of Dey-st., North River.

ROOME.—At Bergen City, N. J., on Monday, April 19, MATILDA S., wife of William Oscar Roome, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 21st inst., at 3½ P. M.

SWAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 20, after a lingering illness, Captain DAVID B. SWAN, in the 60th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Jersey, California and Oregon papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In New-Orleans, on Monday, April 12, MARY P. H., wife of Captain Alfred B. Taylor, U. S. A., and daughter of Captain F. S. Haggerty, U. S. Navy.

THORNE.—On Monday, April 19, 1869, WILLIAM S. THORNE, President of the National Fire Insurance Company, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

WRAGE.—On Monday, April 19, DOROTHEA, wife of Professor Hermann D. Wrage.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from No. 445 West 14th-st., on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M.

YARRINGTON.—On Sunday, April 18, at the residence of her son, Rev. B. M. Yarrington, Mrs. ANN YARRINGTON, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WAKEMAN.—At his residence in this City, on Monday, April 19, WILLIAM W. WAKEMAN, of Southport, Conn., in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DANIEL WEBSTER WROTE: "THE longer I live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel toward those who impress its importance on the community."

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages, of law and information free. Address as above.

A WONDERFUL FACT!

25,000! We have this day reached the number of 25,000 to whom we have given the gas (our invention) for painless teeth extraction: and, without a failure or accident. Come to headquarters Colton Dental Association, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

99 OF 100 TEETH DAILY EXTRACTed, even the most painful ones, as long as the roots are good, can be saved by filling, and building up to their original shape and beauty without pain. Cheap elastic bone teeth inserted over the old ones without metal or rubber plates. Testimonials of ten years' trial at DR. SIGESMOND'S, Dentist to the Woman's Hospital, No. 39 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

From the Editor of the Evening Post.

"IMPROVEMENT OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to direct attention to the discovery made by Dr. Sigesmond, of this City, whose improvement in the art of dentistry has been shown to us by a gentleman of experience, who has tested it satisfactorily, and who assures us that it is far superior to any others he has ever used."

THE NEW-YORK ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN.—The forty-sixth anniversary meeting will take place at the Asylum, No. 85 Marion-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock. The clergy, physicians and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. C. H., Box No. 1,874 New-York Post Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., will close at this office at 11:30 A. M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:35; C and O, 10:10; D and E, 9:35; F and G, 9:35 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, boxes, &c., in fine dry and airy storage rooms, at Nos. 255 and 257 Hudson-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York Times, by the single number or year, from 1851 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION.
THE MUSIC
to be performed at the
GRAND NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE
to be held in Boston, June, 1869, comprising fifteen choruses from celebrated Oratorios and Masses.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway, N. Y.
Sent post-paid on receipt of price. For sale by all dealers.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The season for country sales was fairly opened yesterday by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., who disposed of 150 lots at Plainfield, N. J. The day was particularly favorable—clear, bright and warm, and of the kind when the green fields seem most healthful and inviting. The special train was well filled, and with a very respectable class of persons. Unfortunately the special followed a way train, and considerable valuable time was consequently wasted on the road. Arriving at the grounds, located some two miles from the depot, the visitors found a nice lunch prepared, to which they did full justice. After they had partaken of the fluids and solids and were thereby brought up to a proper buying humor, they, preceded by the venerable but always jubilant auctioneer, proceeded to the place of sale. The bidding commenced quite briskly, and the first lots offered were promptly knocked down at $175 each. The next four lots sold at $130 each. The others sold at $100, $90, $85, and the last as low as $62 50 each. Before commencing the sale, Mr. BLEECKER announced that it was positive and unreserved; the lots were to be sold to the highest bidder, no matter at what price. Some wag, thinking to create a little amusement, or perhaps to test the statement, offered a bid of $25; but he was promptly and good-humoredly answered, and had the laugh turned against him badly. The best of feeling existed between the auctioneer and his audience, and the sale must be regarded as a very satisfactory one.

At the salesroom the attendance was quite large and the bidding good. A large variety of improved and unimproved Brooklyn property, also several pieces of unimproved Westchester County property were very satisfactorily disposed of.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell, by order of the heirs of ROBERT LATOU, deceased, sixty-seven valuable lots near the Riverside Drive and Park, and on First, Fourth and Eleventh avenues, Forty-sixth, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth streets; also, by order of JOHN LINK, receiver, a lease for seven years of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. have a peremptory sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN N. WHITING, referee, of the following-described property: The three-story brick house and lot No. 8 East Tenth-street, east of Fifth-avenue; the extra large warehouse Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-street, east side, near Pine-street; the first-class four-story high-stoop marble-front house and lot No. 237 West Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Also, by order of the executors of GEORGE UNDERHILL, deceased, the first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 135 East Thirty-fifth-street, between Park and Lexington avenues.

Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 381 Lexington-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, the six lots on the northerly side of Sixty-fourth-street, commencing 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue. Also, two lots on the south side of Sixty-fifth-street, commencing 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue, and four lots on the south side of Sixty-eighth-street, commencing 100 feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

On Thursday Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. will sell on the ground one hundred villa plots, located at Cranford, N. J. The property is on the line of the Central Railroad, but 49 minutes from New-York, is immediately opposite the station, and in the midst of improvements. They will, at the same time and place, sell a dwelling-house, barn and carriage-house and grounds, comprising two acres. A special train will leave New-York at 11 o'clock A. M. Maps and passes may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Sold on the premises by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4th-st., 4 lots n. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	$100
4th-st., 9 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	85
4th-st., house and 3 2-3 acres	3,550
4th-st., 4 lots s. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	175
4th-st., adjoining, 25x150, each	130
4th-st., 4 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	100
4th-st., 8 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	90
4th-st., 4 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	85
4th-st., 1 lot, 25x150	85
4th-st., 4 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	[illegible]
4th-st., 4 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	[illegible]
4th-st., 4 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	[illegible]
4th-st., 12 lots adjoining, 25x150, each	75
5th-st., 3 lots, n. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	100
5th-st., 20 lots, adjoining, 25x150, each	80
5th-st., 1 lot, corner Lexington-av., 25x150	115
5th-st., 4 lots, adjoining, 25x150, each	75
5th-st., 20 lots, adjoining, 25x150, each	70
5th-st., 4 lots, s. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	80
5th-st., 4 lots, s. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	80
5th-st., 6 lots, s. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	75
5th-st., 10 lots, s. s., corner Clinton-av., 25x150, each	70
5th-st., 4 lots, s. s., corner Lexington-av., 25x150, each	67
5th-st., 4 lots, n. s., adjoining, 25x150, each	65
5th-st., 17 lots, s. s., adjoining, 25x150, each	62

The following sales were made at the Exchange Salesroom:

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

2 lots n. s. Pacific-st., 100 ft. w. of Grand-av., 19x110, each	$950
4 lots n. s. Dean-st., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., 18.9x110, each	850
2 lots n. s. Dean-st., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., 18.9x110, each	800
4 lots n. s. Dean-st., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., 18.9x110, each	740
3 lots n. s. Degraw-st., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-lane, 20.10x74.6, each	675
4 lots n. s. Degraw-st., 100 ft. w. of Franklin-lane, 20.10x74.6, each	600
1 lot s. w. corner of Dean-st. and Hopkinson-av., 27.2¼x90	300
1 lot w. s. of Hopkinson-av., adjoining, 20x90	250
1 lot w. s. of Hopkinson-av., 20x90, each	250
23 lots s. s. of Dean-st., near Saratoga-av., 20x107.2¼, each	270
1 lot n. w. corner of Saratoga-av. and Bergen-st., 27.2¼x90	345
4 lots w. s. Saratoga-av., adjoining, 20x90, each	275
1 lot n. s. Bergen-st., rear of above, 20x107.2¼	270
1 lot n. s. Bergen-st., adjoining, 20x107.2¼	265
4 lots n. s. Bergen-st., 20x107.2¼, each	255
4 lots n. s. Bergen-st., 20x107.2¼, each	250
5 lots n. s. Bergen-st., 100 ft. from Howard-av., 20x127.9¼, each	250
1 lot s. s. 45th-st., near 8th-av., 20x100.2	195
2 lots s. s. 45th-st., adjoining, same size, each	195
2 lots s. s. 45th-st., adjoining, same size, each	165

By Wyckoff & Little.

3 lots n. s. Sackett-st., 142 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x154.2, James Barker	$2,040
3-story brown-stone-front building and lot s. s. of Fulton-av., 40 ft. w. of Albany-av., lot 20x100, E. Nathan	3,900
3-story brown-stone-front building and lot adjoining, lot 20x100, W. D. Manns	9,000
2-story brick house and lot n. s. of Lafayette-av., 25 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., lot 25x81, Mr. Browning	8,300
2-story frame house and lot No. 170 Duffield-st., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., lot 21.6x100.3, J. White	6,500
2-story frame house and lot s. s. of De Kalb-av., and 1 lot w. s. of Kosciusko-st., in rear of the above, 175 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., each lot 20x100, W. A. Hunter	8,600
3-story brick house and lot No. 3 Carroll-place, 180 ft. w. Court-st., lot 22.6x103, Henry Munson	10,400
2 lots w. s. Hamilton-st., each 20x90, and 2 lots s. s. Clinton-av., 182 ft. e. Park av., each 20x100, D. Sampson	7,300
3-story brick house and lot No. 236 Carlton-av., 230 ft. s. DeKalb-av., lot 22x100, J. W. Fox	8,100
3-story brick house and lot No. 40 Fourth-place, near Clinton-st., lot 21x125.5, L. E. Baldwin	8,600

By Joseph McGuire.

3-story brick house and lot No. 30 Linden-place, near Graham-av., lot 19.6x100, Louis Bonnard	$1,800
House and lot corner of Linden-place and Graham-av., lot 20x100.4, Jacob Cohen	3,700

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story brick house and lot No. 24 Columbia-st., lot 25.6x75, and storehouse and lot on Furman-st., in rear of above, lot 25.2x50; A. Dickerson	$16,500

By W. W. Bucken.

2-story brick house and lot n. s. Lafayette-av., 200 ft. w. of Marcy-av., lot 20x100	$4,000
2-story brick house and lot s. s. Madison-st., 300.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., lot 16.8x100	4,000
2-story frame house and lot n. s. of Gates-av., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., lot 20x100	4,850
2-story frame house and lot No. 120 Butler-st., 220 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	3,300
2 2-story frame houses and lots Nos. 122 and 124 Butler-st., adjoining the above, each lot 20x100	4,800

By J. Cole's Son.

2-story frame house and lot n. s. of Lafayette-av., 36 ft. e. of Reid-av., lot 16x100	$2,300
2-story frame house and lot adjoining, lot 16x100	2,300
2-story brick house and lot n. s. Bainbridge-st., 130 ft. w. of Richards-st., lot 20x75	3,800
2-story brick house and lot No. 89 Van Brunt-st., 25 ft. e. of Degraw-st., lot 20x100	4,800
3-story brick house and lot No. 90 Dean-st., 222.6 ft. of Hoyt-st., lot 22x100	8,500
3-story brick house and lot No. 1 Sedgwick-st., lot 18x100	3,900
3-story brick house and lot No. 468 Sackett-st., 100 ft. w. of Bond-st., lot 20x100	4,450
3 lots n. s. Pacific-st., 200 ft. e. of Nevins-st., each 20x80	4,575
1 lot s. e. corner Monroe-st. and Bedford-av., 20x80	6,000
2 lots adjoining, each 20x80	4,500

5 lots n. e. corner 8th-av. and Wyckoff-st., each 20x100	10,000
1 lot adjoining, 20x100	2,300
4 lots e. corner 6th-av. and Bergen-st., each 20x100	8,400
2 lots s. s. Bergen-st., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100	5,400
5 lots [illegible] e. of above, each 22x100	7,500
1 lot n. w. corner of 6th-av. and Wyckoff-st., 20x105.6	4,300
2 lots s. s. of Wyckoff-st., 175 ft. w. of Carlton-av., each 25x125	8,800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Plot of land in the town of West Mount Vernon, on Railroad-av., 77x128, John McCunn	$900
Plot of land in the town of Central Morrisania, on Washington-av., near 168th-st., 50x150, T. Weber	1,400

GARRISON'S, N. Y.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

House and one 27-100 acres fronting on Hudson River Railroad, Mr. Harrison	$9,750
4 acres adjoining, G. D. Fuller	3,750
2 8-10 acres adjoining, J. Harrison	3,750
2 acres adjoining, E. Upjohn	1,400

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Cherry-st., s. s., 134.1¼ ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 20.7x88.10¼	$7,500
Hudson-st., w. s., 24.10 ft. n. of Hammond-st., 24.10x77.3	17,500
Lexington-av., w. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 80th-st., 16.8x58	13,500
Murray-st., No. 71, 25x100	42,400
Norfolk-st., e. s., lot known by No. 1,308, 25x100	12,000
Oak-st., n. s., 68.8 ft. e. of New Chambers-st., 18x72.3	6,800
Stanton-st., n. s., 25.1 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 21.5x92.11	18,200
7th-st., n. s., 105.9¼ ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.6¼x90.10	25,500
13th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x103.3	17,000
[illegible rows]	
Avenue A, w. s., 54.4 ft. n. of 71st-st., 25x100	2,000
Avenue A, w. s., 79.4 ft. n. of 71st-st., 25x100	2,000
1st-av., e. s., 25.10 ft. n. of 112th-st., 50x96	6,500
3d-av., n. e. cor. s. of 112th-st., 48.10x100	31,000
4th-av., e. s., 75.6 ft. of 88th-st., 25.2x82.2¼	3,500
6th-av., e. s., 68.9 1-7 ft. n. of 28th-st., 22x98	28,000
6th-av., e. s., 50.7 ft. n. of 115th-st., 175¼x100	[illegible]
[illegible rows]	8,500
8th-av., w. s., 50.5¼ ft. s. of 112th-st., 50.5¼x150	4,750

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 275, ten years, per year	$900
Chatham-st., No. 191, four years, per year	3,700
Greenwich-st., No. 652, five years, per year	600
Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) No. 2, five years, per year	680
Mercer-st., No. 119, 5 years, per year	3,000
Pearl-st., No. 518, 3 years, per year	1,200
40th-st., West, Nos. 328 and 330, 7 years, per year	2,000
48th-st., West, No. 554, 3 years, per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Amalie-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	$2,700
Chapel-st., lot No. 33, Joshua Sands' map, street not laid out	500
Columbia-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Church-st., 20x83.6	3,500
Dean-st., s. s., 223.5 ft. e. of Bond-st., 22.5x100	11,000
Douglass-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 50x127.9	640
Fleet-st., n. w. s., 172.5 ft. n. w. of Prince-st., (bad mistake in this deed,) [illegible]	5,000
Green-lane and Front-st., s. s. corner, 42.6x100	3,000
Hall-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Greene-av., 100x100	12,000
Henry-st., w. s., 22.6 ft. n. of Woodhull-st., 20.6x80	3,300
Kent-st., n. s., 102.3 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 22.6x100	3,300
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x78.8x[illegible]	1,550
Leonard-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Frost-st., 50x100	7,000
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 18.9 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 18.9x[illegible]	4,250
Madison-st., n. s., 80.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 19.4x[illegible]	4,500
Middle-st., s. s., 221 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.2	4,000
Middleton-st., n. w. s., 165 ft. s. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	700
Monroe-st. and Classon-av., s. e. corner, 60x100	9,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	5,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Throop-av., 37.6x100	5,800
Oxford-st., w. s., 160.8 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 47x[illegible]	1,100
President-st., s. s., 92.5 e. of 6th-av., 100x100	5,375
Rodney-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 100x100	4,750
Spencer-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	5,500
Stagg-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	2,350
St. Felix-st., w. s., 236.4 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20.5x[illegible]	10,000
Union-st., n. s., 180 ft. s. of Smith-st., 20x90	1,800
Van Buren-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 60x200, q. c.	nom.
Warren-st., n. s., 162.3 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 7.9x[illegible]	nom.
Walworth-st., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x100	2,500
William-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Herbert-st., 25x100	4,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of Carlton-av., 21x131	14,500
16th-st., s. s., 160.1 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100	3,500
Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road and Force Tube line, [illegible]	700
Carlton-av., w. s., 221.4 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 21.8x[illegible]	10,000
Clinton-av., [illegible] ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x100	6,500
Carlton-av., w. s., 163.4 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 21.6x100	12,500
Fulton and Brooklyn avs., s. w. corner, [illegible]	3,000
Graham-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Scholes-st., 25x100	1,000
Kent-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 19.9x[illegible]	5,500
Miller-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Division-av., 40x100	900
New-York-av. and Dean-st., n. e. corner, 128x197.2x128x107.2	10,000
Orient-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100	1,000
Putnam-av., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 18.4x100	3,400
Ralph-av., w. s., 102.9 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 25x100	600
Sigel-av., and Force Tubes line, northerly corner, [illegible]	
Sigel-av., e. s., 67.7 ft. s. of Force Tubes line, [illegible]	$880
Sigel-av., adjoining s. s. of last lot, 66.2x20.6x[illegible]	
Washington-av., w. s., 66.3 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 21.8x100	$14,000
7th-av., n. w. s., 100 ft. n. e. of 16th-st., 60x100	$3,500
18th-st., s. w. s., 120 ft. n. w. of 7th-av., 100x41x100x40	
Gravesend, lot adjoining the "Mansion Lot," [illegible] x100	1,000

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., No. 197, house, 5 years, per year	$1,250
Atlantic-av., No. 1,049, store, (lease 1868,) 5 years, per year	300
Brooklyn and Jamaica road, s. s., 25 ft. w. of Sheffield-av., 5 years—5 years, per year, $420; 3 years, per year	480
High-st., No. 163, store, &c., 3 years, per year	420
Nostrand and Myrtle avs., n. e. cor., house, 5 years, per year	600
Van Brunt-st., No. 22, 6 years, per year	1,050
North 6th and 2d sts., n. e. corner, house, 5 yrs., per year	400
2d-av. and 24th-st., easterly cor., 5 yrs., per yr.; 10 years, 5 yrs., per yr.	250 / 350

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Washington-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x162	$800
Washington-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x162	800

College Point.

Amelia-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Washington-av., 100x100	$500
Stratton-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Flammers-av., 50x200	225

Jamaica.

Beaver-st., s. e. s., adjoining Beaver Pond, 55.9x[illegible]	$1,250
Grand-st., w. s., adjoining Carman's, house and lot, 50x133	2,400

Maspeth.

Lot No. 64, block "J," Perry-av., s. e. s., 25x100	$75

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Macomb's Dam road, w. s., 4 lots, map of Inwood, 50x25	$2,300
Macomb's Dam road, w. s., 4 lots, map of Inwood, 50x25	2,300

Mount Pleasant.

Pocantico-st., w. s., 120 ft. n. of Elm-st., 50x143	$2,800
Pleasantville Depot to Pleasantville road, n. s., 131x186	2,000

West Farms.

John-st., s. w. s., lots Nos. 44 and 45, East Tremont	$1,000
Ryer-place, e. s., 50x125	1,000

Yonkers.

Buena Vista-av., w. s., adjoining Mrs. Baldwin's, 75x119	$12,000
Riverdale-av., w. s., 87 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 75x[illegible]	1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Gray-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Orange-st., 41x100	$600
Kearney-st., n. s., 134 ft. from Summer-av., 25x104	600
Kearney-st., n. s., 134 ft. from Summer-av., 25x134	1,125
Orchard-st., w. s., 84 ft. n. of Pennington-av., 25x[illegible]	4,600
Orchard-st. and Pennington-av., n. w. cor., 54x101	15,000
Plane-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 27 ft. front	4,400

Bloomfield.

Stone-house Plains road from Bloomfield to Paterson, 1½ acres	$500

Clinton.

South Orange to Springfield road, s. s., 3 88-100 acres	$1,800

Orange.

Lincoln-av., indefinite locality, 278x775	$25,000
Scotland-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 199 ft. front	20,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Hudson and Morgan sts., n. w. corner, ½ share, 25x100	$[illegible]

York-st., s. s., 222 ft. w. of Van Vorst-st., 21x100	6,300
North 2d-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 100x100	4,720
North 8th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Grove-st., 25x100	3,300

Hudson City.

Germania-av., w. s., lot No. 7, block No. 11, adjoining reservoir, 25x75	$400
Germania-av., w. s., lot No. 7, block No. 11, adjoining reservoir, 25x100x25x100	850
Zabriskie-av., n. s., lot No. 4, plot No. 4, block No. 10, Bramhall, 25x100	1,000
South-st., n. s., lot No. 1, block No. 11, City map, 25x100	1,700

North Bergen.

Prospect-av., s. s., lots Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, block No. 4, Homestead Station map, each 25x150	$800
Block No. 1, above map, (24 lots)	3,600
Lots No. 5 to 16, above map	

Bergen.

Union-st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of Ocean-st., 25x100	$850

Union.

Hermann-av., s. s., lots Nos. 460, 461, 462, 463, map of Guttenberg, each 75x100	$800
Jefferson-st., s. s., lot No. 18, block No. 1, map of Geurer & Butts, 25x100	150
Lots Nos. 22, 23, Van Vorts's map, each 25x[illegible]	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $3,000; price, $18,000; neatly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 41 5th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

NO. 151 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., for sale, with the gas fixtures and window shades; it is in perfect order, and will be sold at a reasonable price. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A BARGAIN.—TENEMENT PROPERTY ON Suffolk-st.; two-story and attic frame house on front, five-story brick on rear; lot 25x100. Apply at No. 239 Pearl-st.

THIRD-AV. FRONT FOR SALE.—Entire front (8 lots, each 25x100) on 3d-av., near 109th-st., on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 130TH-ST., NEAR the 5th-av., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone French roof house, 20.6 by 47 by 100; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VERY HANDSOME THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, 20x45, No. 306 7th-av., near 42d-st. and Broadway cars; fine order; all improvements; $1,500. Apply to owner, No. 140 West 40th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 48th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW BRICK factory, with steam power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 622, 624 and 626 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 107 EAST 29th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York.

THE BIG MAP IS OUT.—NEW-YORK above 59th-st., and part of Westchester County, with all dimensions and grades. HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer, Publisher, No. 76 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-story finished attic and basement house No. 34 First-place; all improvements, in perfect order, and on easy terms; location unexceptionable. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LOcality of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and sub-cellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York; seven trains each way daily, 1¼ miles from Bound-brook Depot, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of apple and pears, and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit; house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first class; on the turnpike road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 273 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS!—Cheap farm and fruit lands, village lots, water powers for manufacturing, for sale, at Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., forty-four miles from New-York on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; country just rolling enough for beauty and utility; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms; price, per acre, $25 and upward. For circulars and maps address as above, D. W. BRIGHAM, Agent at Bricksburg; ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 155 Broadway, New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY WITH all City conveniences; a first-class new house, 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, with five City lots; situated in the village of Passaic, N. J., nine miles from New-York, on line of Erie Railway; five minutes' walk from depot; fruit of all kinds and garden laid out in magnificent style; trains every half hour to and from New-York; price $9,500; one-half cash. Apply to G. W. THORP, No. 98 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE, NEARLY new, built with excellent taste, in the centre of Milford, Conn., with six acres of highly cultivated and ornamented land; church, school, Post Office and railroad accommodations within three minutes' walk; price $16,000; possession given May 15. Apply to H. G. PINNEO, Milford, Conn., WM. W. PINNEO, No. 38 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; JAS. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIFteen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very desirable for villa sites in plots from five to ten acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT NINETY ACRES OF land lying on the North River, about a mile below the village of Saugerties, Ulster County. On it there are a large house, garden, ice-house, filled, and other outhouses; there is much fruit, and a propagating-house; would make an excellent Summer boarding-house; price $13,000; if not sold by the 1st of May the house will be rented. Apply to WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT AND DESIRABLE residence for sale, with 100x125 feet of ground, in Jersey City, on Jersey-av. and Mercer-st., a full-sized high-stoop dwelling, with a large stable and a plot of ground 100 by 125 feet; the owner offers his beautiful residence for sale, as he is going abroad for four or five years. For particulars and permits, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—On the Long Island Sound, about two hours from New-York by express cars; is one of the most beautiful, perfect and commodious mansions; grounds and outbuildings; between New-York and New-Haven. Possession at short notice; to be sold on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, for further information, at No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STRIP OF LAND jutting out into the Sound, called "The Point," is covered with trees and villas mostly owned by well-known gentlemen of New-York; a more charming spot can scarcely be imagined than this beautiful peninsula at Mamaroneck. A handsome villa residence and a pleasant cottage at "The Point" for sale by SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL PLACE in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail, three-fourths of mile from station; half acre of ground well laid out, garden made, new picket fence; house contains eight rooms; good cellar; water in the house; new outbuildings; plenty of shade and fruit; schools and churches convenient. Apply at the office of ROMAINE, RAIT & CO., No. 63 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, a modern house, with all the improvements, and beautifully located on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I.; also, a three-story brown-stone front house, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and views of the same apply to the owner, J. G. ASH, No. 153 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 36x176½, on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $8,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 26 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 186 Maiden-lane, corner of South-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT HOHOkus, N. J., twenty-two miles from City by Erie Railway, a handsome gothic cottage, built for comfort and convenience, containing six sleeping rooms and parlor, library, dining-room, &c.; three acres of ground in lawn, shade, shrubbery, &c.; convenient to depot. Address Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, SPAcious three-story and attic house, containing 26 rooms, besides kitchen and laundry; especially adapted for an educational establishment or boarding-house; very near steamboat landing; two acres beautifully improved and fruited. JAMES R. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

AT FLUSHING—ON HIGH GROUND, NEW and handsome house just finished by owner for his own occupancy in the best manner; large lot and capital surroundings; terms liberal; an unusual opportunity. Particulars with JAMES R. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, 1½ HOURS from 31st-st., 25 acres of land, well laid out, plenty of fruit; an English cottage with wide piazzas, commanding fine view of river and mountains; two stations within three-quarters of a mile. Price very low. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 163 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County—A nice house, nine rooms and garret; beautifully located, three minute's from depot; only $5,500. Inquire of J. C. STEVENS, No. 42 William-st.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $30,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. C. LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements, green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 229 Broadway.

PROGRAMME OF REAL ESTATE sales of Woodhaven Centre property (weekly) until the 18th June, 1869: On TUESDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the lecture-room of the New-England House at Woodhaven, by auction and otherwise, in the course of a great variety from the Rockaway road to the steam railroad depot; also, from the steam railroad to the horse railroad, (reserved lands.) Terms liberal. Titles good. Come and see.

JOHN R. PITTLIN, Owner and Agent.

APRIL 12, 1869.

The opening sale to commence on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869.

ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, with all improvements, on mountain, adjoining and embracing portion of Llewellyn Park; gardener's and ice houses. HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Dobbs' Ferry, commanding fine views of the Hudson, for sale or to let; two acres in garden and lawn; splendid shade and fruit trees; house, fourteen rooms; stable for four horses. Apply at No. 164 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x20, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $18,500. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A COUNtry seat situated in the neighborhood of Fanwood Park, within 25 minutes' walk of Plainfield Depot; the house is in complete repair, beautifully situated on high and commanding ground, containing twelve rooms, with six acres of land, a large apple-orchard and a good supply of various kinds of choice fruits. Also, a large barn on the premises. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to ISAAC C. KIGGINS, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York, or to Rev. E. B. CORY, corner of 2d and Washington sts., Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

TO LEASE—NORTH SHORE STATEN Island, one mile from Factoryville landing, a gentleman's country residence, completely and handsomely furnished; 16 rooms, with all conveniences of a city house; 10 to 20 acres of land; fruits of all kinds, choice gardens, stables, carriage-house, with stream of water through the grounds. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAIca, a desirable residence on Fulton-av.; gas throughout; grounds attractive and well shaded; five minutes' walk from L. I. or S. S. Railroad Depots; horse cars to Brooklyn ferries every 20 minutes; rent $800. Apply to E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 59 Broad-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st.; three-story and basement house, No. 229 East 54th-st.; three-story and basement on Boulevard, 11th-av., and 141st-st.; two-story and basement on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; all improvements and good location. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In 29th-st., west of and near 5th-av.; to an exquisitely furnished house; to rent to a small private family for twelve months; house, four-story high-stoop, stone front, 25 feet wide; rent asked, $600 per month. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FOR ONE YEAR, from May 1, a thoroughly-furnished house, with all conveniences, eight minutes' walk from depot; out-buildings all in fine order; stabling for four horses; grounds comprise over one acre, with abundance of fruit and shade trees. For particulars inquire at No. 119 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A LARGE AND commodious residence at Throgg's Neck; on the water, twelve miles from the City and near steamboat landing, with spacious outbuildings, ice-house, bath-house, garden made up and plenty of fruit. Apply to WM. F. WARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 31 Pine-st.

$850 PER YEAR FOR A DESIRAble brown-stone dwelling, 15 rooms, gas, water, water-closets, good order, fine location, (Brooklyn, E. D.) five minutes' walk from ferry; will lease. Apply to F. HOFFMAN, owner, No. 181 Delancey-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEWBURG ON the Hudson, the beautiful country place, "Danskammer," with fine lawns, garden, stable, coachman's house, &c.; house of stone, very large and handsome; rent $1,500. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, new and commodious, in the City of Bergen; one near Central Railroad Depot, at $800; two near Newark and New-York Railroad Depot, at $600. Inquire of WM. A. LEWIS, at his Law Office, No. 124 Hudson-st., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, hot and cold water; rent $28 per month, gas included; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 58th-st., near 4th-av.

TO LET—AT UNIONTOWN, N. J., 22 MILES from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, a place consisting of 150 acres, with new dwelling-house, containing 17 rooms, and necessary outhouses. For particulars inquire of JOHN D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT WOODLAWN, A large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable, half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP dwelling house No. 414 West 20th-st., replete with every convenience; now being put in perfect order and painted throughout; ready for occupation 1st May. Apply to D. A. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE season or longer time, a pleasantly-situated cottage-house, convenient to depot; handsomely furnished; piano, &c. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining depot.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE NO. 436 West 22d-st., containing 14 rooms and replete with every convenience that can be desired; size of house 22x36 feet. Apply to A. R. CUSHMAN, No. 152 9th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO RENT VERY LOW—A THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, one block east of the Park, south side of 78th-st., third house east of 5th-av. R. WILLIAMSON, President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, FOUR-story, high-stoop, a few doors west of 8th-av.; No. 49 Jane-st., near Abingdon-square; house 27½x56 feet, and contains 26 rooms, newly painted and papered, and thoroughly cleaned. Apply on premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE MOUNtain, 1½ miles from North Orange Station, a fine house and 20 acres of ground; abundance of fruit, fine view, good water, &c. Rent $800 per annum. R. H. HINE, No. 397 6th-av.

A HOUSE TO LET—40TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., carpeted, &c.; first-class neighborhood. The advertiser, a bachelor, would remain with the family if mutually agreeable. Particulars at No. 72 5th-av., 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 30 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; will be put in complete order; location and surroundings first-class. Apply to C. SMITH, No. 44 West Broadway.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—RIVER front.—To let low, a furnished house, stable, &c.; 25 acres lawn; 12 rooms; all in prime order; by the season or year to the right family.

BENJ. H. TAYLOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, a furnished house at Catskill on the Hudson; has ten rooms, attic and cellar; water and everything convenient; price $100 per month. Address RUFUS H. KING, Esq., Catskill.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE three-story house, (except one room) in 127th-st., south side, between 4th and 5th avs., five minutes' walk from cars; rent $1,100. Inquire of J. WEIR, tenth house from 4th-av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON 20TH-ST., about 100 feet east of Broadway; suitable for business purposes. Apply to M. DIEFFENDORF, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN WEST 34TH-ST., A FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements; 12 rooms; rent $1,600. Apply to CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, No. 1,103 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE THREE-story houses; modern improvements; rent, $1,000.

J. DENHAM & CO., No. 206 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 3 Amity-place, with modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c.; rent very low. Apply to T. CROWE, No. 25 Amity-st.

TO LET—AT GUTTENBERG, FOUR MILES from Hoboken, a cottage, with two acres of ground, five minutes' walk from horse-cars; rent $250. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 126 Times Office.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE, IN PERfect order; all modern improvements; rent moderate to a careful tenant. Inquire at No. 62 Amity-st., or to STANLEY DAY, No. 658 Broadway.

NO. 37 MONTGOMERY-ST.—FOUR rooms to rent, unfurnished; third floor, with water; rent moderate to a gentleman and his wife only.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FURNISHED house to rent; $1,000 per annum, or for sale low. Apply to H. C. BERLIN, 134 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements; fourteen rooms; rent, $1,000. Apply at No. 27 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—A DWELLING ADJOINING Rectory of St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.; finely located; large rooms.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT UPPER PIERMONT, 25 MILES from New-York, in a very retired and perfectly healthy location, ten minutes' walk from the railroad depot, a dwelling, containing 12 rooms, with a school-house adjoining, 18x40 feet, and 5 acres of land; terms $250 per year. Apply to Mrs. J. E. WOOD, on the premises, or to WM. H. WHITON, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York. Also, to let, a small cottage at Piermont, for $200 per year; immediate possession can be given.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON Pelham Heights, ten miles from the City, with stables, out-houses, porter's lodge and 10 acres of land, all in perfect order and condition; suitable for a large family; a three years' lease will be given at a very low rate, or a shorter period if desired. Inquire of STANLEY DAY, No. 658 Broadway, or J. T. WILLIAMS, No. 27 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A pleasant cottage residence, about half a mile from the depot; rent $1,000. Apply to HENRY FENNER or C. E. GARDNER.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, SEVERAL FURnished and unfurnished houses, well situated. Full particulars with WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel, in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 121 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-room, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.

Address WILLIAM BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 38 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier Times Office.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A corner on Pearl-st., near Wall-st., first floor and cellar, (concreted,) in perfect order; gas and water-closets and separate entrance to each; first floor suitable for a first-class office or store. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FACTORY TO LET—BUILDINGS NOS. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power, and new 5-story building, 50x100, Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st., will be ready for occupancy 1st of May. Apply to J. W. LYALL, 55 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, SEParately or together, the new six-story buildings, Nos. 206 to 212 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

NO. 89 WHITE-ST. TO LET.—THE central location and nearness to Broadway make this building very desirable for business purposes. Rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR, about 25x100, well lighted and with steam power, in Crosby-st., near Spring-st. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STORE TO LET—AT NO. 641 HUDSON-ST., with basement and four-story rear building, suitable for marble, hat or butter factory. Apply to J. SCOTT, on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS STABLE TO LET in 23d-st., near 10th-av. Inquire of G. E. WINANTS, No. 464 West 23d-st.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 23.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts, Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION HOUSES.—An office to rent at No. 34 Beade-st. Apply to J. BULLOCKE and J. B. LOCKE.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A bulkhead or part of a pier, covered, on the North River, between the Battery and Chambers-st. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property, known as the Allaire Works, viz.:

CHERRY AND MONROE STS.—17 lots, with the buildings thereon, fronting on Cherry and Monroe sts., between Jackson and Corlears sts.

ALSO, VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

One lot on Monroe-st. and one lot in the rear on Cherry-st., with the buildings adjoining the above described 17 lots, on a lease for 17 years from May next, at $400 each per annum. The buildings on these two lots can be removed at the end of the term, except the three-story building on Cherry-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., and particulars at the office, No. 466 Cherry-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 22, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom: 2D-AV., NORTH NEW-YORK.

BOSTON ROAD.—3 lots southeast corner of Boston road or 3d-av., North New-York, Westchester County, and 166th-st., running through to Lincoln-av., each 25x75 feet, only three blocks from Harlem Bridge. The street is curbed, guttered, flagged and laid with Belgian pavement. Half on mortgage.

GRAND BOULEVARD, 11TH-AV. AND 123D AND 124TH-ST. LOTS.

5 LOTS on 11th-av., Grand Boulevard, and 8 LOTS on 123d and 124th sts., in the immediate vicinity; 2 of the lots fronting also on Broadway. Part of the estate of the late J. W. Schmidt, Esq.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

WEST 26TH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 104 West 26th-st., (old No. 73,) south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements. The furniture, consisting of the usual assortment, will be sold with the house. Possession 1st of May.

77TH-ST.—3 lots, s. s., 117 feet east 3d-av., 108x102.2.
79TH-ST.—1 lot, n. s., 220 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102.2.
79TH-ST.—(100 feet wide,)—1 lot, n. s., 125 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102.2. All lie beautifully.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.

2D-AV.—Three-story and basement brick house and lot on 2d-av., west side, between 41st and 42d sts.; lot 25x100; house 25x34, newly finished, and in perfect order, 12 rooms, gas and water, fine garden, filled with fruit trees, grapevines, small fruits and flowers; is on the line of cars from Hamilton-av. Ferry; neighborhood first-class, and rapidly improving; commands a fine view of the Harbor and Bay, Staten Island and Jersey shores. Half on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY AT DOBBS' FERRY, BEING THE RESIDENCE AND ESTATE OF THE LATE JAMES B. DANFORTH, KNOWN AS "DRY BROOK."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

This property, comprising over 125 acres of land, will be offered in parcels varying from 5 to 25 acres. Among others, the late residence of Mr. Danforth, with nearly 13 acres—a very beautiful and complete place—with coach-houses, graperies, &c., well fitted for Summer and Winter occupation. Also a very desirable new house, with 13 acres of land. This property commands beautiful views of the Hudson River and Saw Mill River Valley, and is within a mile of the railroad station and steamboat landing at Dobbs' Ferry. For maps and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 66 Cedar-st., (who will accompany purchasers to the premises,) or to JOHN J. STORMS, one of the Executors, near the property, at Dobbs' Ferry.

SAMUEL E. LYON, JOHN J. STORMS, } Executors.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

72 SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS AT GODWINVILLE, BERGEN CO., N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

On the Erie Railway, one hour fifteen minutes' ride from the City; laid out in squares of one acre each. The land is level and well situated for building; remarkable for its salubrity and beauty of scenery; best of spring water; easy of access and frequent by Erie Railroad; commutation reasonable; title old and perfect; terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

172 LOTS AT RIDGEWOOD, BERGEN CO., N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

About six minutes from the depot. This property is finely situated, overlooking the Passaic Valley and surrounding country for miles. For beauty of scenery it cannot be surpassed. Ridgewood is on the Erie Railroad, about 21 miles from New-York, and can be more easily reached and with better facilities than the upper part of Brooklyn or Westchester County.

For maps and particulars apply at the auctioneers', No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1869, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of the executors of Peter Perney, deceased:

The very valuable mansion-house, with elaborate out building and green-house, with 46 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville-roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and 1½ miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad.

The lawns are handsomely laid out, with fine shade trees, green-house, all kinds of fruit, farm and tenant-house, meadows, orchard, woodlands, locust grove. House is 50 feet front by 45 feet deep, filled in with brick.

This is one of the finest residences in Westchester County, distant 15 miles from the City of New-York.

TUESDAY, April 27, 1869.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of and under the direction of the executors of the late Peter M. Perney, deceased:

NO. 68 CHAMBERS-ST., CORNER OF OAK-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house.
No. 101 ELM-ST.—Two-story brick house.
No. 4 MADISON-ST.—Two-story brick house.
No. 257 PARK-ST.—Three-story brick house.
No. 25 MOTT-ST.—Two-story brick-front house.
No. 27 MOTT-ST.—Two-story frame house.
Maps and particulars at the office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 VALUABLE LOTS NEAR THE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND PARK, AND ON 1ST, 4TH AND 11TH AVS., 46TH, 54TH AND 56TH STS., by order of the heirs of Robert Latou, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

81ST-ST.—4 lots, south side, between 11th and 12th avs.
81ST-ST.—4 lots, north side, between 11th and 12th avs.
11TH-AV.—4 lots, southeast corner of 82d-st.
11TH-AV.—4 lots, southeast corner of 84th-st.
84TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, west of 11th-av.
86TH-ST.—8 lots, north side, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.
87TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 200 feet east of Riverside Drive.
11TH-AV.—8 lots, east side, between 86th and 88th sts.
1ST-AV.—2 lots, east side, between 74th and 75th sts.
4TH-AV.—1 lot, east side, between 87th and 88th sts.
4TH-AV.—4 lots, southeast corner of 54th-st.
11TH-AV.—2 lots, northeast corner of 44th-st.
11TH-AV.—3 lots, west side, between 46th and 47th sts.
46TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, between 9th and 10th avs.
56TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON RIVER, AT YONKERS, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, estate of William Bolmer, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Getty House, Yonkers, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John P. Jenkins, Referee:

130 acres of land at Yonkers, Westchester County, 2½ miles north of the depot, lying on both sides of the New-York and Albany Post road, and extending to the Hudson River, known as the property of the late Wm. Bolmer. This is almost the last piece of unimproved property of the kind on the Hudson River, between New-York and Tarrytown; it is most beautifully located, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson River for nearly 50 miles, and has a number of elegant building sites. On the premises are a large and substantial dwelling-house, barns, stables and other outbuildings. It will be sold in plots.

Terms of sale very liberal.

EDWARD WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st., or will be sent by mail if desired.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 65 PARK-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

PARK-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Park-st., 94 feet 4½ inches west of Worth-st., (which is one of the most desirable streets in the lower part of the City,) and known as No. 65. Lot 25 feet 6 inches by 145 feet 10 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 341 WEST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 26TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 341 West 26th-st., north side, between 8th and 9th avs. The house is 20x70 feet, contains the modern improvements, and is in good order. Lot 20 by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 135 WEST 21ST-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 21ST-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 135 West 21st-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs. The house is 22 feet for two stories, and 40 feet deep above; contains modern improvements and is in good order. Lot 20 by 98 feet 9 inches. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 127TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

127TH-ST.—The three-story English basement brick house and lot, situate on the south side of 127th-st., 307 feet 3 inches west of 3d-av. The house is 17 feet 6 inches by about 40 feet; contains the modern improvements and is in good order. Lot about 17 feet 6½ inches by half the block. Possession May 1.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 33 WAYNE-ST., JERSEY CITY, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

WAYNE-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 33 Wayne-st., south side, between Henderson and Grove sts. The house is 20 by 40 feet, contains ten rooms, all the modern improvements, and only eight minutes' walk from the ferry.

Lot 20 by 90 feet. Possession 1st of May.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT NO. 428 WEST 24TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 24TH-ST.—The two-story brick house and lease of lot, No. 428 West 24th-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs. The lease is from the Moore Estate, twenty-one years from May 1, 1866, at an annual ground rent of $70, payable half-yearly, taxes and assessments, with usual covenants for renewal. House has modern improvements and is in good order; vaults under sidewalk. Lot 14 feet 8 inches by 60 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 11TH-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Administrator of James Watson, deceased:

11TH-AV.—The lease of the 4 lots and building, situate on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 25th-st., and known as Nos. 210, 212, 214, and 216 11th-av. The lease is for 21 years from 1st December, 1866, at $1,000 per annum ground rent, payable quarterly, taxes and assessments.

WEST 25TH-ST.—The lease of lot and building No. 420 West 25th-st., south side, 425 feet east of 11th-av. Lease is for 10 years from May 1, 1867, at $150 per annum ground rent for first 5, and $200 for the last 5 years, payable quarterly; all taxes and assessments.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

TUESDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, under the direction of FREDERIC A. WARD, Esq., Referee,

138

Desirable Lots, in seperate and small parcels, together with the farm-house and barns situated thereon, belonging to the

ESTATE OF GEORGE WHITE, deceased.

Finely situated in the EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, On Flushing, Evergreen and Central avs., Cook, Varet, Moore, Marshall, White, Centre, George, Prospect, Forest, Rock, Bogart, Thames, Grattan and Morgan sts.

TERMS—60 per cent. may remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to F. W. BURKE, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Nassau-st., N. Y. For maps, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE, NO. 237 WEST 23D-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 23D-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story high-stoop marble-front house and lot, No. 237 West 23d-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs.; house 20 by about 55 feet, in perfect order, and contains all the conveniences; lot 20x98.9; the above house will be sold to the highest bidder above the minimum price.

Maps and permits at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LEWIS B. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., on the premises, GREAT SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, at Cranford, N. J., beautifully located immediately opposite the station, in the midst of improvements and two minutes' walk from churches, schools and stores.

There will also be sold a desirable dwelling, 40x28, with wing, 11 rooms, barn and carriage-house; grounds comprise two acres.

Cranford is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-nine minutes from the New-York side of the river, is rapidly growing, and destined to be a large town. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, by its frequency of trains, its luxurious cars, its elegant and costly stations and efficient management, stands preeminent among the roads that converge at the City of New-York. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. A bountiful collation will be served before the sale.

For illuminated maps, railroad passes and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,

NO. 26 PINE-ST.

E. PLATT STRATTON, Auctioneer.

BY BELLAMY, STRATTON & LIVINGSTON, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Elisha Comfort, Esq., Special Guardian, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, April 29, 1869,

ST. RONAN'S WELL.

This celebrated Summer resort and picnic grove consists of 13 acres of land, located one-fourth of a mile from the steamboat landing and railroad depot at Flushing, L. I., six miles, by Jackson-av., from 34th-st. Ferry, and one mile from Fashion Course.

On the ground, and at an elevation of 65 feet above the level of Flushing Bay, is a large hotel with all the modern improvements; also, a pavilion and extra dining-hall, adapted to dancing and picnic purposes. This is one of the most desirable excursion groves anywhere in the vicinity of New-York. Purchasers will find this a rare opportunity. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GRAND-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

(By order of the heirs of Frederick Whipps, deceased.)

The three-story brick house (store on first floor) and lot No. 586 Grand-st., north side, between Goerck and Mangin sts.; lot, 25x75; house, 25 feet wide, covering entire lot on first story by about 40 feet above.

Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

ISAIAH WHIPPS, ANNA WHIPPS.

AUCTION.—A VALUABLE FARM AND country seat to be sold at the Court-house, Poughkeepsie, on TUESDAY, April 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Said farm contains ninety acres, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, two minutes' walk from railway station, at Carthage Landing, or better known as Low Point—said farm to be sold to close the estate of Gilbert Budd. The land lies high, and sloping to the river, with many beautiful sites for building, with large orchards of apples and other fruit, and two-story dwelling-house, 40x50 feet, overlooking the Hudson River for fifteen or twenty miles north and south. Said farm has all necessary out-buildings. One-half purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM A. BUDD, Nos. 10 and 12 White-st., New-York City, or of the Auctioneer, HENRY W. MORRIS, Poughkeepsie, or of WILLIAM J. BULLIS, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, PROPERTY ON 10TH AND PEARL STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of John N. Whiting, Esq., Referee:

10TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 8 East 10th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av.; possession April 26, 1869; lot 25x92.3¼.

PEARL-ST.—The extra large warehouse, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., east side, near Pine-st., leased until May 1, 1871, at $6,000 per annum; size of lot, 31.7 front, 27.11 rear, by 102 feet north side, and 100.9 south side.

Terms at sale.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 135 EAST 35TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, (sale by order of the executors of George Underhill, deceased:)

EAST 35TH-ST.—The first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 135 East 35th-st., north side, 20 feet west of Lexington-av.; house 20x50 feet, in good order, contains all conveniences; lot 20x74 feet and ½ of an inch.

Terms of sale, maps and permits at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

GEORGE W. UNDERHILL, JAMES E. UNDERHILL, ROBERT UNDERHILL, Executors of George Underhill, deceased.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY and County of New-York.—GAMALIEL G. SMITH and MARGARET H. TEN EYCK, his wife, Plaintiffs, against ELIZA L. LENTILHON, EDWARD L. SMITH and others, Defendants.—In partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in the above entitled action on the 9th day of March, 1869, I, John N. Whiting, the referee therein named for the purpose of carrying into effect said judgment, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, through Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit: All that certain messuage or dwelling-house, and lot of ground, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Pearl-st., in the Second Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 176 on Pearl-st., bounded northerly in front by Pearl-st., easterly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to John Mason, southerly in the rear by a lot of ground belonging to the parties of the first part, and westerly by a messuage and lot of ground now or late belonging to Joshua Waddington, containing in breadth in front thirty-one feet seven inches, and in the rear twenty-seven feet ten inches, and in length on the easterly side one hundred and two feet, and on the westerly side one hundred feet nine inches, be the said contents more or less.

Also all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the present Fifteenth, late Ninth Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of thirty-seven lots of ground in said Fifteenth Ward of said City, made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register in and for the City and County of New-York, (on which said map is written the title of a suit in chancery wherein Henry Brevoort was complainant, and Robert McJimsey and others were defendants,) by the number 12, and which is bounded northeasterly in front by Tenth-st., southeasterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 13, southwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on said map as number 25, and northwesterly by a lot of ground distinguished on the said map as number 11, containing in breadth in front and rear twenty-five feet, and in length on each side ninety-two feet and three and a half inches.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1869.

JOHN N. WHITING, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

mh10-law7wW

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or affirmations; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of said assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend, within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ANNOUNCEMENT. GOLDSMITH'S NEW WRITING COLLEGE, BOOTH'S BUILDING, 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, 21ST INST. WRITING-CLASS, $5; PRIVATE DO., $10. FULL SCHOLARSHIP, $40, REDUCED FROM $60, INCLUDING PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &C. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS. The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 28. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. H. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York Observer. L. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE, A Military Boarding School, Tarrytown, N. Y. Inspection solicited. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NORWALK, CONN. C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL. The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May next, and continue until October following.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools. Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend. Special facilities for acquiring modern languages. For particulars and references apply to L. LINDENKOHL, No. 113 Duane-st., Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md., A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A family Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms moderate; location beautiful. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway; become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburgh, N. Y. Apply for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF SUPERIOR modern styles in great variety; circulars on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., manufacturers, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist; speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,884 Post Office, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE, who can give the best of reference, would like one or two private pupils. Address M. A. W., Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; willing to make herself useful; unexceptionable references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER OF MATHEmatics and book-keeping. Call for three days at No. 129 East 23d-st.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS RESIDENCE, NO. 99 ORchard-st., Wednesday evening, April 14, to go to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, JOSEPH LUNDERKIN, 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches; medium build; light complexion; blue eyes, brown hair, sandy moustache and imperial; had letters J. L. in India ink on one of his hands; dressed in the blue uniform of the United States Navy, (he having been attached to the United States ship Saratoga,) dark overcoat. Any information of him, sent to his wife, ALICE LUNDERKIN, at her residence, as above, or Inspector DILKS, No. 300 Mulberry-st., will be thankfully received.

TO BE ADOPTED—A VERY FINE healthy child, two years old, (motherless,) to a American childless and wealthy family only. Address L. A., Box No. 134 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¾ by 6¼ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3½ by 8¾ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 300,000, more or less, 4½ by 10½ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 250, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., April 15, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, May 1, from manufacturers and dealers only, for furnishing any or all of the following articles of supply for the United States Light-house Establishment, to be delivered at this depot by May 15, 1869:

Chimney brushes, 500.
Flexible brushes, 400.
Paint brushes, 1,500.
Whitewash brushes, 300.
Clamp or scrub brushes, 500.
Hand dusting brushes, 300.
White lead, to be pure and of the best quality, ground in oil, in 25-pound cans, 5,000 pounds.
Black lead, ground in oil, to be pure and of best quality, packed in 12½-pound cans, 1,000 pounds.
Putty, best quality, in 1-pound bladders, 1,000 pounds.
Linseed oil, best quality, in barrels, 200 gallons.
Spirits turpentine, best quality, in barrels, 30 gallons.
Corn brooms, 1,000.
Wick, fourth order Franklin, single, in 10-yard rolls, 2,000 yards.
Chimneys, second order, 25 in a box, 500.
Chimneys, third order, 50 in a box, 1,000.
Chimneys, fourth order, 50 in a box, 2,000.
Letter envelopes, post, 5⅜x3¼, 4,000.
Wicks for ship lamp, 300 pounds.
Whiting, 1,000 pounds.
Crash, in 10-yard pieces, 500 pieces.
Buff skins, 400.
Spirits of wine, full proof, in barrels, 300 gallons.
Clock oil, 200 vials.
Soap, in 40-pound boxes, 10,000 pounds.

The articles to correspond in quality, &c., with the samples to be seen in the Light-house Inspector's offices at Boston, Mass., and at this depot.

All packages must be marked or stamped "U. S. L. H. Es.," with also the names and quantity of contents.

The bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing L. H. Establishment Supplies," and no proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a manufacturer or regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress. The Light-house Inspector reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Inspector Third Light-house District.

ARMY BUILDINGS, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. April 21, for one hundred thousand pounds of Army Tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of Tobacco; its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing, the wrapper and filler is to be made; whether the binder is used, what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether sweetened or not.

From three to five samples of one hundred pounds each will accompany the proposals, which will be paid for at fair market rates, (if so desired by the proposer,) when proved to be of sufficient good quality for sale to troops.

The proposals will contain the condition that the quantity may be increased one hundred thousand pounds or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if desired by the Department, at the same rates and conditions of contract.

The Tobacco which shall in all respects be deemed best to meet the requirements of the army—reference being had to price, quality, package and all circumstances—will be accepted.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the Tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and will enter into a bond in the sum of $10,000 to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

WM. W. BURNS, Brevet Brigadier-General C. S., U. S. A.
OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 13, on Houston-st., near Norfolk-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for refurnishing, &c., of certain rooms of Grammar School No. 19, on East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
J. R. HENNESSEY,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for "Additions and Alterations" to Grammar School No. 39, situated on the north side of 125th-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN STRAITON,
CHARLES PLACE,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
PATRICK DUNIGAN,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.

Dated April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 40, on 20th-st., near 2d-av.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the painting, repairing, &c., of Primary School No. 28, on 20th-st., near 1st-av.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MICHAEL RYAN,
A. G. SCHEUERMANN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
LEWIS J. KELLY,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.

Dated April 7, 1869.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, March 22, 1869.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1869, for building and equipping two steam Light-house Tenders, of the following dimensions:

Length from fore side of rabbet of stem to aft side of stern post .... 125 feet.
Extreme breadth .... 22 feet.
Depth of hold from inside of floor timber to under side of deck plank, amidship .... 9 feet.

Drawings and specifications, and any other desired information concerning these vessels, will be furnished upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, viz.:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Cornmeal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and forequarters—necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork No. 1 prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio; the Sugar good New-Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, ——— of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the Post Office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ———, and that which may be accepted.

Witness: E. F. — A. B., Guarantor. C. D., Guarantor.

———, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 1 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building water-closets, plumbing work, and flagging, on the lot adjoining Grammar School No. 45 on 24th-st., near 8th-av. Plans and specifications of said work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. De LAMATER,
R. C. WANDELL,
JAMES WATSON,
Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

Dated April 7, 1869.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office, each indorsed with the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, until MONDAY, April 26, 1869, for boarding the recruiting party and recruits of the United States Engineer Battalion.

A. M. MILLER, First-Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Recruiting Officer.
ENGINEER RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, No. 116 Spring-st., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED or unfurnished, together with every convenience for light housekeeping, or a private table will be furnished if desired; to let to a small respectable family only. Apply at No. 163 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A FAMILY LIVING IN A HOME-like way in a first-class neighborhood, between 23d and 59th sts., would rent second floor suite, all conveniences, well furnished, and with board, to gentleman and wife, not too requiring, on reasonable terms. Address ELON, Box No. 165 Times Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 141 5th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

A PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOMS, large dressing-room and bath-room, on second floor, all upon the street, well-lighted and pleasant, with private table or without board. Apply at No. 109 East 29th-st.

A MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen, can find board in a private family where there are no other boarders, one block from Abingdon-square; terms, $24. Address R. T., Box No. 169 Times Office.

IN JERSEY CITY, (THREE MINUTES' walk from the ferry,) in a first-class house with a French family, two handsomely-furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Address A. B., Post Office, Jersey City, N. J.

MRS. E. S. SUMNER HAS SUITES OF rooms and single rooms to let in 29th and 30th sts., either for the year or Summer, with or without private table. Mr. S. may be found at No. 11 West 31st-st.

NO. 38 WEST 36TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOME suites of rooms to let with board; permanent arrangements at Summer terms; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, for two young gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for $15 a week, in the first-class house 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 45 BOND-ST.—A HANDSOME BACK parlor and extension room furnished to let, to gentlemen only, without board, to a permanent party very reasonable.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors on first floor, three rooms furnished, bath, &c.; also, one or two single rooms overlooking Madison-square, without board.

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS, (en suite,) suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. Private table if desired. Highest references required. No. 41 West 18th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE or single for gentlemen, with a lady occupying her own house. Apply at No. 141 East 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, en suite, to let, for season or month, with private table, or without board.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; bath, hot and cold water; private family. Apply at No. 150 Laurens-st., one door below Bleecker-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 29TH-ST., near Broadway, will let a second floor, beautifully furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Address A. B., Station G.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also, single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

ROOM WANTED FOR THE SUMMER, without board, between 25th and 29th sts. and 4th-av. and Broadway. Address with terms B. M. A., Box No. 181 Times Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let, in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 252 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 207.—THE ENTIRE SECOND floor to let, with private table or without board, from May 1; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE IN EAST 5TH-st. to let, with or without board. Address LENNOX, Box No. 129 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT No. 29 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.,) between Broadway and University-place; good references required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 12 WEST 24th-st., one large front room on second floor; one suite on parlor floor, with large closets.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND elegantly furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—IN A PRIVATE family; one or two small families can be accommodated with board in a good-sized house, surrounded by extensive grounds, with plenty of shade; near depot. Address A. B., Box No. 145 Times Office.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be had in Morristown, N. J., in a private family. Address Box No. 182 Post Office, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE open on and after April 15, 1869. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will be opened on the 1st of June.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BRIDGES & CADY, of Utica, New-York, was dissolved Jan. 24, 1869, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by SAMUEL G. BRIDGES, Keokuk, Iowa.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BREESE & BADEAU has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Both parties are authorized to sign in liquidation.

R. R. BREESE. G. R. BADEAU.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

DACIAN	April 24	CALEDONIA	May 12
BRITANNIA	April 28	EUROPA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	INDIA	May 22
COLUMBIA	May 8	DORIAN	May 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the company's office, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CHINA	SATURDAY	May 15
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin .... $130 | Second Cabin $80
Cabin to Paris $145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 21st April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY	May 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY	May 15
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY	May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY	June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, April 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax) .... Saturday, May 4, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA	3,985 tons	April 21, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN	3,000 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO (new)	3,000 tons	May 5, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA	3,000 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	May 19, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE .... (Gold) $80
STEERAGE .... (Currency) $30
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

AUSTRALASIAN .... April 29 | TRIPOLI .... May 1
TARIFA .... April 29 | PALMYRA .... May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK

Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, SATURDAY, April 24, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK .... May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN .... May 13
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100 Currency	Cabin	$80 Gold
Steerage	35 Currency	Steerage	35 Gold

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. WEST.

Steamer leaving April 21 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau) .... April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS .... April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE .... May 6

For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE .... May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS .... May 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 40 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON .... GAGER .... Saturday, April 24
CORTES .... NELSON .... Saturday, May 1

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER, On SATURDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. P. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA, will sail April 24.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 27, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect to and from Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
*6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 229 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore.

10:30 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:45 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Montreal.

4:15 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping car attached at Albany.

5 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad, from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:30.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express to Patchogue, 4:15 P. M., accommodation for Islip, 5:30 P. M., for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:30 P. M., mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
E. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: at 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.		RED BANK.	
Saturday, Apr. 17	10:30 A. M.	Friday, April 16	9 A. M.
Tuesday, Apr. 20	1 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 19	8:30 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 22	2 P. M.	Wed'sday, Apr. 21	12 M.
Saturday, Apr. 24	3 P. M.	Friday, April 23	1:30 P. M.
Monday, April 26	5 P. M.	Monday, Apr. 26	7 A. M.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50, and like reductions to all points West, North and East. The fast floating palaces VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, leave alternately every evening, Saturday excepted, at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 7 P. M. Fare Sundays, $1.

Freight taken to all points at reduced rates.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis Dock, (Pt. Schuyler,) Glen Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings too. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT, FLORENCE, Captain BELKNAP, will commence running April 18. Leave Yonkers at 7:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sunday trips—Leave Yonkers at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. Freight taken. Landing at 36th-st. each way.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS

IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8. (Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)

GRANDEST THEATRE IN THE WORLD!

The vestibule of this magnificent palace of art is worthy of special attention as the grandest and most beautiful in Europe or America.

Jas. Fisk, Jr., Proprietor | C. W. Tayleure, Manager.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAIRY ROMANCE.

FOURTH | THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST. | WEEK.

A "star" cast led by the eminent American artist, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.

FRANK MAYO. W. DAVIDGE.

THE GREAT SHIP SCENE!

A splendid illusion, in which the awful terrors of a storm at sea, and the foundering of a ship, are depicted with a power and fidelity never equaled upon the American stage. The magnificent lightning effect is introduced in this thrilling scene for the first time in this country.

THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE. MATCHLESS SCENERY. EXQUISITE MUSIC. GORGEOUS EFFECTS. SPLENDID COSTUMES.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; orchestra seats, $1; family circle, 25 cents. Seats secured at the box office, at No. 781 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

GRAND TEMPEST MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.

LAST TEN NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE OF SCHOOL.

In consequence of FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.

It is with much regret that the Manager announces the unavoidable withdrawal of this charming comedy, as he is under engagement to produce other plays within a given time.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss R. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.

Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. SCHOOL. MATINEE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

Doors open at 1¼; commence at 2.

SECURE YOUR SEATS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS, and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH AS OTHELLO, WITH A SPLENDID CAST.

ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK, THE SECOND OTHELLO MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, MR. EDWIN ADAMS IN THE MARBLE HEART.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY.

Managing Director .... LEONARD GROVER

TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM. WONDERFUL AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF LA SENORITA CARLOTTA TURNOUR, THE QUEEN OF THE AIR, THE VERY TYPE OF BEAUTY, ELEGANCE AND GRACE. LAST PERFORMANCE of the MARVELOUS TURNOUR. LAST WEEK of the WONDERFUL GREGORIES. LAST WEEK of the DARING SOMERSAULT BETWEEN THE BARS. LAST WEEK of Mlle. GERTRUDE'S Trained DOGS and MONKIES. LAST NIGHTS of the POPULAR BURLESQUE of the HORSE MARINES. LAST NIGHTS of the Comic Pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. GREAT PROGRAMME! IMMENSE SUCCESS! Enthusiastic applause! Performance commences at 7:30. TURNOUR AT 9. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra.

NOTICE.—MONDAY, APRIL 26, the Burlesque Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

THE TAMMANY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 26, will be produced in a style of magnificence HITHERTO UNSURPASSED in the annals of AMUSEMENT CHRONOLOGY—the Burlesque Pantomime of ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

This burlesque has been in active preparation for the past two months, and will present an array of PANTOMIMIC TALENT sufficient to dazzle and bewilder the spectator by its greatness. THE SCENERY will be entirely new and prepared expressly for this occasion. THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE of Pantomimists will appear in conjunction with the great Tammany Company. The scenery, dresses and properties brought out from Europe for Wallack's have been transferred to the Tammany, and will be presented in addition. The Harlequinade will surpass anything of the kind ever before produced in America.

RETURN

OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Which will open in their MAMMOTH WATER-PROOF PAVILION, for a short season, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, April 19.

The Troupe of Artists has been selected from among the most talented and renowned in the Equestrian Profession. Mme. CARLOTTA DE BERG, Mme. CECILE WATSON, Miss JEANETTE WATSON, FRANK PASTOR, the great Bareback Rider, JAS. E. COOKE, LA JEUNE SEET, the Champion Hurdle Rider, MARQUEISE, the Brazilian Bareback Rider, FRED WATSON, Great Scenic Rider, THE CONRAD FAMILY—Sharpe and Whitney, Herr HOLTON—Sam Long, Frank Whittaker, Clowns.

TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2 and 7½ P. M.; doors open half an hour previous. Admission 50 cents; children under 10 years 25 cents; reserved chairs (adults) 75 cents; reserved chairs (children) 50 cents. Due notice of the second grand street pageant, with the route, will be published.

GYMNACYCLIDIUM

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

THIRD GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, APRIL 22.

A HANDSOME GOLD MEDAL to be awarded by the PEARSALL BROTHERS at their GRAND CYCLIDIUM APOLLO BUILDING, BROADWAY and 28TH-ST.

Grand VELOCIPEDE EXHIBITION of speed, skill, fancy riding, &c. "Peerless," the renowned ladies' two-wheeled velocipede will be ridden. A fast and slow race will take place.

A limited number of tickets will be sold. Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 21, Farewell Concert of the celebrated violinist and pianist,

MLLE. JOSEFINA FILOMENO, assisted by the following eminent artists: Mrs. GIST, soprano, (her first appearance.) Signor PAOLICCHI, basso; Senor SALCEDO, cornet; Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, pianist.

Tickets—$1.

THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION

OF WORKS OF ART BELONGING TO S. P. AVERY.

Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., until time of sale, April 27 and 28.

"THE PEACEMAKERS."

Healy's great new National and Historical Painting, now on view, for two weeks only, at Art Gallery, No. 661 Broadway. Admission 25 cents, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF New-York will celebrate its 83d anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's, Fifth-av. and 14th-st., on FRIDAY, April 23, St. George's Day and Shakespeare's Birthday, at 6½ o'clock.

Members and their friends can obtain tickets of the following gentlemen: JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway; JOHN HOBBS, No. 3 State-st.; ROBERT MACKIE, No. 24 Beaver-st.; F. W. J. HURST, No. 57 Broadway; EDWARD WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

FINE ARTS.

VAN STARKENBORGH, S. DUSS, A. and H. Amst. A. medals from the Hague and Lyons, recently arrived from Dusseldorf, with a fine collection of his best productions, painted on purpose for his visit to this country. Studio No. 28 Union-square, Broadway. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES. VELOCIPEDES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT CALVIN WITTY'S, NOS. 631 AND 633 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 145 EAST 23D-ST., PAIR bay carriage horses, 16 hands, long tails; a desirable family team in every respect, together with rockaway carriage and covered harness all in good order. A Victoria, by Lawrence; single harness to match, by Lowden. Also, a bay mare, 15¼ hands high; 6 years old; has trotted in 2:50; fine action and style. Top wagon, by Brewster; single harness, by Dunscomb.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY NICE BLACK horses, about 16 hands high; Morgan and Blackhawk breeds, five years old, sound in every respect, perfectly gentle; a nice team for a family or doctor. Call at No. 271 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—COUPE AND BAROUCHE; made by Brewster & Lawrence; both in good order; price $400 and $300. Inquire at private stable No. 110 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

VELOCIPEDES FOR SALE.—SEVERAL first-class Wood and Pickering machines, cheap for cash, at No. 119 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

EXPRESSES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE SHIPPING PUBLIC.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS.

A RETURN TO FAIR RATES.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The line between New-York and Boston, by the way of Newport and Fall River, will open for the transmission of freight, money and valuables, on MONDAY, April 19, 1869, under the charge of reliable and experienced messengers. Drafts for collection forwarded to destination, and returns promptly made. Express matter of all kinds forwarded to Newport, R. I., and to all points in Eastern Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

Shippers guaranteed the safe transmission of all packages, bullion, money or valuables by the Narragansett Steamship Company.

JAMES FISK, Managing Director.
E. W. GUINDON, Agent, No. 26 Park-place and No. 287 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.
S. W. WALDRON, Agent, Corner Summer-st. and Hawley-st., Boston.
G. A. FULLER, Gen. Superintendent, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA. KELLOGG.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 1 o'clock. Last appearance in opera of

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

FAUST.

General admission $1
Reserved seats .... 50 cents extra
Private boxes .... $[illegible]

The sale of seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—14TH-ST.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, 1869,

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NEIL BRYANT,

on which occasion the following popular artists have kindly volunteered;

MR. DAN BRYANT will appear in his great specialty, HANDY ANDY, supported by

MR. J. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. C. F. BROWNE, MR. J. L. MATHEWS.

By kind permission of LESTER WALLACK, ESQ., MR. JAS. W. COLLIER, MR. CHAS. WARWICK, MRS. H. P. GRATTAN, MRS. D. MYRON, LOTTIE BELL, kindly volunteered.

MR. J. LEVY, the great cornet-a-piston artist.

MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the celebrated Pianist.

MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.

MR. TONY PASTOR, the world-renowned Comic Vocalist.

MR. JOS. EMMETT, the inimitable Dutch Comedian.

MR. FRANK MORAN, the favorite Comedian from Philadelphia.

MR. N. W. GOULD, Guitarist.

The entertainment will commence with the BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, in their popular Soiree D' "Ethiope." Messrs. NELSE SEYMOUR, UNSWORTH, EUGENE, HOGAN, HUGHES, MONROE DEMPSTER, G. W. ROCKEFELLER, WM. P. GRIER, SIG. GARATAGUI, ROSS BROS., and the great Vocal and Instrumental Quartette.

22D APRIL | NEIL BRYANT Testimonial. | APRIL 22
22D APRIL | | APRIL 22

Admission, $1. Commences at 8 o'clock.

Tickets and private boxes can be had at the box office of Bryants' Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE. KELLOGG.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce that arrangements have been completed for the first representation in America of Rossini's immortal composition, the

MESSE SOLENNELLE.

Composed in 1863 .... Orchestrated in 1864

which will take place at the Academy of Music On THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869.

G. ROSSINI'S POSTHUMOUS MASS was first heard on the 13th of March, 1864, at the Hotel of M. Le Comte Pillet-Will. It was given to the entire World of Art for the first time on the 28th of February, (the 78th anniversary of Rossini's birth,) at the Theatre Italien, Paris. Its representations in France, England and on the European Continent met with the most glorious success.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who has purchased at an immense outlay the sole proprietorship for the United States, is determined that no pains or expense shall be spared to make the rendering of the greatest work of the lately deceased distinguished composer, G. Rossini, as complete and artistic as can be desired.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the greatest living American Prima Donna, in conjunction with MME. TESTA, The eminent Prima Donna, Contralto; SIGNOR BOETTI, Primo Tenore; SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, Primo Basso; together with a large chorus and increased orchestra, will assist in its first representation in America.

The sale of tickets and seats will commence on MONDAY MORNING, April 26, at 9 A. M., at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

PAREPA-ROSA.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 21 and 22.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will make her reappearance since her late protracted illness in a

GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing IL BACIO, Cavatina, Gazza Ladra, and in the grand duet from Don Pasquale, and the Laughing Trio, by Tartini, assisted by Mr. NORDBLOM, the young Swedish tenor, who will, on this occasion, make his debut in New-York.

Signor F. FERRANTI, Buffo Brilliante.
Mr. ALFRED PEASE, Pianist, (first appearance this season.)
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY, Accompanyist.

THURSDAY, April 22.

GRAND ORATORIA .... Haydn's "Creation."

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will sing the parts of EVE and GABRIEL.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
CHORUS OF THE MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR .... THEO. THOMAS.

The sale of seats for the Miscellaneous Concert will commence Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the box office of Steinway Hall, Schirmer's music store and the Tribune ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

The sale of seats for the Oratorio will commence at the same places on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Reserved seats, $1 50; admission, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 30 CENTS.

TWO PERFORMANCES IN THEATRE DAILY.

Matinee at 2.	Evening at 8 o'clock.
OLIO AND FARCE, and the burlesque hit of ALADDIN, with full cast of characters.	The drama of the CONSCRIPT, and burlesque hit of ALADDIN.

The whole collection of Museum Curiosities are included in the prices of admission to dramatic department. The grand original Pantomime (in all its integrity) of ROBINSON CRUSOE will be immediately produced. Saturday matinee, Conscript and Aladdin.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS.

NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 8TH-ST.

Are now open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, two preserved human bodies, victims of the Spanish Inquisition, 274 years ago; also, two life-sized portraits of the late MAXIMILIAN and Ex-Empress CARLOTA, with other great curiosities from Mexico. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.

LECTURES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

SAVAGE LIFE UNDER THE EQUATOR. WILD BEASTS AND WILD MEN.

MR. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

The explorer of Equatorial Africa, (author of those popular books for young folks—"Stories of the Gorilla Country," and "Wild Life under the Equator,") will deliver a course of THREE AFTERNOON LECTURES for the GIRLS AND BOYS OF NEW-YORK at Steinway Hall, and the lectures will be illustrated with maps, diagrams, war clubs, and thirty large paintings.

LECTURE I.—FRIDAY, April 23—Subject—The Gorilla and other Wild Beasts of Equatorial Africa.

LECTURE II.—TUESDAY, April 27—Subject—The Cannibal Tribes, How they Live, their Villages, and a Residence Among Them.

LECTURE III.—THURSDAY, April 29—Subject—The Dwarfs; a wonderful people discovered by Mr. Du Chaillu.

LECTURES BEGIN AT 4 PRECISELY. The doors will open at 3. Tickets for the course, 75 cents; single ticket, 35 cents. Tickets can be had at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Caswell & Mack, Broadway; Wm. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Peters', No. 113 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

OLD "PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3," corner Grove and Hudson sts.—The members of the "ninth class," from the year 1829 to 1860, are requested to meet at the school-house as above, on THURSDAY, April 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $300.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A REMOVAL.—HAVING REMOVED TO our new and elegant warerooms, we offer great bargains in Hallett, Davis & Co.'s, Steinway & Sons', Chickering's, T. S. Berry & Co.'s and other celebrated pianos. New and second-hand pianos to rent, and rent applied on purchase. Organs very cheap. T. S. BERRY & CO., Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—A NEW SEVEN-octave piano, first-class maker, for $275; one second-hand seven-octave piano, $150; one do., $75; one six and three-quarters octave do., $60; one six-octave, $40; new cabinet organs, $50, $60, $80 and $100, and others in proportion, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

AT BLUME'S—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD "Knabe" Pianos, with Agraffe attachments and all latest improvements. Second-hand Pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

ORGANS FOR SALE.—ONE NEW ORGAN of 24 stops, with two sets of keys; also several new and second-hand organs, from 2 to 10 stops, suitable for small churches, halls or lecture rooms. Warerooms, L. U. STUART, No. 124 West 29th-st.

AT BLUME'S—ROSEWOOD PIANO WITH three rows moulding, overstrung, "Haines Bros." makers, $300. Second-hand mahogany piano, $100. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 127 8th-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 14th-st.

CHURCH ORGANS FOR SALE.—BY W. H. DAVIS, No. 40 Downing-st.—Two of 10-12 stop pedal bass; one two rows keys, 23 stops, pedals &c.; two second-hand of five stops, cheap.

AT BLUME'S—FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO in perfect order, Stodart make, $175. Second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AV. THEATRE.—BARBE BLEUE.

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.

J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH OPERA.

House crowded nightly with the ELITE AND FASHION OF NEW-YORK CITY. CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT. TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, AND ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS OF THE GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE. The best Chorus ever heard in America. SUPERB ORCHESTRA. NEW SCENERY AND WARDROBE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, BARBE BLEUE, IRMA AND AUJAC.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, LA BELLE HELENE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO and LES BAVARDS. Both Prima Donnas, TOSTEE and IRMA.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1. By request, BARBE BLEUE. IRMA AND AUJAC. Seats reserved without extra charge.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, GRAND GALA NIGHT. Two new Operas, MONS. LANDRY, Operetta in one act, by J. Duprato. To be followed with LE MAITRE DE CHAPELLE, Opera Comic, by Ferdinand Paer.

Admission .... $1 | Family circle .... 50 cents

Seats secured in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 21, at 8, GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE Given by FANNY JANAUSCHEK For the fund of the GERMAN HOSPITAL. THE BRIDE OF MESSINA. Grand tragedy in five acts, by F. Von Schiller.

DONNA ISABELLA .... FANNY JANAUSCHEK

ADMISSION TICKETS .... ONE DOLLAR

Reserved Seats in Parquet, Dress Circle and Boxes, ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.

FAMILY CIRCLE .... FIFTY CENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8, GRAND GALA NIGHT. FANNY JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL BENEFIT, when she will appear in FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

The music will, on this occasion, be by THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA, under his personal direction.

Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

Private boxes—according to location—from $8 to $15, at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 113 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½. THIS EVENING AT 8.

Continued Furore.

THE EVER POPULAR PANTOMIME, HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY, has, since its earliest production, MOST UNDENIABLY PROVED GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH. GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH. GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH. GEO. L. FOX'S GREAT TRIUMPH.

482D TO 487TH REPRESENTATION!

THE GRACEFUL MLLE. SANGALLI, SIG. COSTA'S BALLETS, CHARMING HARLEQUINADE, C. K. FOX AS PANTALOON, GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER

THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS, THE FORTY THIEVES, RECONSTRUCTED, in which the celebrated LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE will appear.

THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, SANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.

NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST THREE NIGHTS AND A MATINEE OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

When will be produced the beautiful play as performed in Europe and America over 750 nights, THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in their original characters.

COURTING AWAY DOWN EAST.

OUR JEMIMA .... Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

FRIDAY, GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. A MONSTER BILL. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. BORN TO GOOD LUCK. CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY. IRELAND AS IT WAS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

WALL'S ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
WALL'S ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
WALL'S ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.

Revival for one week only of LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.

ELISE HOLT .... as .... GENNARO
JAMES LEWIS .... as .... LUCRETIA

NEW FARCE. NEW FARCE.

In rehearsal, an entirely new and original mythological burlesque.

Admission 50 cents. Doors open at 7¼.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS. A MONSTER BILL. THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. BORN TO GOOD LUCK. CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY. IRELAND AS IT WAS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the SEVEN DWARFS. SEVEN DWARFS. EVERY NIGHT, with GRAND MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

The Bryants respectfully announce that their troupe will open in Baltimore April 26, and Washington May 3, for one week, and REOPEN AT THEIR FOURTEENTH-STREET OPERA HOUSE MONDAY EVENING, May 10, with new attractions, popular prices, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MOST POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON! LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON! LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON!

A FAREWELL PROGRAMME OF EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIVE POWER is offered for the closing entertainments, comprising in one grand performance ALL THE MOST POPULAR FEATURES OF THE ENTIRE SEASON, and introducing the full strength of the MOST TALENTED AND COMPLETE TROUPE OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC, ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

THE BOY CHOIR OF ST. GEORGE'S Church will give a concert, consisting of sacred and social choruses, duets, solos, &c., in the rooms of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING. The 44th Annual Exhibition.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by gleet, stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 42. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 35 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

Instead of Bitters, use SWEET QUININE! Mothers! give the Children SWEET QUININE! Ask your Doctor for SWEET QUININE! The druggists all sell SWEET QUININE!

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no fee taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past; Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COMplaints, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE Dr. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

ALBANY.

The City Tax Levy—Jay Gould's Bill—The Gas Bill—Contested Seats—Another Veto, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

The City tax levy came up as the special order in the Senate Committee of the Whole this morning, and occupied the entire session. The first motion made was by Senator CREAMER to increase the appropriation for public drinking hydrants and urinals from $1,500 to $25,000. The motion was discussed at length, and after an amendment fixing the sum at $10,000, was passed. Senator PARKER took occasion during the discussion to call the attention of the Senate to the remark made by Senator MURPHY when the veto message of the Governor was under consideration the other day, that "the Republican Party, having a majority in both Houses, would be responsible for the legislation here this Winter." Those Senators who had announced their intention to "act independently" (referring to a remark made by Senator WILLIAMS) on this tax levy, would do well to bear in mind the hint from the Senator from the Third.

The item appropriating $62,166 75 for repaving Broadway, in addition to the $300,000 already paid the contractor, was stricken out after a good deal of discussion, on motion of Senator NORTON. No other amendments were made to the bill as reported from the Committee. Mr. MORRIS moved to amend the first section so as to leave all the items of the tax levy to be fixed by the Mayor and Supervisors. Mr. PARKER moved to amend by leaving it to the Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, President of the Croton Board, and the Presidents of all the New-York Commissions, with the exception of Police. Both amendments were pending when the Committee rose and ordered the bill to a third reading.

Great credit is due to Mr. CROWLEY, the Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, for the pains he has taken to inform himself thoroughly upon each item of the tax levy, and the uncompromising zeal he has displayed in protecting the taxpayers of New-York against the swindles that are so often smuggled into the bill.

ANOTHER VETO.

The Governor to-day sent in a veto of the Avenue C Horse Railroad, placing his objections on similar ground to that of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street Road. The veto was laid on the table among the others, which now amount to a baker's dozen.

JAY GOULD'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator TWEED, and backed by JAY GOULD, (published in Saturday's TIMES,) regulating the election of railroad directors, and prohibiting any stockholder or director of either of the leading roads from being a director in any other, came up for a third reading in the Assembly this morning, having already passed the Senate. Mr. KIERNAN made an able speech against the bill, saying that while he had the highest respect for the Senator who introduced it, he would be compelled to oppose it, even at the sacrifice, if necessary, of his political prospects. Mr. LA BAU followed in opposition to the bill, and characterized it as part and parcel of the corrupt legislation which was put through here last Winter by wholesale debauchery of the Legislature. He said that the bill proposed to continue in office, by legislative enactment, a body of directors of one of the leading railroads of the State, who had shown themselves regardless of the interests of its stockholders or of the people.

Mr. SELKREG advocated the bill, for the reason that it prevented a consolidation of these wealthy railroad companies, and was, therefore, in his opinion, in the interest of the public. He said that never since the opening of the Erie Railroad had the road been so well managed and the public convenience so well cared for as since JAY GOULD became managing director.

Mr. HITCHMAN and Mr. BERGEN also advocated the bill, and Mr. N. B. SMITH opposed it.

Mr. LA BAU closed the discussion by moving that the bill be laid upon the table. He said:

Mr. SPEAKER: The gentleman from New-York (Mr. HITCHMAN) attempts an acrobatic feat here, which is to ride two horses, and I think between the two he is in manifest danger of being split in two. He talks of glittering generalities. He talks of monopoly. This is the greatest of all monopolies. "Monopolies" is the dust he would throw in your eyes, while he is traveling off to fasten the monopoly upon the people of the State. He talks about one man. It is manifest he meant CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and in regard to him I will speak by-and-by. If you pass this law you take the power and authority from the stockholders to govern and control the direction of that road. I do not care where it leads! I am man enough to do my duty here. I am here to represent Warren County, and to Warren County I am responsible for the acts I do here. He then says, in answer to the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. KIERNAN,) whether he did not vote for the Consolidation bill the other day, that he did so vote, because those roads were consolidated in fact, though not in law. But, that is the shadow of an excuse for now doing by law what cannot be done otherwise. How are they consolidated? Simply because controlled by one man! Is there any of the attributes of a legal consolidation in that? Who is CORNELIUS VANDERBILT? A man tottering on the very verge of the grave—seventy-five years of age; and, inasmuch as an attack has been made upon him, I deem it my duty to stand here and resent it. I do not travel in the direction of railroad monopolies. I have not cast a vote to fasten one upon the people of this State. One of these companies had a capital of $23,000,000. You propose to issue certificates to the amount of 80 per cent. of the entire amount of that capital! What is the result? It is to increase the debt. And, there is my objection. And I have not found the man yet who can unseat me in my convictions. Now, sir, the 80 per cent. may be legal and justifiable, and entirely proper, yet two years hence they may do the same thing. And I say, when any railroad company must travel out of the limits of law and come to the Legislature to legalize it—I say it is demoralizing, and I for one am opposed to it. Now, sir, he (Mr. HITCHMAN) says, and the gentleman from Tompkins (Mr. SELKREG) has the same monomania, (and I am surprised to find it,) he says this is to keep Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT from getting control of this road. In the first place, does he want it? He does not own a dollar of its stock to my certain knowledge, nor don't want to! He does own its bonds to the extent of many millions of dollars, and there he proposes to rest, because he has no confidence in this direction (and in his old age he wants to be considered secure,) and no desire to be injured by men who in a day convert twenty million of bonds into stock. What is the result? The stockholders of that road, capitalists, widows and orphans have suffered terribly by the unlawful, base and damnable transactions of this Erie direction. Wall-street has got beyond the reach of any one man or any one corporation. Their tactics have been to meet in secret counsel and agree to issue ten millions of bonds. They run up the price and unload their millions, and run it down to twenty cents on a dollar, and your margin is wiped out and you are sold out. These interests combine against your canal interest, which is threatened to-day. When you talk about CORNELIUS VANDERBILT fighting this bill, you are mistaken. It is in his interest. I do not fight the bill here in the interest of him or any corporation. I am an individual here, and as an individual I assert my right. Now, sir, the law that the gentleman from TOMPKINS talks about, already prevails in the act of 1868, and I would like him to tell me by what ingenuity can CORNELIUS VANDERBILT either with or without the act get this control of that road.

The motion to lay on the table was carried—yeas 62, nays 47.

THE GAS BILL.

An effort is being made to kill the bill to protect the public against gas monopolies by staving off action upon it until it is too late. A notorious Albany lobbyist visited the gas companies in New-York last week, and it can readily be imagined what influences will be brought to bear to prevent the passage of the bill. Let the people watch the action of their representatives upon this measure.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The case of HAWKINS against DECKER for the Richmond County seat was to have been up again for final decision this morning, but was crowded off by the joint rule on third readings. It will be up the first thing to-morrow morning, when, if the Republicans are true to their party, HAWKINS will get the seat. The Committee on Privileges and Elections are ready to report on the case of McLEOD vs. HALPINE, Thirteenth District of New-York, and will give the seat to McLEOD. The frauds perpetrated by the Democracy in this district surpass anything developed by the Congressional Committee.

The Assembly is hereafter to hold three sessions a day, and it looks as though they might adjourn by the 1st of May. S.

Favorable Report on the Police Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 20.

In the Assembly, this evening, the bill increasing the Police force to 2,500 in New-York [illegible] in Brooklyn, was favorably reported. The bill opening Madison-avenue to Seventieth-street, was ordered to a third reading. The Gas bill was amended so as to include Brooklyn, and sent back to the Committee to be specially amended. The Senate Committee reported adversely on the bill increasing the pay of New-York firemen.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, April 20.

The Senate in the Committee of the Whole went to the special order—the New-York City Tax Levy.

The amendment to the tax levy appropriating $10,000 for the erection of public drinking hydrants and urinals, such sum to come from the Excise funds and disbursed by the Board of Health, was adopted. Also, $125,000 for the completion of the Infants' Hospital at Randall's Island.

The appropriation for repaving Broadway ($62,000) was stricken out.

Mr. PARKER offered an amendment that hereafter all taxes in the City and County of New-York be authorized exclusively by a Board consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, Chamberlain, of New-York, Presidents of the various Metropolitan Commissions, Croton Aqueduct Board, Commissioners of the Central Park, Charities and Corrections, and the Board of Education. Any person assessed may be heard before said Board.

Pending the discussion the Committee arose and reported progress. On motion of Mr. CROWLEY the bill was then ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the bill for the extension of Avenue C Railroad, the ground thereof being that the said authorized road has not yet commenced building, and that no compensation is allowed to the City. Tabled.

REPORTS.

Adversely to increasing the salaries of the officers and Firemen of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Mr. TWEED moved to disagree, and order the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Lost by 11 to 19. Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Norton, Palmer, Price, Tweed. Nays—Messrs. Banks, Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Hall, Kennedy, Morgan, Murphy, Nicks, Parkes, Stanford, Thayer, Van Patten.

Adversely to preventing the slaughter of cattle South of Eighty-sixth-street, in New-York.

Also, adversely to increasing the compensation of detectives of the Metropolitan Police.

Favorably to the amendment of the Charter of Elmira.

Adversely to providing suitable rooms for the use of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

Mr. Morton moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. Lost by 11 to 11.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the village of Mount Vernon. Reviving the charter of Union Springs. To incorporate the Brooklyn City Market. Providing for the extension of Madison-avenue, New-York. To amend the Banking laws—to confer upon the State banks the privileges credited to national banks. To amend the act for the protection of purchasers of real estate by Surrogate's orders. To amend the Croton Water Aqueduct act, changing the line thereof between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

The bill relative to the Hudson River, Harlem and Erie Railroad Corporations, classifying the directors so that one-fifth of the Erie directors shall go out of office annually, coming up for a third reading.

Mr. KIERNAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Judiciary with instructions to strike out the clause providing for the classification of directors.

Messrs. KIERNAN and LABAU supported the motion.

Mr. KIERNAN withdrew his motion to recommit on the suggestion of Mr. LABAU, who moved to table said bill. Carried by a vote of 62 to 47.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Wallabout improvement at Brooklyn. To erect the new county of Nassau from parts of Suffolk and Queens Counties, by a vote of 77 to 11. To incorporate the Jamaica Bay Railroad Company. To incorporate the New-York Guarantee Company. Authorizing the South Side Railroad Company to lay branch tracks and run dummy engines in Brooklyn. To amend the charter of the village of Fairport.

Recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Speaker presented the twenty-eighth annual report of the State Agricultural Society.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Legalizing the articles of association of the Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad Company. Regulating the sale and power of illuminating gas in the City of New-York, so amended as to include Brooklyn. To amend the charter of the Insurers' Indemnity Company of New-York. Donating to the American Museum of Natural History duplicate specimens belonging to the State. To incorporate the Clide Water Works. Establishing public markets in the Ninth Ward in New-York. Extending Madison-avenue. In relation to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New-York. Providing for the appointment of additional notaries public—250 for New-York and five to each Assembly District. In relation to the Buffalo and Williamsville Railroad.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Extending the time for the expiration of licenses in the Metropolitan District to May 10. To amend the charter of Oakwood Railroad, Syracuse. To authorize the construction of the New-Brighton and Onondaga Valley Railroad. Incorporating the People's Savings Bank, Buffalo.

The bill increasing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Third District, by allowing certain extra fees, was killed by a vote of 36 to 50.

The Assembly adjourned.

Removal of the National Bank-Note Company's Offices.

The National Bank-note Company of this City are removing their offices to Cooper Institute. The fifth and sixth stories of the Institute have been leased for twenty years by the Company, and a boiler and coal vault thirty feet below the curb are being excavated at the south end of the building. The engine of the Company is to be on the fifth story, and the presses on the sixth. In one week the entire material will have been removed to the new offices, under the superintendence of Mr. S. H. DANFORTH.

An elevator is also being made, by which material, and even the employes of the Company may be hoisted up to the press-room, or lowered to the ground floor. This elevator will be always kept in motion by steam, raising or lowering burdens.

The new offices of the Bank-note Company will be more convenient than the present ones; and the Company will be enabled to execute a larger amount of printing than they do at present. The boiler and coal vaults are fast approaching completion under the direction of Mr. W. S. KNIGHT, mason.

The reported rent to be paid by the Company for the new offices is $30,000 per annum.

The Spiritual Photograph Case—A Letter to Justice Dowling.

Considerable interest is manifested by the believers in spiritualism in the developments to be made in the case of MUMLER, the pretended spirit photographer, during the examination to be held to-day in the Special Sessions Courtroom. The following letter was received by Justice DOWLING in relation to female visitors to the examination:

Hon. Judge Dowling: NEW-YORK, April 18, 1869.

The interest in the doctrine I believe and the request I desire to make must be my apology for taking the liberty of addressing you, in behalf of many of my sex who wish to be present at the examination on Wednesday next, before you, relative to the "spiritual artist." We desire, without interfering upon your duties, that suitable accommodation may be granted to us of the "weaker sex" who wish to be present at this, the first time that our belief has been made the subject of judicial determination. Let me say to you that a great responsibility rests upon you, and your decision, which will no doubt be given after a careful consideration of the subject, will be looked after by the "spiritual world" with more than ordinary anxiety. Trusting you will be equal to the emergency, I am spiritually yours, AMELIA V. BROOKE.

P. S.—During the pendency of the case I will take the liberty of addressing you upon the facts as they appear, but for the present will leave the subject here. A. V. B.

The Second-avenue Strike.

The directors of the Second-avenue Railroad, having determined to run their cars to-day at all hazards, applied yesterday afternoon to Superintendent KENNEDY for a force of Police, in order that the drivers engaged by the Company might have proper protection. Mr. KENNEDY granted the request, and gave the necessary orders through the telegraph for the off-platoons of the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third and Twenty-ninth Precincts to report to-day to Captain TODD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for duty along the line of the road and on the cars. This will make a force of about three hundred batons, and if the strikers or their friends cause any annoyance, there will no doubt be a serious disturbance. The strikers, however, will probably be sensible enough not to manifest any belligerent tendencies.

An Extensive Burglary.

On the night of the 31st of December last, or early on the morning of the succeeding 1st day of January, the extensive watch-case manufactory of Messrs. WHEELER, PARSONS & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 State-street, Brooklyn, and No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York—the factory proper being in Brooklyn—was entered by some person or persons then unknown, and their large burglar and fire proof safe opened and gold watch-cases, gold in bars, silver in bars and in the shape of United States coin, stolen, valued in the aggregate at some $17,000 in currency. Part of the watch-cases taken were [illegible] and part unfinished. Everything of value—including some currency—excepting a few silver watch-cases, was carried off by the successful burglars. Messrs. WARREN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & Co., detective agents, have worked up the case and yesterday secured the arrest of [illegible], a machinist, employed by the firm, [illegible] and ABRAHAM VANDERWAGEN, charged with committing the burglary. They are held to answer.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Argentine Republic offered a reward, recently, of $8,000, gold, for the best system of preserving meats, adapted to their exportation, on a large scale. Information has been received at the Consulate General, in this City, that the time for the receipt of plans in Buenos Ayres has been extended to Aug. 31 next, the reason being that a number of plans were sent in without samples, and the scientific commission having the matter in charge require specimens for examination.

A meeting will be held in the school-house (No. 3) corner of Grove and Hudson streets, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of the members who belonged to the Ninth Class of that school between the years 1830 and 1860.

JOHN MCMICHAELS, aged 88 years, fell in Cherry-street, yesterday morning, and sustained such injuries that death ensued in a few minutes. The remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 196 Cherry-street, where an inquest will be held by the Coroner.

JOHN BARRY was dangerously injured yesterday morning, while at work, in the Public School building in Broome-street, near Willett, by a large stone falling upon him. He was taken home to No. 349 West Twenty-sixth-street.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer GRASSICK saw two men effect an entrance to the private residence No. 431 West Nineteenth-street, by means of a false key. He immediately rang the bell and demanded if they resided there. The men replied in the affirmative and hastily closed the door, after which they made their escape through the yard and over a fence.

A female infant aged six weeks was picked up in the basement of No. 117 East Thirty-seventh-street yesterday morning, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of AUGUST LORENTZ, the boy who was run over on Monday by a butcher's cart, as already reported. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The driver, PATRICK CRONAN, was released. The deceased resided at No. 641 Eleventh-avenue.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the third of his brilliant course of lectures in his church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street, this evening, the subject being: "The Footprints of Humanity."

The Trustees incorporated in the Tennessee Manual Labor University appeal for additional aid to secure the great aim contemplated in their establishment. They need means to erect suitable buildings. It will require a large amount of money to put this institution in successful operation. While it is for the development of the colored citizens, it proscribes neither [illegible] nor condition; all of good moral character will be admitted to its domain. The thousands of colored orphans, now uncared for, will find a home, and there prepare for the duties of life.

A match game of billiards, 300 points, French caroms, for $1,000, has been made and will be played between JOHN DEERY and MELVIN FOSTER at Irving Hall next Friday evening.

The anniversary meeting in behalf of the Five Points House of Industry at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, will be addressed by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, and JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq. The children will sing songs and engage in a variety of pleasant exercises.

A fire occurred yesterday in the rear buildings No. 149 West Thirtieth-street, used as a private stable, owned by FREDERICK CASSEBE. Damage $1,500; covered by insurance in the Market Fire Insurance Company. No. 153 was damaged by water to the extent of $300; insured in the Greenwich Company. The origin of the flames is unknown.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in HENRY WINTHROP's bakery, No. 343 Pearl-street, caused by gas coming into contact with paper.

Last evening, as Mr. HARVEY LYON, of Hoboken, was driving a carriage through Central Park with Mrs. GIBSON and her daughter, the horses took fright and ran away. The occupants were thrown out of the vehicle, Mr. LYON having his skull fractured and the ladies being seriously bruised and injured. Mr. LYON was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

Brooklyn.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 134. Of these fifty-six were under five years old.

There is a big turtle on exhibition in front of GROGAN's restaurant, near the City Hall. It weighs 410 pounds.

There will be an anniversary of the Five Points House of Industry, at Plymouth Church, to-morrow evening, when addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE and JOSEPH CHOATE, Esq.

The winner of the $600 camel hair shawl at the Orphans' Fair recently held at the Academy of Music was Mrs. S. B. CHITTENDEN. It is understood that the shawl was returned for the purpose of being offered at another Fair in the Eastern District.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the First Unitarian Society will begin with a festival in the Chapel, next Saturday, and appropriate services on Sunday. Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, (Pastor,) Rev. Dr. BELLOWS and others will take part in the proceedings.

New-Jersey.

Judge DEPUE opened the Essex County Courts, yesterday, at Newark. There is a large civil calendar, but only five criminal cases await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Morris Canal Company present their annual return, ending Feb. 27 last. The net earnings of the Company have been $187,000. A dividend of ten per cent on the preferred stock has been declared in scrip, payable in twenty years, bearing seven per cent. interest. Over 744,000 tons of property, of which 360,000 tons were coal, and the remainder ore, were carried during the year.

The carpenters of Newark held a trades meeting on Monday evening, which was largely attended. They are on strike now for an increase of wages to $3 75 a day. A resolution was adopted that all members quit work until the bosses agree to pay the required amount.

The journeymen painters of Newark have struck for $4 a day. They get $3 50.

MAY & RAE's cotton mill, Boudinot-street, Paterson, caught fire yesterday and was injured to the extent of several hundred dollars. The flames were partially smothered by steam being turned into the room. The fire-engines, also, arrived, and in less than half an hour the fire was extinguished. Three days before, the building had been insured in a Western office.

BLESSMAN, who was arrested for supposed complicity in the probable murder of CHRISTIAN STRA, in Newark, has been discharged, there being no evidence to criminate him.

FRED. MENGE, a fireman of the steamship *Weser*, was stabbed on Monday night by some of the *attachés* of the vessel because he attempted to interrupt a dance. Two parties have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the offence.

It has been reported that a man, whose name could not be ascertained, killed his wife on Monday, at Milburn, Essex County. He beat her so badly that she had scarcely strength to leave her house. She ran off as fast as possible, but was followed by him, knocked down with a stone, and he next deliberately beat her brains out with a billet of wood.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds at 80¾. Railway Shares quiet; Erie, 23¾; Illinois, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands......12½d.
Middling Orleans......12¾d.

The sales of the day will not exceed 6,000 bales.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 20—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull at 80¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 23¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 20—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 1d. ₩ cental for California White, and 8s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 27s. 9d. ₩ quarter for New Mixed Western. Flour, 21s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 81s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147f. ₩ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 144½f.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 20—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 80¾. Stocks steady; Eries, 23; Illinois, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, April 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are easier at 87⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 20—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market closed easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.; the sales of the day have been 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 8s. 5d.@8s. 6d. ₩ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum, 1d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 20—4:30 P. M.

Common Rosin [illegible] ₩ cwt.; Turpentine [illegible]; Tallow [illegible]; Sugar [illegible]; Linseed Oil [illegible].

PARIS, Tuesday, April 20.

Bourse dull; rentes, 71f. 10c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 20—Evening.

Cotton closed dull but without change in quotations on the spot or to arrive.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 20.

The SUGAR market is firm; sales were made at the basis of 9¼ reals ₩ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE—On London, 16¾@[illegible] ₩ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, par and ¼ ₩ cent. premium; short sight, [illegible] ₩ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in currency, 26@26½ ₩ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 20.

EXCHANGE on New-York quiet at 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras at $4 87½@$6 12½. WHEAT active at an advance of 1c.@2c.; No. 1, $1 [illegible]; No. 2, $1 [illegible]. CORN firmer; New, 48½c. OATS firmer and steady at 53c.@53½c. RYE more active and advanced 1c.@2c.; buyers, $1 17½. BARLEY dull and nominal; sellers, $1 60 in special, $1 65 regular houses, $1 60 sample lots, and $1 75 on track. WHISKY quiet at 93c. PORK active at $30. LARD firm at 17½c.@18c. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS active at 12½c. loose; 13½c. boxed. Sweet-pickled HAMS steady at 16½c.@18c. Live HOGS quiet and easy; good to choice at $8 50@$9 37½. CATTLE weak; fair to good, $5 50@$7 25; Extra to Choice $8. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 1,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 20.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet; Fall Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Spring and Fall, $4 75@$5 60; Double Extra, $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT steady; fair to strictly prime Red, $1 40@$1 50; choice to fancy Red, $1 [illegible]; Spring, $1 [illegible]. CORN firmer at [illegible], in bulk; [illegible] in sacks; [illegible] for Yellow; [illegible] for Mixed and fancy White. OATS advancing; sales at 63c.@[illegible]. RYE firm at $1 24½@$1 27. WHISKY dull at 87c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $31@$31 25. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@[illegible]. LARD nominal; choice Tierce, 17½c. CATTLE steady at $3@$7 25. Live HOGS steady at $8@$10 12½ for heavy and extra heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 20.

FLOUR in good demand, and some millers have reduced their prices on White Winter grades 25c. ₩ bbl.; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter, $8 25@$8 75 for White, $9 25@$9 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels Prime White Canada at $1 80; car lots selling at $1 48 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and $1 25 for No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN—None in the market. OATS dull; sales of small lots of Western at 70c. BARLEY held at $2 for Prime Canadian. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Middlings, $30 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS on Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 50c. LAKE IMPORTS—None.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON very little demand; Middling Upland, 29c.; Middling Orleans, 29½c. [illegible] unchanged. CLOVER SEED $9 50@$9 50. FLOUR more active; sales 6,000 bbls.; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania do. $7@$7 50; Ohio do. $7 [illegible]; Fancy $10@$12. WHEAT steady; sales, 3,000 bush. Red at $1 60@$1 70; Amber $1 75@$1 80. RYE sells at $1 45. CORN in fair demand; sales 6,000 bush.; yellow at 88c.; Mixed Western 85c.@86c. OATS steady at 75c. PETROLEUM unchanged. COFFEE firm and in good demand for low grades. CUBA Sugar at 11⅞@12½c. for fair to good refining. PROVISIONS and Whisky unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON easier; Middlings, 28½c.; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts, 2,280 bales; exports, 5,224 bales. GOLD, 134. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144¼; New-York sight, ⅛ ₩ cent. premium. SUGAR firm; Common, 9c.@9½c.; Prime, 14c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 50c.@55c.; Prime rebolled, 72c. FLOUR dull and depressed; Superfine $5 70; Double Extra, $6 12; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN—70c.@77c. for White. OATS quiet at 74c. BRAN—$1 [illegible]. HAY firm; Prime, $22. PORK dull and nominal; quoted at $32. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 13½c.; [illegible] 17½c.@17¾c. LARD dull; Tierce, 19c.@19½c.; Keg, 19¾c.@20½c. WHISKY—Western rectified, 97c.@98c. [illegible] an advance. COFFEE steady; Fair, [illegible] to Prime, 17½c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 28½c. FLOUR more active; Howard Street Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; Do. Extra, $7@$7 75; Do. Family, $8 25@$10 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 [illegible]; Do. Extra, $7@$8; Do. Family, $9 [illegible]; Western Superfine, $6 [illegible]; Do. Extra, $6 [illegible]; Do. Family, $8 25@9. WHEAT dull; sales Choice Red at $2 20. CORN dull; Prime White, 78c.@82c.; Yellow, 84c.@85c. OATS firm for Prime Heavy; 75c.@80c. for Light. RYE dull at $1 40@$1 45. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 20.

FLOUR—Spring is in better request, but the sales are small at $6 25 for City-ground Spring. WHEAT dull; sales 2 cars White Canada at $1 75, delivered. CORN dull; New scarce; sales 15 cars New, on the track, at 76c. to arrive; 75c. on spot. OATS neglected. RYE nominal. BARLEY dull; sales 2 cars Canada at $1 80, delivered. SEEDS firm with a moderate activity in Timothy. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 20.

FLOUR unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 170 hhds. at $4 60@$16 75. WHISKY dull at 90c. Mess PORK quiet and firm at $31. Bulk MEATS held firmly at 13½c.@14½c. BACON held at 13½c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 18c.@19c. LARD not offered at any extent; sales at 18½c. GOLD, 134¼.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 20.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active at previous rates. CORN moderately active; No. 1, 66c.; No. 2, 65c.; White, 66c. OATS firm and in fair demand [illegible] better; Michigan, 58c.; No. 2, 56c. RYE dull at $1 [illegible] No. 1 and Michigan; $1 20 for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,600 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 5,800 bushels Corn; 3,800 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, April 20.

Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 320 head; prices are fully as firm on the best grades; on small cattle there was an advance of ½c.; Extra, $13 25@$13 75; first quality, $12 50@$12 75; second quality, $11 50@$11 75. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,570 head; the market is fair, with a supply nearly double those of last week; sales at 4½c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Veal CALVES, $12@$16.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 10¼; No. 2, $1 08¼; sales 45,000 bushels. OATS firm and unchanged. CORN quiet and steady; New, 54c. RYE nominal. BARLEY firm at $1 75@$1 80. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 20.

TOBACCO—Sales 120 hhds. at $5 30@$13 50. FLOUR, $5@$6. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 50. CORN, 68c.@69c. OATS, 65c.@70c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 18½c. MESS PORK, $31 50. WHISKY, 91c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 50 bales; exports, 600 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 74c.@76c. OATS, 75c. PORK, $32@$33. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13½c.; Sides, 17½c. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE advanced to 43c. RESIN steady at $1 80@$2 [illegible]. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 [illegible]. TAR, $2 [illegible]. COTTON dull at 26c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON dull, with a limited demand; sales 200 bales; Low Middlings, 26¾c.; receipts, 1,122 bales; exports, none.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON dull; sales, 125 bales; Middlings, 27½c.@28c.; receipts, 28 bales; exports coastwise, 597 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON dull and nominal; sales, 750 bales; Middlings, 27½c.; receipts, 1,095 bales; exports to Liverpool, 4,505 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 20.

FLOUR dull at $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT—A number of transactions to-day at $1 55, the highest figure for Choice. Legal Tenders, 75¾.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, April 20.

COTTON—Market dull and unchanged; sales, 60 bales; Receipts, 110 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 20.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾. Gold, 134¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 20—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	E.	Cloudy	39
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy	47
Boston	S. E.	Foggy	50
New-York	S. E.	Cloudy	60
Philadelphia	S.	Clear	61
Wilmington, Del.	S.	Clear	63
Washington	S.	Cloudy	73
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	70
Richmond	S. E.	Cloudy	71
Augusta, Ga.	S. E.	Raining	72
Charleston	S. N. E.	Cloudy	73
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	66
Oswego	S.	Clear	67
Buffalo	S.	Clear	74
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	71
Chicago	N. W.	Raining	50
Louisville	S.	Raining	60
Key West	—	Cloudy	80
Havana	—	Cloudy	79

[Advertisement.]

The rush for Hats at KNOX's, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, continues as great as ever. His styles are acknowledged by all to be the neatest and most elegant. Every hat that leaves his establishment is an excellent and telling advertisement for the maker thereof—KNOX, the Hatter. Thus it ever will be. And the man whose greatest aim is to give perfect satisfaction at a reasonable figure—the man who does by others as he would be done by—is a man who will always have a plenty of patrons—patrons who will not only patronize him themselves, but who will recommend others to do so. Give KNOX one call, and you will be sure to call again.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Holsatia....April 7..Hamburg....New-York
Pereire....April 10..Havre....New-York
Russia....April 10..Liverpool....New-York

FOR EUROPE.

France....April 21..New-York..Liverpool
Nebraska....April 21..New-York..Liverpool
Java....April 21..New-York..Liverpool
Bellona....April 22..New-York..London
Main....April 22..New-York..Bremen
City of Antwerp....April 24..New-York..Liverpool
Britannia....April 24..New-York..Glasgow

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, ETC.

Henry Chauncey....April 21..New-York..Aspinwall
Eagle....April 22..New-York..Havana
Merrimack....April 23..New-York..Rio.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.... 5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.... 5 A. M.; 6, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners.... 5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.... 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.... 6 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.... 5 P. M.
South, Through.... 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.... 7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Dunkirk and Meadville, Penn., &c.... 5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 20—In steamship *Allemannia*, for Hamburg—W. S. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Dresden; W. H. Sargent, Henry Mayer, lady and child; Ed. Teuscig, lady, children and nurse; W. Presswerk, Aug. Bornmann, Alex. Reismann, Mrs. J. Anderson and family, Francis Doss and lady, Mrs. A. S. Wondra, Miss Louise Wondra, Walter Begley, F. Arnold, F. Sternheim, R. Ditter, W. Preben, C. Hoelscher, Mrs. F. Picard and family, Mrs. Jane H. Taylor, Miss Mamie Taylor, Charles Zeel and A. Moore, lady, children and nurse, C. Gerlach, G. Warnhols, lady and children, J. Holzmeister, Mrs. R. Moerschel and children, Louis Hackniss, Mrs. Elise Schmidt, J. Kersting and lady, J. Wedekin, M. Blum, William Majewski, G. Krueger, Henry Suess, W. Bloom, Theodore Hoberecht, A. Henlein, Mr. and Mrs. Kahn and children, Miss S. Simon, J. Kahn, P. Amiel, lady and child, B. Loeb, P. Kunzemueller and lady, Miss Louise Land, Mrs. Louise Luebben and children, Mrs. Oppenheimer, Mr. A. C. Bierbach and child, Mrs. F. Kern, Mrs. Ottilie Decamp, Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Sophie Strein, Mrs. Kate Meissner.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 20—In steamship *City of Antwerp*, from Liverpool—Mrs. Sterry, 2 children and maid servant, Mrs. Peck and 2 children, A. McAfee, G. Nider, C. Kemp, Rev. Thos. Pierce, Miss Pierce, G. Gorbane, H. Marshall, Mr. Burgum, Mr. Walker, Mr. Blair and wife, C. P. Ledgley, Mr. Walter, Mr. Watson, Mr. Herman, Mr. Wann, A. Lindhurst, S. A. Patterson, Mr. McCulloh and son, Mr. Morris, Mr. Moore, W. Phillips, Captain Gardner, E. F. Wilson, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Mann, Mr. Keen.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 13 | Sun sets.... 6 45 | Moon sets.. 2 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 58 | Gov. Island. 3 47 | Hell Gate.. 5 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall 7 ds., with mdse., treasure, mails and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince and Gonaives April 11, Cape Haytl 12th, with coffee, logwood, &c., to R. Murray, Jr.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Elish S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Galveston 8 ds., via Key West March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. April 18, 50 miles N. of Hatteras, passed steamship United States, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Almoner, (of Boston,) Gary, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to master. April 6, at 10 A. M., encountered a terrific tornado, which lasted about 20 minutes, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, blowing nearly every sail from the yards, [illegible] during which time we were enveloped in darkness, and nothing could be heard but the roaring of the wind, so that we only discovered the loss of our [illegible] by a flash of lightning after the worst of the gale had passed. [illegible] spoke brig Velocity, from Cienfuegos for New-York, who furnished us with a lower topsail, which, after clearing away the wreck, bent it to the foreyard for a foresail, and the ship proved tight, decided to bend what sails we could and make for our port of destination.

Bark Sterling, (of Boston,) Harding, Hong Kong Jan. 11, with teas to Olyphant & Co. Passed Anjier Jan. 18, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 22, and St. Helena March 5. April 5, lat. 14, lon. 54, spoke schr. A. Middleton, (Br.,) from Rio Grande for New-York, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Bark Ilen, (of Norfolk,) [illegible], Maracaibo March 22, [illegible] April 16, lat. 35, lon. 74, in a gale from N. W., carried away foretopmast head, taking with it main and mizzen topgallant masts.

Bark Walter, (Russ.,) Broberg, Leghorn 70 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to W. J. Fred; vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Marshall Dutch, (of Boston,) Coombs, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to S. C. Loud & Co.; 11th inst., lat. 35 28, lon. 80 10, spoke brig J. W. Spencer, from [illegible] for New-Orleans.

Bark Sarah King, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ogilvie, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Thomas, (of London,) Ayres, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark [illegible] Ballagh, (of Arichat, N. S.,) Doyle, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to master.

Bark Panama, (of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Brother's Pride, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey [illegible]—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Amazon, (of Barbadoes,) Bulford, River Gambia, W. C. A., 49 ds., with peanuts to Jones & Lough. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly winds. April 10, lat. 31, lon. 71, saw a vessel, apparently a brig, dismasted and flying signals of distress; a full-rigged brig went to her assistance.

Brig John Kendall, (Br.,) James, Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 55 ds., with wool and skins to Chas. Luling & Co.; passed St. Helena March 7; crossed the equator March 21; has been 10 ds. north of Bermuda, with westerly gales.

Brig Aurora, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Jollymore, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Peniston & Co.; has had heavy westerly gales from lat. 30.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, Trinidad 16 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Francis Lowry, Lowry, Galveston 13 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brig Crescent, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Spencer, St. Marc's, Hayti, 19 ds., with coffee, cotton, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig L. Staples, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Welsh & Carver. Sld. in co. with brig Mary E. Libby, for New-York, and schr. Ruth H. Baker, for Philadelphia.

Brig Glendale, (of Boston,) McIntyre, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to Salter & Livermore.

Brig Emma B. Lane, (of Searsport,) Carver, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Clara Montgomery, [illegible], Para 28 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Burdett & Pond—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co. Left in port, brigs Startled Fawn and Salinas, to load for New-York. 8th inst., lat. 22, lon. 66, spoke bark Evangeline, 20 ds. from Demerara for Liverpool.

Schr. A. Haynes, Smith, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine, for New-Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Youngs, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alexander, Baker, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Mary Natt, Waterman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Andrews, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. R. Mitchell, Morrill, Albany, for Stamford.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Pavilion, Brightman, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah A. Read, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Dixon, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. & T. [illegible].

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden,) Gilkey, Maracaibo 23 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co.

Schr. Wm. B. Cargill, Kelly, Maryland, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Yarmouth, Baxter, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Thomas Morris, Kelly, Jr., Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. C. Hadden, Wainwright, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Warsaw, Banyan, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. A. Morrell, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Richmond, Me.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. R. P. King, Elvin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Tillotson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. William, Merritt, Elizabethport, for Scituate.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Hawley, Virginia.

Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Deacon, Virginia.

Schr. E. H. Kirk, Tole, Baltimore.

Schr. Idella Small, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. O. P. Binns, Higby, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Annie, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, ——, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steamships Etna, for Liverpool via Halifax; Allemannia, for Hamburg.

WIND—At sunset, S., fresh, hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 20—Arr. schr. Mary Jane, from Bonaire; schr. M. M. Pote, from Sagua.

Also arr. barks Ionic, from Loando; Nonpareil, from Montevideo; Clotilde, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20—Arr. steamships Champion, from New-York; Prometheus, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20—Passed in, for Baltimore, ship Caveour, Liverpool; bark Manitou, France; brig Georgia, Nassau and Key West.

SAVANNAH, April 20—Cld. steamship [illegible], for Liverpool; Lee, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20—Arr. [illegible], from Bordeaux; Adam Sedgwick, from [illegible] via Malabar.

Cld. ship Lady Heathcote, for Liverpool, with 15,000 sacks of wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 20—Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Middlesex, Carr, from New-Haven for New-Brunswick, ran ashore on Mill Rock, Hell Gate, at 8 o'clock this morning, and was got off by Wrecking Master [illegible] and the towboat John Fuller, and towed to Astoria in a leaky condition.

BOSTON, April 20.—The brig Welcome, of and from Windsor for New-York, with plaster, is ashore near Monomoy Point. The vessel has bilged, and will be a total loss.

MONTREAL, April 20.—The [illegible], from Glasgow, the first ship this season, arrived opposite Father Point at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A steamship is expected on Saturday.

Spoken, &c.

George W. Chase—brig, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, April 17, lat. 34, lon. 75.

[illegible]—Br. bark, from Montevideo for New-York, April 4, lat. 19 10, lon. 38 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, March 29, bark Iva, for New-York, waiting to cross the Bar; brig Lark, arrived from New-York March 23, and bark Teresa, from New-York on the 27th.

At River Gambia, W. C. A., March 1, brig [illegible], Rene, for New-York via Barbadoes in 10 days.

At St. Marc's, Hayti, April 1, brig [illegible], for New-York in 10 days.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,

OFFER A NEW AND CHOICE VARIETY OF

SILVER WARE,

IN CASES FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

THE "ARABESQUE" FORK AND SPOON.

ENTIRELY NEW.

Great Reduction in Prices.

CHICKERING & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANO which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at Prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,300.

OUR PRICES are not so LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.

EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,

11 East 14th-st., New-York. 246 Washington-st., Boston.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

112 and 114 Broadway.

ASSETS $12,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
JOHN M. NIXON, (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods.)
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merch'ts.)
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-Pres. of the N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland.)
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Im.)
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant.)
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers.)
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Bros., Stationers.)
WILLIAM BARTON, (Banker.)
WM. A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar.)
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, (Banker.)
HEN. BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.)
CHAS. L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods.)
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions.)
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods.)
LEWIS F. BATTELLE, (late Battelle & Renwick.)
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods.)

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WM. H. BEERS, V.-Pres. and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHAS. WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Exam'r.

ASSETS.

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1869........$11,000,[illegible] 60
Income for 1868........4,073,[illegible] 00
Divisible Surplus, 1869........1,[illegible] 17

NEW BUSINESS FOR 1868.

9,105 Policies, insuring $30,765,947 67, being an increase of nearly 40 per cent. over the business of 1867.

The increase in new business very largely exceeds the average of all the other companies in the United States.

Dividends paid to Policy holders in 1868, IN CASH, $1,225,985 28.

The following table concisely and intelligibly exhibits the progress of the Company during the past five years:

	Premium Receipts.	Interest and other Miscellaneous Receipts.	Cash Dividend Actually Paid.	Assets at End of Year.
1864	$1,477,183	$252,617	$92,555	$3,741,078
1865	2,084,804	257,200	250,294	5,018,440
1866	2,736,082	352,724	232,224	7,009,082
1867	3,104,051	487,380	381,956	9,159,753
1868	3,912,126	765,144	1,225,985	11,000,[illegible]
	$13,314,246	$2,116,102	$2,183,[illegible]	

The New-York Life is a STRICTLY MUTUAL Institution, all the profits being DIVIDED ANNUALLY AMONG THE POLICY-HOLDERS, upon the "Contribution Plan."

NON-FORFEITABLE PLAN OF INSURANCE ORIGINATED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies are issued in all the usual Life and Endowment forms, and can be made payable at a specified time during the lifetime of the assured, or at death only. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

NON-FORFEITABLE INVESTMENT POLICY.

By a new form of Policy, originated and offered to the public only by this Company, a party by payment of an annual sum as premium for insurance, becomes entitled not only to the sum assured, but, upon certain conditions, to a return of the money so deposited. These Policies also participate in the profits of the Company, and such profits can be used to reduce the annual deposit; or, may go to increase the sum assured.

In the latter case, at death, his representatives will receive all the money so deposited, with the accumulated profits, together with the amount originally insured; while, if the insured lives to a specified age, the amount of the Policy, together with the profits and all the premiums deposited, will be paid to him.

An estimated result of an investment in this form of policy by a party aged 30 making an annual deposit of about six hundred dollars, is, that allowing the entire profits to accumulate, he would realize at the age of 65, the large sum of about sixty-two thousand dollars, and have a protection for his family in the event of death during the intermediate time of an insurance averaging in amount nearly thirty-two thousand dollars. The advantages possessed by this new plan will be explained by calling upon any of the General Agents of the Company.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

is one of the OLDEST INSTITUTIONS of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced in May, 1845.

IT HAS ALREADY ISSUED POLICIES UPON THE LIVES OF MORE THAN SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS,

and has paid in losses FIVE MILLION DOLLARS to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company, and apportioned in dividends to the assured nearly FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash.

SPECIAL CARE IN THE SELECTION OF ITS RISKS.

STRICT ECONOMY, AND A SAFE AND JUDICIOUS INVESTMENT OF ITS FUNDS,

emphatically characterize the management of this Company—the true ratio of its expenses to its receipts having been for several years less than any other New-York Company.

RHODES & HOUSTON,

General Agents for Southern New-York and Rhode Island.

Office, No. 129 Broadway, New-York City.

JAMES L. RHODES.
JAMES R. HOUSTON.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

Having resigned the General Agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York and accepted that of the New-York Life, we respectfully offer to the public our services in the transaction of all business pertaining to Life Insurance. Our rule and practice is, to do the best we can for every person that we act for, so that every dollar invested, as premiums, may produce the best results, according to the form of Policy desired, whether on Life or Endowment plans. And to members desiring Insurance beyond this Company's limits, we offer all necessary information, and to effect it for them in the best Companies, upon the most favorable terms.

During the last four years applications for Life Insurance, to the amount of over TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have passed through our hands, and we would respectfully inform all our friends and patrons, who have hitherto favored us with their business, that we shall be happy at all times to give them any information in regard to the actual working of their Policies in any Company in which we have placed them.

RHODES & HOUSTON,

No. 129 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SILVER-WARE.

TIFFANY & CO., THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE manufacturing their own silver ware, call attention to their present large and fresh stock, to which they are daily receiving additions of

STERLING SILVER TEA SERVICES,
URNS, TEA-KETTLES, FRUIT-BOWLS, &C.,
DINNER SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES,
EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C.,
TABLE ARTICLES, FORKS,
SPOONS, LADLES, &C.,

with a great variety of fancy articles in demand for

WEDDING PRESENTS,
PRESENTATION SERVICES.

SPECIAL ARTICLES made to order. Designs and estimates furnished.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NO. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
CASTERS,
CUTLERY,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN ELECTRO PLATED WARE FOR PARTIES CONTEMPLATING

HOUSEKEEPING
ON THE
1ST OF MAY.

Adams, Chandler & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES

IN

CUSTOM DEPARTMENTS.

BANNOCKBURN

AND OTHER

REAL CHEVIOTS,

AT

$35, $40 AND $45 PER SUIT.

DEVLIN & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Company

STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

WHERE?

WHERE SHOULD YOU GO FOR YOUR HOUSE FURNISHING, China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, &c., BUT TO

BASSFORD'S,

COOPER INSTITUTE?

THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK TO GO.

EVERYBODY GOES THERE.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,

AT

F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,

All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and bathing the afflicted parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

THOS. R. AGNEW.

No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price House.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 265, April 20, 1869.
73, 40, 33, 34, 61, 28, 54, 4, 70, 75, 43, 77, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 266, April 20, 1869.
76, 57, 77, 23, 41, 3, 21, 62, 25, 9, 14, 24, 78, 7.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 309, April 20, 1869.
31, 67, 41, 13, 73, 69, 28, 10, 37, 75, 13, 51, 42.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 310, April 20, 1869.
55, 25, 22, 39, 42, 73, 41, 9, 10, 6, 27, 16, 35, 72.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of [illegible], bankrupt, and other persons interested.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1869, the petition was duly filed by said bankrupt in said Court, for an order of reference to take proceedings [illegible] and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing [illegible] before [illegible] Register in charge of [illegible] proceedings, at his office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, in said district, on the [illegible] day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear, and show cause, if any there be, why an order authorizing all proceedings herein to be discontinued and withdrawn, superseded and discharged.—Dated New-York, April 19, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LIFE ON A GUANO ISLAND.

How the Guano Trade is Conducted—Description of Baker's Island—Its Flora and its Fauna—How Ships are Moored in a Sand-Bank—Sharks and Cannibals.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BAKER'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Friday, Jan. 15, 1869.

For eight months I have been a voluntary exile from society, and for two months of this time literally imprisoned in the centre of this vast Pacific Ocean, upon this sterile but not inhospitable spot of sand. I cry out at the ocean, but with different emotions from those of XENOPHON'S Ten Thousand when they first caught sight of the sea.

Eight weeks are the last vessel of the guano fleet, the brigantine *Josephine*, sailed away for Honolulu, taking the laborers and the Superintendent of the island, and leaving me with one faithful Kanaka to perform the lonely duty of guarding the property until the reopening of the busy season, in May or June.

Passing whalers sometimes lie to in the offing, and, if the surf is not too furious, put off a boat and come ashore, supplying at present our only means of communicating with the world.

But let me give some account of the great industry carried on upon this remote patch of sand-covered reef, and describe the habits and manner of life of its human and brute inhabitants, its seafaring visitors, its colony of laborers, its flora and its fauna.

In various parts of the intertropical Pacific Ocean, rising but little above the crest of the huge breakers that threaten to overwhelm them, little sandy islets have been discovered, which have become important to the civilized world as furnishing that highly-valuable fertilizer known to commerce as guano. These islands are the breeding ground of countless myriads of sea birds, which have been the proprietors of the soil from time immemorial.

Baker's Island is one of these. It is situated in latitude 0° 0' 15" N., longitude 176° 32' 30" W. from Greenwich, and is, therefore, within a quarter of a mile of the Equator. It was discovered about the year 1818, by an American sea Captain, whose name it bears. In 1858 it became the property of the American Guano Company, and in 1857 it was surveyed by the United States ship St. Mary's, Commander CHAS. H. DAVIS. Previous to its coming into the possession of its present owners, it was occasionally visited by ships, chiefly sperm-whalers, that frequent these waters. A weather-beaten piece of timber, firmly planted in the ground, and bearing a rude but secure letter-box, still stands, like a beacon, upon the most prominent part of the island. For many years it served as a seaport office—a port of news exchange or station, where passing vessels left papers, letters and log-books, and thus received, now and then, crumbs of intelligence from the great world from which they had been so long shut out.

Not far from the Post Office box we find a single human grave, the resting-place of a sailor. His comrades, true to the human instinct which hesitates to commit its dead to the shifting tides of ocean, have laid over him even more than the classic handful of sand, as if to keep his soul from being driven from pillar to post in the world of spirits.

The greatest elevation of this island above the sea level is about thirty feet, and its extreme length about a mile and a quarter. Standing on the deck of the vessel, as you approach the spot where the island *should* be, you see a dazzling crest of gray sand, wreathed in a frostwork of breakers. The low outlines of the island, with its single framed house, and the flagstaff, upon which you soon see the Stars and Stripes of the Union, remind you of a rakish monitor with its turret. The air above the island is alive with birds, which swarm like the flies of Egypt's plague; and, as you near the shore, you hear, above the sound of the ocean, their discordant din, which is to echo in your ears by day and night as long as you remain upon the island.

Baker's Island is saucer-shaped, being elevated at the edges and depressed in the centre.

It is barricaded on all sides by a coral reef, which stretches out into the ocean and breaks the force of the incoming waves so that this frail sandwork is not swept away by the storms. Outside of the reef the downward trend of the island under water is so abrupt that an anchor will not grapple, but falls away toward the bottom of the deep ocean. For this reason it has been found necessary to anchor large can-buoys outside the reef, to which the guano-ships can moor themselves while receiving their cargoes. Each buoy is made fast by means of two iron cables. One of these cables attaches the buoy to a large sheet-anchor; the other passes from the shore along the bottom to the anchor, and prevents it from sliding down the steep declivity into unfathomable depths.

The island itself is of coral formation. It is a low reef, covered with sand, broken shells and fragments of coral, and has enough soil to support a stunted vegetation. This consists of a coarse grass, used for thatching huts; a hardy, succulent species of parsley, (Apium petroselinum;) a woody bush with pretty yellow flowers, called by the Hawaiians *Ili-ma*; a plant which has a tuberous root, resembling the four-o'-clock and that serves to fatten a colony of rabbits, and a vine bearing fragrant yellow flowers and troublesome thorns that are shaped like caltrops.

For seven or eight months in the year the trade wind blows steadily from the southeast, and the island can then be approached by vessels, and a landing effected with comparative safety on its western or leeward side. But during the rest of the year the winds are variable and tempestuous, and the surf rages with such violence as sometimes, for weeks together, to make landing, even in that most perfect of seagoing craft, the whaleboat, not only hazardous, but impossible. During this period, from November to March or April, the island is lashed by an angry and incessant surf, which even changes the contour of its coasts, wearing away portions of the sand beach from one side of the island, and building it up at other points. But this change is only temporary. The usual outline of the island is restored when the winds return to the southeast, their customary Summer quarter. During these months the island is inaccessible. All operations are suspended, proprietors and laborers sail away together, and the desolate spot reverts for a time to the undisputed dominion of the shrieking sea fowl.

Baker's Island is distant about 1,600 miles S. S. W. from Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, and about 2,500 miles west from the coast of Peru. The voyage from the port of Honolulu to Baker's Island occupies from three to four weeks. Vessels in pursuing this voyage have to pass through the "Doldrums," a belt of ocean, north of the Equator, which abounds in calms, variable winds, sudden squalls and rain-storms. It is not an uncommon thing for vessels in this region to find themselves surrounded by water-spouts—immense, funnel-shaped cylinders of mist and water, that seem to suck up the sea into the clouds, as they revolve and sway to and fro like weird spirits, under the influence of the shifting winds.

The "Doldrums," save at certain seasons of the year, do not extend so far south as Baker's Island, being bounded upon the south by the third degree of north latitude. This accounts for the selection of this spot by the sea-birds as a home; for here they are undisturbed by heavy rains during the process of incubation.

The vessels employed in carrying the guano are mostly first-class clippers of large tonnage. The measures of bringing a ship of 2,000 tons gracefully and accurately to one of the buoys, and securely mooring her to it, is a delicate operation in seamanship. Many an experienced sea Captain, while his ship is luffed up into the wind, has sat all quivering like the wings of a sea-bird about to alight, and when the buoy is almost under the tip of the bowsprit, has become blinded to the sight of the frightful reef for which his ship is making, and has "given an instant too soon, the order, "Back the forecpeak!" Consequently, falling off to leeward, he has been obliged to spend whole days in beating up to windward against an opposing current, to regain the ground which his precipitation had lost—an accident which counts the loss of larger fortunes, when the calculation or infirmity of a moment defeats the end of a life-long purpose.

THE GUANO DEPOSITS.

The guano deposits cover the central part of Baker's Island, and form a layer from six inches to three feet thick. It is a light-brown powder, without smell or any offensive property. In this respect it differs very greatly from the Chincha Island guano, which has a highly ammoniacal odor. This difference in quality is to be explained by two facts; first, that the Chincha guano is deposited in layers of immense depth; and, secondly, that at those islands it rarely or never rains—while at Baker's Island rain falls with considerable regularity at the changes of the moon; a fact which I commend to the attention of those who deny the moon's influence upon the weather. Thus the free ammonia is thoroughly washed out of the guano of Baker's Island, while it is retained in that of the Chinchas. This natural process of deodorization, however, but slightly affects the fertilizing properties of the guano.

Estimates of the amount of guano on Baker's Island differ. The highest is over 5,000,000 tons—the lowest about 250,000 tons, and this is probably a more correct estimate than the larger one. But the American Guano Company, who still actively work this mine of wealth, shipping from a hundred to one hundred and fifty tons daily during about seven months of the year, are fast reducing its amount.

LOADING UP.

The method of transferring this animal wealth from its native bed to the hold of the ship is as follows: A railway track is laid from the shore inland to some rich field. Here the guano is shoveled into stout canvas bags, which are then drawn on cars by mules or by the Kanakas to the landing-place at the shore. In its transit over the track the car passes over one of Fairbanks' scales, and its weight is accurately ascertained.

At the beach, each guano bag, weighing about a hundred pounds, is placed on the back of an athletic Kanaka, who bears it to a whale boat, which is drawn up sufficiently far upon the beach to escape the power of the surf. In smooth weather each boat will carry about a ton, but when the day is rough the load has to be reduced. While the boat is loading the crew stand up to their waists in the water, holding its head directly toward the surf, which beats furiously upon the beach, and would otherwise strike the side of the boat and swamp it. When all is ready the boatsteerer gives the order; each man gives the boat a powerful shove, jumps in, seizes his oar, throws it into its row-lock, and "gives way" with all his might. The deeply-laden craft, sunk in the water almost to its gunwales, cuts through the breaking surf which threatens to swamp it, and, to the wonder of the spectator, escapes into the open sea. Arrived at the ship, each bag is hoisted by appropriate tackling over the side of the vessel, and emptied into the hold.

These patient, hardy, dark-skinned Kanakas who dig and handle the guano, and ply the toilsome oar through boiling surf from sunrise to sunset, under the glare of an equatorial sun, are natives of the Hawaiian Islands, and are a remarkable race of people. Even such of them as come to the island the wasted victims of disease, soon develope, under the influence of system and regularity in food, sleep and labor, into splendid specimens of muscular energy. Their skin takes on a darker hue; and as they strip for a swim in the ocean, or for a ride on the foaming crest of the breakers, you would think you were gazing on a band of tawny gladiators. They live in tents or cabins on the island, and are supplied each day with an abundant ration of meat, an article of Hawaiian food called *po-i*, which is an excellent anti-scorbutic, and a gallon of fresh water—for there are no springs of water on the island, and, as in Venice, drinking-water is imported in casks. They are also allowed hard bread and molasses, and occasionally a plug of tobacco, their choicest luxury. In addition to this, they have the opportunity of replenishing their larder with fresh eggs and succulent young birds—a luxurious diet.

SHARKS AND CANNIBALS.

On Sunday, no unnecessary work is done on the island, for the natives have been taught to observe the day. They are, however, allowed to take a boat and go a fishing to the shoals upon the north side of the island, where fish are generally to be obtained in large quantities. Frequently a boat will return, after four or five hours, laden with fish of remarkable size and beauty, some of them weighing fifty or sixty pounds apiece. These fish are all taken with the hook. The bait used is the flesh of the birds of the island.

The color of one variety of these fish is as bright and beautiful a red as that of the gold-fish. But it is a greater treat to watch them swimming in their natural element, over beds of snow-white coral, then to eat them, as their excellent qualities do not fulfill the promise of their beauty. Like sunglass birds of gaudy plumage, they satisfy no sense but that of sight.

The ocean in this latitude is the haunt of a race of murderous sharks, who swarm about a ship with greedy and persistent devotion. These sharks are, by hereditary precivity, man-eaters; and the white man who comes within their reach is snapped at in an instant by a score of ravenous mouths. But, strange to say, a dark-skinned Polynesian will swim about in their midst and rarely be molested. I have seen a native of the Hawaiian Islands fearlessly jump from the bow of a ship into the midst of a "school" of these fellows, swim, with the end of a line in his mouth, to one of the buoys, and return to the vessel unhurt.

Whether there is a sort of Freemasonry between the sharks and the Kanakas, or whether the tastes of the shark are too fastidious, and not sufficiently cannibal to relish cannibal flesh, has not been satisfactorily explained. But the shark and the Kanaka are on the friendliest terms imaginable.

The flying-fish abounds in these waters. When pursued by the dolphin, their foe, whole schools of them may frequently be seen to leap out of the water and fly for several hundred yards, skimming along quite near the surface, and now and then gaining new velocity by striking the crest of a wave with their long, ray-like, pectoral fins. But this beautiful fish has enemies in the air as well as in the sea, and frequently its aerial flight is cut short by some fleet sea-bird that is ever on the alert to seize its prey.

THE FEATHERED INHABITANTS.

Among the chief objects of interest on Baker's Island to a visitor are the birds; and they are well worthy of study. The sea-fowl are at all times a noisy set, but at night, while the older ones are engaged in the quarrels of love-making, and the young are complaining over their scanty rations, the Babel of their chattering is destructive to the sleep of one unused to such disturbance.

During the first night of my stay on this forlorn spot, it seemed at times as if the house were besieged by innumerable tom-cats; then the tumult resembled the suppressed bleating of goats, and I heard noises as of bets grinding their teeth in rage; again it was the querulous cooing of doves, and soon the chorus was strengthened by unearthly screams, as of ghouls and demons in mortal agony. But on going forth into the darkness to learn the cause of this infernal serenade, all was apparently calm and serene, and the radiant constellation of the Southern Cross, with the neighboring clouds of Magellan, looked me peacefully in the face, while, from another quarter of the heavens, the Pleiads shed their "sweet influence" over the scene.

The most quiet time of night with the birds is about daybreak, when they seem to subside into "catnaps," preparatory to the labors of the day.

By day many of the birds range on tireless wing, over leagues of ocean, in quest of fish. But still the number of those that remain about the island is so great as to defy computation, and as you pass through their haunts, in some places they rise in such clouds as actually to darken the air above you.

The eggs of some of the birds are of fine quality, and are much esteemed by the Americans as well as the Hawaiians on the island. Those of a bird called the *ne-e-ho* are the most valued. This name is an imitative word, derived from the cry of this restless creature, and is applied to it by the Hawaiians, who have quick intuitions in onomatopoetic matters.

The *ne-e-ho* is a bird of moderate size bearing a strong resemblance to the plover. It is less phlegmatic and stupid than most of the other birds, and does not waste so much of its time in droning and courting and love-making.

Yet it is not undomestic in its habits. While the father is engaged in the business of the island, providing for the wants of the family by fishing, the mother is ever hovering near her half-fledged young, now inviting them to try their wings in flight, and now hustling them out of sight under some clump of brown grass, and teaching them to lie close in order to escape observation.

The *nu-e-ko* does not make its home on the guano fields, but prefers the sandy shingle nearer to the ocean. The plumage of its back is brown, spotted with gray, a color so nearly resembling that of the sand upon which it makes its nest, that it might almost escape detection. But, when danger approaches it rises on the wing, uttering its shrill, peculiar cry of "nu-e-ko! nu-e-ko!" and leaves its egg or its young to the tender mercy of the intruder. As it spurns the ground it shows its throat, breast and wings, lined with sheeny feathers, that glint in the sun like flakes of silver, while it whirls and curvets in the air. This bird is plain in its tastes, and for a nest is content with a simple hollow, scooped out of the sand, the warmth of which assists in the incubation of its speckled egg.

The gannet (*sula bassana*) is a bird of great power and beauty. The color of the grown bird is white, with wings that are tipped with black. It has a long sharp beak which is serrated and slightly curved at the end, a formidable weapon of attack as well as of defence. Its wings are of immense strength, and when fully spread, they span about seven feet from tip to tip. In their fishing expeditions they range for hundreds of miles from their nesting places, and late in the day ships in mid-ocean often see long files of them returning home like heavy-laden treasure-vessels speeding to port. This sight is regarded by seamen as a sure indication that land lies in the direction of the flight, though it may be scores of leagues away.

In regard to moral character, the birds of Baker's Island may be divided into two classes—those which make an honest living, and those which are robbers. The gannet stands at the head of the respectable birds, and is a thrifty and honest citizen of the air.

The representative of the thievish class is the frigate-pelican, or man-of-war hawk, (*tachypetes aquilus.*) This bird has a dense plumage of gloomy black, a light, wiry body, that seems made for fleetness, and wings of even greater spread than the gannet's. Its tail is deeply forked, its bill is long, sharp and viciously hooked. Audubon regards the frigate-bird as superior perhaps, in power of flight, to any other. It never dives into the ocean after fish, but will sometimes catch them while they are leaping out of the water to escape pursuit. It is often content to glut itself with the dead fish that float on the water, but it depends mostly, for a subsistence, upon robbing other birds. It is interesting to watch them thus occupied.

As evening comes on these pirates may be seen lying in wait about the island, for the return of the heavily-laden fishing-birds. The smaller ones they easily overtake and compel them to disgorge their spoils; but to waylay and levy black-mail upon those powerful galleons, the gannets, is an achievement requiring strategy and address. As the richly-laden gannet approaches the coast of his island home, he lifts himself to a great height, and steadily oars himself along with his mighty pinions, until he sees his native sands extending in dazzling whiteness below. Now sloping downward in his flight, he descends with incredible velocity. In a moment more he will be safe with his affectionate mate who is awaiting his return to the nest.

But all this time he is watched by the keen eye of the man-of-war hawk, who has stationed himself so as to intercept the gannet in his swift course.

With the quickness of thought the hawk darts upon him, and, not daring to attack boldly in front, he plucks him by the tail and threatens to upset him, or he seizes him at the back of his neck and lashes him with his long wings. When the poor gannet, who cannot maneuvre so quickly as his opponent, finds himself pursued, he tries to buy his ransom by surrendering a portion of his fishy cargo, which the hawk, sweeping down, catches before it has had time to reach the earth. If there is but one hawk this may be a sufficient toll, but if the unwieldy gannet is set upon by a number of these pirates, he utters a cry of real terror and woe, and, rushing through the air with a sound like a rocket, in his rapid descent, he seeks to alight on the nearest point of land, well knowing that when once he has a footing on *terra firma* not even the man-of-war hawk dare come near him.

The man-of-war hawk is provided about its neck and chest with a dilatable sack, of a blood-red color, which it seems to be able to inflate at pleasure. On calm days, about noon, when the trade wind lulls, giving place to a sea-breeze that gently fans the torrid island, these light, feathery birds may sometimes be seen at an immense height balancing themselves for whole hours without apparent motion on their outstretched vans.

Whether they are able to increase their specific levity by inflating their pouches with a gas lighter than the atmosphere, or whether they are sustained by the uprising column of heated air that comes in on all sides from the ocean, is a question I am unable to answer. While floating thus, this bird has its pouch puffed out about its neck, giving it the same appearance as though it had its throat muffled in red flannel.

The most unique and novel bird on the island is the tropic-bird or marlin-spike (*Phaëton phœnicurus.*)

Its wings are long and its flight very rapid. It is distinguished by two slender, tapering feathers, of rare beauty, which project like a long steering-oar from its wedge-shaped tail.

I cannot resist the temptation of alluding to one other bird that abounds here. It is the Mother Carey's chicken—(*Thalassidroma Wilsonii*)—an ocean butterfly—the pet and favorite of every true sailor. This bird is about the size of a chimney swallow. Its pretty ways and seemingly innocent affectations, are enough to win the heart of almost any one. The society and study of these birds is not without its inspiration.

PARAGUAY.

The Situation—Movements of Lopez—Affairs in Asuncion.

By the arrival in London of the Brazilian and River Plate mails, interesting news from Paraguay is at hand.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* says: "From Paraguay we hear that LOPEZ was at the central town of Paraguari, levying men in all directions, but he is believed to be very scant of munitions of war, although food was most abundant. The seat of Government is at Pirabebe, and the United States Envoy and various foreign Consuls were residing there. It is said the inhabitants of Concepcion sent a deputation to Asuncion asking for the presence there of a gunboat and some troops to protect them from LOPEZ; but the Provisional Generalissimo replied he had no orders and could not do so. The Allies are stationed to the number of 2,500 men at Asuncion, Luque, and Trinidade, with outposts to about twenty-five miles from Asuncion. The Brazilian Envoy had arrived at Asuncion, and it was purposed to establish a Provisional Government, but the Argentine Confederation has not sent their diplomatic representative to Asuncion. D. ADOLFEO RODRIGUES has been appointed the Envoy of the Uruguay Republic for the purpose provided for in the tripartite treaty of alliance against LOPEZ."

The *Buenos Ayres Standard* says: "Affairs in Asuncion have undergone no change since the arrival of the special Brazilian Envoy, Señor FAVERIOS. The Argentines are displaying much more activity than the Brazilians, and some expeditions despatched by General MITRE have resulted in bringing over one thousand families from the woods and mountains. LOPEZ, it is said, is in the neighborhood of Paraguari, and has a force of from 1,000 to 2,000 men. Deserters who have arrived at the Allied camp represent the women as employed at the mines making gunpowder, and most of the families at the present seat of LOPEZ'S Government, a small village in the mountains called Pirabebe; but there is nothing of a really authentic character known respecting the movements of LOPEZ. No dispatches have been received from the American Minister, General MCMAHON, or from any of the foreign Consuls up there, which has led to the belief that LOPEZ has intercepted all the dispatches sent. The American Minister Resident in Buenos Ayres, Hon. Mr. WORTHINGTON, has sent up the United States gunboat Wasp to be placed in communication with General MCMAHON. It is probable, therefore, that previous to the sailing of the next packet we may have reliable data from the headquarters of LOPEZ.

JAPAN.

End of the Struggle Between the North and the South—Withdrawal of the Neutrality Notifications.

By the arrival of the India and China mails in London, mail advices from Hong-Kong to Feb. 12, and late Japanese news were at hand.

The *Japan Herald* says that the most important event of the fortnight has been the appearance of notifications from the foreign representatives of England, France and Prussia, announcing the termination of the struggle between North and South, and the withdrawal of the Neutrality Notifications which were published last year. It adds: "Thus is the Mikado's victory virtually acknowledged, and the misguided men who remain yet in arms at Hakodate have now to learn that their cause is hopeless and their doom sealed. Few of their names are familiar to foreigners. Probably those of AIZEU, INEUMI and SENDAI only will be recognized. The life of the former is spared, but his territories are confiscated, and he is condemned to perpetual imprisonment; INEUMI is condemned to retirement, and a less fertile territory is given to his son; SENDAI is also condemned to seclusion at Yeddo; but one of his relations is permitted to succeed to his estates. The mercy that has been evinced by the present Government in the hour of their victory toward their vanquished rivals must carry with it a sense of admiration to those nations of the Western world who have attained their present political and commercial importance only after numerous revolutions, which have terminated in so many instances but amid wholesale political murders and seas of noble blood. Japan may indeed point with pride to the epoch of her history as a nation, and raise her head with honor among her more civilized sisters."

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

Telegraph Line Through Houston to the City of Mexico—American Colonies in Mexico.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, April 10.

We are informed by Mr. JOHN HENRY BROWN, from Tuxpan—which lies 200 miles on the coast south of Tampico—that the wires are being put up between Vera Cruz and Tampico *via* Tuxpan, with the view of extending to Matamoras, on the United States boundary. The wires have been extended from Houston westward to Indianola. When the Mexican line reaches Matamoras, and the Texas line is extended to Brownsville, on the bank of the Rio Grande, the telegraphic communication between the City of Mexico, *via* Vera Cruz, will be complete not only with Washington and New-York, but with every capital of Europe, and even the far Indies.

We hope the Government will find a military necessity for closing the gap to the Rio Grande, in order to obtain the necessary telegraphic communication with its posts on that important border. Telegraphic lines from the United States to the City of Mexico will be but a precursor of railroad connections already contemplated.

We congratulate the young and vigorous American colony of the TUXPAN Valley upon the prospect of telegraphic communication with Texas and the outside world. We would tell these enterprising settlers that before their tropical fruit orchards of bananas, oranges, plantains and lemons, as well as coffee groves, are in good bearing condition, the Kansas road will be finished, connecting Houston with St. Louis, Chicago, and New-York by mail; and that a line of propellers, bringing tropical fruits from their settlement to Houston, for distribution throughout not only the Southwest, but the Northwestern towns also, will find profitable employment. So rapid are events in this field of American progress, that without the consummation of Mexican annexation—which is not at all improbable within that time—we hazard nothing in predicting that within five years telegrams from the Northwestern cities will order shipments of tropical fruits from the Tuxpan Valley—and in seven days, by steamer and rail, the fruit can be delivered from Tuxpan to Chicago on the great lakes of the North.

TUXPAN is the nearest tropical territory, and, if Americanized, will have a valuable trade with Houston, Galveston, and the railroad base of the roads from the Northwest.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

General Jackson's Use of Cotton Bales—A Contribution to History.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 11.

OUR venerable fellow-citizen, CHAS. HARROD, who lives among us in the quiet autumn of his life, honored and respected for his virtues and his good deeds, has furnished us with the following contribution to the history of our ever-glorious battle of the 8th of January, 1815.

It has been said that the generally received account of cotton bales were used as breastworks at that battle was a myth; and many other conflicting reports respecting them, have somewhat weakened men's trust in the assertions of written and printed history. It is well that there still lives a witness, whose personal connection with the use of the cotton gives him knowledge of its effectiveness and of the disposal of it; and that he has thus given to the world the facts to be treasured up and recorded in such future editions of existing histories, or future chronicles thereof, as may hereafter be published.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19, 1869.

Messrs. Editors of the Picayune:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding a discussion is now going on in England as to the number of bales of cotton that were used by order of General JACKSON in the lines, on the 8th of January, 1815, having some knowledge of that transaction, I am induced to hand you a copy of a note to a friend of mine, dated July 1, 1861, and that friend, I think, handed it to WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, Esq., one of the correspondents of the London *Times*.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: At your request I hand you the following memorandum, showing the number of cotton bales sent to the American lines for use in 1814 and 1815. At that time I took notes relating to the matter, which notes were burned some years ago with my office.

After the battle on the night of Dec. 23, 1814, in which the Quartermaster-General, Colonel PIATT, was wounded, and at his request, I was ordered by General JACKSON to go into his office as his assistant.

About the 26th of December, 1814, an order was sent from headquarters to the Commissary-General to send to the lines, I think, five hundred bales of cotton; that order was placed in the hands of the writer to execute. At that time there were but few carts or drays in the city, and the roads leading from the city to the lines were so cut up and muddy that it was quite impossible to transport the cotton by land.

The brig *Sumatra*, belonging to CORNELIUS PAULDING, Esq., was laying at the levee at that time, partly loaded for France, having on board 297 bales cotton, shipped by Messrs. VINCENT NOLTE & Co.

A barge was hired and taken alongside of that brig, with orders to the brig to discharge the cotton into the barge, which was done; the 297 bales cotton were taken to the lines and there used, (I believe about the 28th or 29th of December, 1814.) No more cotton was sent to the lines at that or any other time.

At that time, the troops were busily employed throwing up the breastworks, and about 120 bales cotton were taken to build a magazine in the garden at head quarters (and near this place Judge JUDGE TOURO, Esq., received his wound.) The cotton placed in this magazine was covered with earth, which made it the form of a sugar-loaf. A part of the cotton was placed on end in the line, and a part in what was called the Half-Moon Battery.

During the battle, Jan. 8, 1815, and in subsequent bombardments, the enemy's balls passed through the bales of cotton, they offering but slight resistance. The bales used in the magazine answered a very good purpose, and were not much damaged by the bombarding.

After peace was made known, all the cotton remaining (some was lost) was gathered together by order of General JACKSON, and sold for the benefit of whom it might concern, and the Commissioners were passed by the Commanding General to determine in what way Messrs. NOLTE & Co. should be compensated for the 297 bales of cotton taken from the brig *Sumatra* and used at the lines, NOLTE & Co. to furnish the weights.

The Commissioners appointed were BENJAMIN MONGAN, PETER V. GUION and W. W. MONTGOMERY, all merchants and honorable men. The day the Commissioners met the price of cotton was fourteen cents per pound, and that price was awarded to Messrs. V. NOLTE & Co., and they received the money at that price. I do not recollect what the cotton taken from the mud and earthworks brought, but think about $8,000 for the lot.

Respectfully,

CHARLES HARROD.

A Philadelphia Electrocutionist, Who Said he was Engineered a Consul.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, April 19.

For a long time past a gentleman well-known in this city—a man of means, of culture, of refinement—has been in the habit of pilfering various small articles from one of the largest and best-patronized of our wholesale and retail grocery stores. The firm, though fully aware of the theft, pass with them, hardly knowing what course, under the circumstances, to pursue. At length, however, patience set an end, they brought the matter to a culmination on Saturday last by having the gentlemanly thief arrested in the street. He was conducted back to the store, and there humiliated to disclose the articles he had been a few minutes previously stolen. These consisted of a box of cigars and divers other trivial things such as he had been accustomed to take. He then offered to pay a sum of money equivalent to the value of the articles he had stolen for two years past, on condition of being let up softly. The firm accepted his proposition, when he paid $200. The matter is now amicably settled, and all parties satisfied.

The kleptomaniac is a member of a large and celebrated political organization in this city, besides being connected with several societies. Through the influence of certain well-known politicians, his fast friends, he lately received an appointment from President GRANT as Consul to one of the European ports. It is understood that since the discovery of his "peculiarity," his appointment will be withdrawn, and his resignation sent in to the department, of which he is a member. Such things will happen sometimes.

The Murder Trials at Worcester.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, April 17.

The murder trials which have occupied the attention of the public for the last few days closed yesterday. In the La Flamme case, the full reports of the trial which have been published, have informed the public of the nature of the evidence against the prisoners, and the verdict of acquittal was probably expected by a majority of those who were conversant with the facts. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and although some of it bore hard upon at least one of the prisoners, it failed to satisfy the jury. Most of the evidence in this case was given through an interpreter, the witnesses and prisoners speaking Canadian French. The interpreter, Mr. GEORGE JACQUES of this city, had a difficult and important task, which he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to the Court and counsel on both sides of the case.

The jury in the La Flamme case having retired, the Attorney-General moved that BARTHOLOMEW O'DOURNI be arraigned on an indictment found against him for the murder of HARPER MURRAY, at Milford, on the 31st of October, 1868. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Messrs. P. EMORY ALDRICH, of this city, and HENRY B. FALES, of Milford, were formally assigned as counsel, they having heretofore been assigned by the friends of the prisoner. The impanneling of the jury was then proceeded with, the prisoner exercising his right of challenge. Twenty-one names were called before the required number was obtained. Mr. ALDRICH, senior counsel of the prisoner, addressed the Court, stating that in view of all the facts in the case, and after consultation with the prisoner and his friends, he had advised the prisoner to retract his plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty of murder in the second degree. The Attorney-General accepted the plea, and moved that the sentence provided by law be passed upon the prisoner, and he was accordingly sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the remainder of his natural life, one day to be solitary. The prisoner received the sentence without emotion.

Extensive Fire in Morristown, N. J.—Fruit Trees Destroyed.

From the Newark Journal, April 19.

A fire was discovered yesterday on the premises of Mr. SHEEDER, in Morristown. The flames had got well under way before they were seen, and swept with great rapidity over the grounds, upon which had accumulated the heavy crops of grass of the last two or three Summers, consuming everything in its course. The grounds surrounding the mansion comprise several acres, profusely ornamented with shade and fruit trees of the finest species. These were, of course, utterly destroyed, to the number of one thousand or more, and with them the stables belonging to the place. By the exertions of the neighbors, however, the house was saved. We have not heard the loss estimated, but it can hardly be less than $10,000.

The premises were uninsured, as they have been for two or three years past, since the death of Mr. SHEEDER'S wife. This gentleman now resides in New-York, but would suffer no one to occupy or trespass upon the estate, which has been kept locked, the grass being left to grow out, but allowed to accumulate upon the ground year after year. Burglars have more than once broken into the house, and one man is now serving a term in State Prison for this offence. It is believed that the conflagration was caused by boys, who set fire to the grass. In addition to the property above enumerated, an ice-house was destroyed.

Statement from Senator Cameron.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

Senator CAMERON authorizes an unqualified denial of the published statements about his opposition, in Executive Session, to the confirmation of Ex-Governor CURTIN to the Russian mission. He made no opposition to a favorable report by the Foreign Relations Committee. When the subject came up in the Senate he did not, as stated, make a bitter speech against Mr. CURTIN, but said that while Governor CURTIN was not recommended by the Representatives of his State, and, in his own opinion, was not the choice of the Republican Party of the State, yet as he had been nominated by the President he should not oppose his confirmation nor vote against it. He made no assault upon Governor CURTIN'S character as alleged. He did not call for a division, and none was taken, the nomination being unobserved, and there is consequently no truth in the story that some sixteen or seventeen Senators voted against CURTIN'S nomination.

Important Lawsuit in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, April 11.

A suit in equity has just been commenced in the Federal Court at this place, which involves the title to and control of the property and funds of the Centre College of Kentucky. There are two sets of trustees, each claiming to be the lawful trustees of the College. One set was elected by the Assembly Synod of Kentucky, and the other by the Anti-Assembly Synod. Upon the Assembly side there are three trustees who are non-residents of Kentucky. The action is brought in their names, all the other trustees, on both sides, being made defendants. The object of the action is to settle the question as to which body of trustees has the right to control and manage the property, funds and franchises of the College. The amount in controversy is said to be over $200,000. HARLAN & NEWMAN and BRIENON & WHARTON represent the complainants.

A suit is now pending in the Boyle Circuit Court which probably raises the same or some of the same questions.

Brownlow and Johnson.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig* says there was a postscript to the card from Senator BROWNLOW in relation to the $1,500 contributed by ANDREW JOHNSON toward the reestablishment of the Senator's newspaper. This postscript, the *Whig* says, is as follows:

P. S.—While Military Governor, Mr. JOHNSON made large assessments upon the rich rebels of Middle Tennessee, and compelled them to pay over to him thousands of dollars. As he is undertaking to explain what he did with other moneys, those rebel contributors would like to know what has been done with the money wrenched from them at the point of the bayonet.

W. G. B.

FOREIGN HAMS.—Through the kindness of a correspondent, well known in botanical circles, we have had an opportunity of examining a remarkable specimen of prepared meat, stated to be a "portion of a Westphalian ham," sold in London for 16s., as an article of food. The slice is about one inch square and one-third of an inch in thickness, weighing considerably less than half an ounce. It could readily be swallowed as a single mouthful. From its odor and appearance, we should say that the only "smoking" it has undergone is such as would be imparted by a few hours' immersion in a solution of creosote. At all events, the muscular fibres have a glistening, fresh, carneous look, their transparency strongly contrasting with thinly-scattered fat masses, with tendenous and aponeurotic fibres, and more especially with a number of small cysts, some of which lay beneath the cuticle, these cysts, of which we have removed no less than twenty without breaking up the slice, contain each of them a larva of the well-known pork tapeworm, better understood as the *Cysticercus cellulosæ*. On microscopic dissection, the latter were found to be alive; their characteristic hooklets, suckers and corpuscles being all well formed. As we have probably not removed more than half the number of mesalle vesicles present in this precious morsel, it would be safe to say that the "mouthful," if swallowed in the condition in which we received it, would give rise to the formation of more than thirty tapeworms in the intestinal canal of the person who ate it. That such meat should ever be sold, in any civilized country, much less in London, our English hams are free from these parasites. The small white chalky deposits, which one often sees in them, are formed during the salting and smoking of the flesh. Their irregular form, with a size varying from that of a mean speck to one, two, or more lines in length, at once reveals their true character. Nevertheless, these soft secretions are often mistaken either for sickness capsules, or more commonly, for degenerated and calcified measles.—*British Medical Journal.*

A ROBIN SHOT.—Early this morning a sentimental, but somewhat noisy robin, was killed in Tremont-street for uttering seditious notes. Perched on an eminence, it denounced an honest woodman for not spacing a hundred-year old tree. In easily-translated bird-language it sang thus:

Oh day, Oh day, Oh woeful day! Oh tree, Oh tree, Oh beautiful tree! Spared by lightning, storm and blight, but crushed by human force! Oh ax, Oh ax, Oh cruel ax! how sharper than a serpent's tooth, how harder than thy wielder's heart! Didst thou not hear the pitcous shrieks that proceed from thy blow as blow on blow fell thrills of horror through thy victim's veins? Why didst thou not refuse to do the deed, and shame thy fell commander?

Load, cap, aim, fire, click, flash, bang! and all was over. A little bird, shot through and through, fell lifeless to the ground.—*Boston Transcriber.*

BUSINESS FAILURE.—Great surprise and regret was occasioned yesterday in business circles in this city, by the announcement of the failure of the house of JAMES ROOSEVELT & Co., commission merchants in wool and cloths. It is understood that their liabilities are nearly $600,000. Both gentlemen possess the respect and esteem of the community in an eminent degree, and they will have general sympathy in their business misfortune.—*Utica Herald, April 17.*

FLEXIBLE STONE.—Mr. GARDNER, the Secretary of the Mount Gambier Institute, informs us that he now has in his possession the piece of flexible stone of which we gave our readers a description some months ago, and an account of which we had transferred from a Boston paper. The Mount Gambier *Standard* also says respecting it: "Mr. GARDNER, the Secretary of the Institute here, has kindly shown us a piece of stone from the Himalaya Mountains, which possesses the property of flexibility to such a remarkable degree as to excite astonishment. It is about nine inches long, by about one inch and a quarter wide, and nearly half an inch thick, and is of a light salmon color, making a cracking sound, when shaken. This piece was sawn from a larger block then in the possession of Major TULE, who subsequently presented the curiosity to the Edinburgh Museum. Only one other piece is known to be in England, in the possession of the authorities of the British Museum; and the peculiar character of the stone has excited the attention and inquiry of geologists, but without leading to an elucidation of its mysterious qualities. Mr. GARDNER received this extraordinary curiosity by the last mail from Bombay, where he had left it in charge of a relative."—*Adelaide Observer.*

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, April 19, 1869—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Comin, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—14.

The minutes of meeting held April fourteen were read and appro

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.

Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,

Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.

THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;

The latter guarantee being indorsed by the

Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST. LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the second class, whose term expires, and two trustees for the first class, and two trustees for the third class, to fill vacancies; and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the choice of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 50 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on the 22d inst. By order of the Directors. G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk. BOSTON, April 15, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 20 BROAD-ST. **$50,000** ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at [illegible] and accrued interest. Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	[illegible]
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day. L. M. LAWSON, President.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark; also all other stocks and bonds of Southern and Western railroads; highest market value will be paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. 28 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, CAPITAL PAID IN, ONE MILLION DOLLARS, DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.

LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.

Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company.

The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 5-20s, 1862, also due at same time; and, according to present prices, $1,000 5-20s will sell for $[illegible] over our price for $1,000 St. L. & St. J. R.R., while the latter is equally as good security in every respect. Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency. For pamphlets and further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, *Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.* 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

INDIANA STATE STOCK. Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata to holders of said certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding. Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made. NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State, JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State, W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State, Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA. The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY Land, Salt and Mining Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Room No. 42. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 5th. Holders of stock are requested to make transfers prior to the closing of the books and payment of the dividend. A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders of record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon. Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary. APRIL 16, 1869.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding, in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM. We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income. A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by JAY COOKE & CO.

THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company have decided to offer the entire balance of their bonds ($100,000) at the low price of eighty-five, interest included. These bonds are recommended on the following grounds:

1. There has been spent on the property about six millions in gold, and nearly four millions in currency.
2. The net earnings on half of the line are more than enough to pay the interest on all the bonds.
3. The directors have a permanent interest of about 8-10ths of the stock and are not seeking to sell it.
4. The President of the Company spends his entire time on the line in the discharge of his duties.
5. The bonds can be registered.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN. CERTIFICATE NO. 20,0[illegible] of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERTIFICATES Nos. 2,[illegible] and 2,[illegible], for ten and twenty shares, respectively, of the capital stock of the National Bank of Commerce, of the City of New-York, dated May 4 and May 20, 1868, in name of Jane Welles, and Certificates Nos. 2,[illegible] and 2,[illegible], for twenty and ten shares, respectively, of same stock, dated May 4 and May 20, 1868, in name of Susan J. Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. MARCH 17, 1869. mh17-law6wW

LOST OR MISLAID.—WHEREAS, CERTIFICATES Nos. 1 and 2, for twenty shares each, in the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, in names of Sarah J. and Jane Welles, have been either lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that application has been made for new certificates, and all persons are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued in lieu of those lost. mh17-law6wW

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT will be paid on presentation at the proper offices, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for election of directors and any other business, will be held at Milwaukee on the 5th of June, 1869, at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of April, at 3 P. M., to the 5th of June, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Transfer Agent. APRIL 15, 1869.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 4 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 3 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881..	115¾	117¼	5-20 Coupon, '67..	115	115½
Coupon, 1881.....	117¾	117¾	5-20 Coupon, '68..	114¾	115¼
5-20 Regis., 1862..	111	111¾	10-40 Regist'd...	105¾	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	120½	120¾	10-40 Coupon....	105¾	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	115¾	115¾	Gold...........	133¾	134
5-20 Coupon, '65..	117¾	117¾	U. S. Cur. Fac..	104	104¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	115¼	115¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869. CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS. —Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds, numbered as follows: 380, 405, 21, 346, 57, 173, 229, 434, 415, 292, 191, 65, 562, 165, 223, 196, 551, 358, 258, 442, 15, 418 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y. L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869. DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 310, 466, 200, 405, 561, 748, 763, 806, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869. The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender. ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. R. H. BULL, President, J. R. KEELER, Vice-President, C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from April 1, 1869, payable at the American Exchange National Bank on and after the 27th inst. The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date. The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDE L. JONES, No. 62 Pine-st., Room No. 16. By order of the Board. F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

MACON, Ga., April 8, 1869. A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared out of the earnings that have heretofore been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day of May proximo, to the stockholders of the Company, as indicated by the books on the 25th day of April, 1869. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. No fractional shares will be issued, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon and Western Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869. THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. on the preferred capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed on the 23d inst. and opened on the 4th day of May. A. BOODY, President.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869. THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of May next, free of all taxes. The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable May 1. Transfer book closed from date to the 30th of April, inclusive. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William O'Donnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of April, 1869, at 12 M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. CHARLES H. BANNIGAN, Bankrupt's Attorney. ap7-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of May, A. D., 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and a discharge from his debts granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap21-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARRET S. BELLIS and JAMES MILLIGAN, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Garret S. Bellis and James Milligan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869. EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, Assignee, ap21-law3wW* No. 309 West 26th-st., N. Y.

NO. 2,105.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. CHOICE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard F. Choice, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 127 Broadway, New-York City. ap21-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. PARSONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William E. Parsons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. ap21-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GONSER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Gonser, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869. CHARLES A. HERPICH, Assignee. ap21-law3W*

NO. 1,577.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. WARING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Waring, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869. ERASTUS F. BROWN, No. 76 Nassau-st., ap21-law3wW* New-York City, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYNES LORD, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 1,544.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Haynes Lord, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap14-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK KEPPLER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the offices of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 20, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN LIVINGSTON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. APRIL 20, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW McKINLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew McKinley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap14-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEROY H. LYON and CATHARINE A. SEDGWICK, bankrupts. —Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the above-named Leroy H. Lyon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869. ap14-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN KEENAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Owen Keenan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ap14-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGMUND DRUCKER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigmund Drucker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. J. L. GOSLING, Bankrupt's Attorney, ap7-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYNES LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,544.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Haynes Lord, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. —Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1869. ap14-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis M. Kelley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap7-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS COHEN, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Cohen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. THOMAS HOOKER, Assignee. ap14-law3wW* No. 79 Cedar-st., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ALEXANDER DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alexander Davis, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap7-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,280.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH BRIGGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Josiah Briggs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap7-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,344.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EUGENE BERTRAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Eugene Bertrand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, 1869. ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee, ap7-law3wW* No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HERTZFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Hertzfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap14-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOBART R. GRIFFIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hobart R. Griffin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of April, 1869. ap14-law3wW* JOSEPH P. FALLON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter WILLIAM LOTTI, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Lotti, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap14-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. NOYES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William C. Noyes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York, the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ap14-law3wW* No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR SPRING SALES, 1869. VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS in every VARIETY, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH. SMITH BROTHERS, successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 729 BROADWAY, near Astor-place.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS, COMPRISING THREE PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, THE PROPERTY OF WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEURS NOW ABROAD, ALSO THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF OUR FAVORITE ARTIST, MR. REGIS GIGNOUX, PREVIOUS TO HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE, to be sold without reserve at the "LEEDS' ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY.

On the evenings of TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 7½ o'clock each evening. In this sale will be found the works of many celebrated favorite American and European artists, viz.:

C. Hussel,	Williams,	Huntington,
Müller,	Carolus,	East. Johnson,
De Bruckeleer,	Boser,	S. Coleman,
Dubasty,	Salmson,	Cropsey,
Duverger,	Desheyes,	Shattuck,
Meyerheim,	Muhle,	Sonntag,
Hildebrandt,	W. Shayer, Sr.,	G. H. Hall,
Trayer,	Yarnold,	T. Hicks,
Brochart,	C. R. Leslie,	Hinckley,
Le Poittevin,	C. Standfield,	S. May,
Delacroix,	Boddington,	Bispham,
Chantreuil,	Lockhorst,	Dolph,
Dillens,	Jacobson,	Chapin,
Noterman,	Diddaert,	E. D. Lewis,
Verschuur,	Stache,	Geo. Inness,
Vaarberg,	Kruseman,	Jas. Williamson,
H. Von Seben,	Vertin,	J. O. B. Inman,
H. Savery,	Roberts,	S. J. Guy,
Leickert,	Stanley,	Hekking,
L. Smets,	Cooper,	Blakelock,
H. Schaep,	F. E. Meyer,	Howland,

and many other favorite artists, to include a collection of fine paintings, sold by order of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, just received from Washington.

All of which will be positively sold without reserve, and will be READY FOR EXHIBITION, FREE, as above, on and from THURSDAY, APRIL 15, DAY AND EVENING, until sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER ON WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 23 West 19th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE PAINTINGS, BRONZES, &c., the property of a gentleman going abroad, consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood furniture en suite, covered in silk brocatel, rosewood centre and side tables, silk curtains, lace curtains, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, cornices to match, elegant 7¼-octave rosewood piano, very superior tone and finish, by Calenberg & Vaupel, nearly new, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE in French oak, buffet, extension table and twelve chairs in green reps, bronze and [illegible] and figures, by Frakin, dining set, glassware, [illegible], several fine pictures of the Dusseldorf school, by Seel, Post, Jacobson, Schmitz and others, purchased from the artists. BEDROOM FURNITURE in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, made to order by Marcotte, Roux and others, Brussels carpets, mattresses and bedding, oil-cloths, &c.; also the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above was principally made to order by Roux, Marcotte & Herter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 140 West 21st-st.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 81 Lexington-av.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 "Fiedler's" Park, Staten Island.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 East 19th-st.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 49 Lexington-av.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 108 West 46th-st.

MONDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 98 Liberty-st.; wines and liquors.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—On FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 151 West 44th-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in blue reps, lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood marble-top centre tables, gilt frame oval mirrors, window shades, black-walnut suite in crimson reps, green reps, window curtains, black walnut extension table, rosewood bookcases, chandeliers and gas brackets, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, reclining chairs with desk, black-walnut and gilt inlaid bedsteads, chairs to match, black-walnut library table, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany washstands, cottage suite, black-walnut hall table and chairs, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 124 West 21st-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut suite in green reps, black-walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, cornices, gilt marble-top pier base, window shades, lace window curtains, black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, black-walnut suite in striped reps, black-walnut marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges, black-walnut cane-seat chairs and rockers, cottage suites, oak dining table, oak chairs, hall stand, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS AND BLANKETS.—FRIDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock, at the private stables No. 127 West 40th-st., one pair stylish bay Morgan horses, 15½ hands, long tails, well matched, kind and good travelers, 8 and 9 years old. One two-horse coupe, seats four inside, built by Wood Bros. One Park phaeton, built by Parker. One set double harness, patent Kay collars, made by Stilling, extra reins and bits, fur robes, blankets, sheets, carriage covers, whips, curry-combs, brushes, brooms, halters, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 141 West 22d-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suite, centre tables, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; dining table, chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; oil-cloths, stair carpets, stairrods, window shades, hall stand, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.—THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 83 Bond-st., consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, lace window curtains, oil-cloths, black-walnut secretary bedsteads, cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes and parlor suites, hair mattresses, white china dinner crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., April 19, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY AND STORES AND CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, (at Camp Newport, corner Scott and McHenry sts.,) on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869. A few of the articles are mentioned, as follows:

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, IRON SAFES, MATTING, HEATING STOVES, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

Also, a large number of OVERCOATS, (Mounted and Infantry,) HATS, CAPS, JACKETS, (Artillery and Cavalry,) BLOUSES, (lined and unlined,) TROUSERS, BED-SACKS, (single and double,) HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, &c., &c.

A large number of WOOLEN BLANKETS (11,884) will likewise be offered for sale.

Complete lists of the property can be obtained at this office. Lists may also be obtained in New-York, at the office of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets; and at the Quartermaster's office in Philadelphia.

The sale will begin at 12 M. Purchases must be removed without delay.

Terms: Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, FRIDAY, April 23, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Washington-square, (West 4th-st., between Wooster and Thompson sts.,) all the furniture of said house, viz.: Fine rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, black-walnut etagere, fine French-plate pier glasses, centre and fancy tables, sofas, lounges, fine walnut and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstand, spring and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany extension table, dining chairs, crockery and glass, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, ELEGANT CARPETS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 11 o'clock, at No. 118 West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:

Rosewood parlor suites in brocatel and reps, elegant marble-top etagere, fine pier mirrors, centre and fancy tables, sofas and chairs, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine enameled bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, walnut extension table, dining chairs, rich lace curtains, elegant moquet, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE GOODYEAR, CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE G. GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the bankrupts above named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 29th of April, 1869, at 12 M., the following stocks, securities and assets of the said bankrupt George Goodyear, viz.: Stock notes of W. J. Bee, dated Jan. 25, 1869, for $4,312 50, payable on demand, with certificates for 2,000 shares of stock of the Harmon Gold and Silver Mining Company of New-York, $10 each, and 30 purchase money 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Shamokin Valley Coal Company, $500 each, as collaterals; note and collaterals to be sold in one lot. Four notes of P. B. Roberts, for $[illegible] each, two dated May 11, 1869, and two dated May 28, 1868, payable 90 days after date, with certificates for 60 shares of stock of the Combination Silver Mining Company of Nevada, $100 each, to be sold in one lot. Certificate for 22 shares Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Company of Pennsylvania, $10 each. Certificates for 530 shares stock Pine Mountain Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, $100 each. Certificates for 2,318 shares stock of Russell File Company of New-York, $20 each, $46,360. 1,[illegible] shares of stock of the American Shoe Tip Company, $25 each, $[illegible]. 423 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, $100 each. Terms of sale, cash.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 16, 1869.

JOHN H. STOUT, JOHN SEDGWICK, } Assignees, No. 127 Broadway, New-York.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Barclay-st., the balance of the catalogue of Messrs. Haviland, Tiffany & Co's. stock embracing a general assortment of rich china, cut and pressed glassware. Commence with lot No. 200. The trade will find this sale well worthy of their attention. Goods carefully packed for shipping.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn, a large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, fancy goods, refrigerators, stoves, large lot wall paper, &c.; also, top buggy, nearly new.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.

The paintings in oil are by fifty-one celebrated artists, American and foreign, such as Kensett, Gifford, Jas. Hart, E. Johnson, Casilear, Boughton, Durand, Whittredge, J. G. Brown, Richards of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

Foreign School—Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Bauguiet, Jalabert, Duverger, Boulanger, Carand, Kraus, Hubner, Diaz, Preyer, &c., &c.

The water-color drawings are by seventy-three various foreign artists, including Edouard Frere, David, Calmettes, Dekeyser, Rosvier, Marcke, Isabey, Rivoire, &c., &c.

Also, the beautiful work in marble by Martinoli, of Milan, "Listening to the Birds."

Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock.

The well-known ability of Mr. Avery as an expert in matters of taste, and his previous good faith with the public in carrying out his sales at auction, render this sale the most important of the season.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., twenty loads of furniture, removed to the store for convenience of sale, some very fine parlor and bedroom suites, wardrobes, bedding in great quantity, plain pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, refrigerators, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, six velocipedes, the latest style.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Fine oil-paintings, genteel household furniture, &c., consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, fine Spanish guitar, sofas, tete-a-tetes, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, rockers, card tables, painted cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, down beds and pillows, &c.

Also, a choice collection of oil-paintings of the Dusseldorf school. In the collection will be found a fine hunting scene, Louis XI., Happy Family, Swiss Landscape, Chess Players, Scene on the Rhine, &c., some of which are of great merit.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the extensive library of the late David T. Valentine. In the collection will be found some very rare and quaint works; historical travels, history, poetry. Also, a great number relating to America and American history, &c.

SATURDAY, 24TH, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 232 6th-av., all the genteel household furniture.

THURSDAY, 29TH, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., bankrupt sale of the stock and effects of Tracy, Irwin & Co., bankrupts. See advertisement in TIMES. Commercial catalogues now ready.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, AT 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 215 Clinton-st., between Harrison and Degraw sts., Brooklyn:

THE FURNITURE REMAINING IN THE HOUSE—Axminster and Brussels carpets, mahogany bedsteads, extension table, sofas, chairs, library and centre tables, looking-glasses, dress bureaus, window shades, clocks, silver-plated ware, cutlery, crockery, feather beds, chandeliers, refrigerators, safe, kitchen furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 222 Franklin-av., between De Kalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn.

ROSEWOOD ROUND-CORNER PIANO, walnut parlor suite, in reps; etagere, centre-tables, walnut and enameled marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, fine walnut marble-top buffet, chairs, glassware, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 222 Clermont-av., between Lafayette and De Kalb.

Walnut parlor suite in green reps, walnut chamber set, mahogany secretary bookcase, oak extension-table and chairs, lounge, &c., in good order; Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., at north side 9th-st., third house west of 6th-av., Brooklyn.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, IN GOOD ORDER—Rosewood suite, in plush; marble-top etagere, easy-chairs, walnut and mahogany bookcases, rosewood and mahogany marble-top chamber sets, mattresses, walnut extension tables, chairs, china, kitchen ware, Brussels and other carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, at 3 P. M., at No. 88 Lawrence-st., corner of Willoughby,

Walnut and enameled marble-top chamber and oak dining-room furniture, bedding, carpets, &c.

WM. M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of Loomis Ballard, Esq., northeast corner of Clinton and DeKalb avs., Brooklyn:

ALL THE FURNITURE, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., contained in the house, including billiard table.

DRAWING ROOMS.—Elegant velvet carpet, two pier glasses, large mantel mirrors, elegant rosewood etagere, handsomely carved, with French plate mirror back; lace curtains, satin damask lambrekins, rosewood suite, reception chairs, centre tables, chandeliers, &c., &c.

RECEPTION ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Elegant rosewood bookcase, very large, made to order, with writing desk and case for engravings attached, library chairs, table, rosewood furniture, curtains, shades, &c.

DINING-ROOM.—Oak furniture, extension table, buffet, chairs, sofa, chandeliers, English Brussels, velvet and tapestry carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, lounges, three-ply carpets, ingrain carpets, &c., &c.

HALLS.—English Brussels carpets, hall chairs, sofas, hat stands, &c., &c.

BILLIARD ROOM.—Griffith's billiard table, balls, cues, &c.; billiard-room chairs, chandeliers, carpets, &c.

Books (catalogues) will be ready on Saturday afternoon, at No. 181 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY.—THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 84 Remsen-st., Brooklyn:

ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, GRAND PIANO, &C.—Rosewood Grand Piano, 7¼ octave, (Chickering,) in use only three months, in perfect order, moquette, tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood chamber suite, three pieces, rosewood and walnut armoires and library book cases, with mirror doors, 2 splendid rosewood etageres, rosewood parlor suite in green silk reps, ten pieces, black walnut parlor suite in same, red walnut marble top tables, pier glasses and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, 300 vols. choice books, black walnut marble top buffet, pillar and pedestal dining table to match, dining chairs and lounges in cloth, silver-plated tea and coffee set, water pitchers, salvers, castors, liquor stands, &c. Gilt China dinner and tea sets, 150 pieces, white China ditto, cut champagnes, hocks, wines, goblets, preserve dishes, &c., together with a general assortment of household furniture. Catalogues at salesroom.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, April 21, 22, and 23, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, part of the stock of C. F. A. HINRICH'S, Esq., at No. 150 Broadway and No. 71 Liberty-st., consisting of bronze groups and figures, bronze, ormolu, marble, and alabaster clocks, Parian and Bisque groups and figures, Bohemian glassware, Terra Cotta goods, oil paintings, toys, dolls, &c. Will be on exhibition Monday and Tuesday, 19th and 20th. N. B.—Sale of Belgian glassware to the trade on FRIDAY, April 23. Catalogues at sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 101 Liberty-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 150 Broadway, 50 Paintings, copies of celebrated pictures of the Flemish, Dusseldorf and Munich schools, by Bassel, Wovermans, Merris, Hoeschaver, Gaiermann, &c., including landscapes, marines, fruit and flower pieces, Dutch interiors, merry-makings, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., second-hand desks, tables, &c. Also, part assignee's stock, office and counting-house desks, tables, chairs, writing cabinets, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., hothouse and bedding-out plants, including camellias 10 feet high in bloom, arbutilon, roses, geraniums, carnations, bulbous plants, hyderangas, lilies, callas. Also, grape-vines, fruit and ornamental and shade trees, shrubs, &c.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, (Bottkauffer, maker,) velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c., &c., (owner going to Europe,)

On THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 42 West 47th-st.

Rosewood parlor suite in crimson satin brocatel, rosewood marble-top etagere, centre tables, black-walnut suite in gray reps, rosewood library bookcase, alabaster and gilt mantel clock, superb flower vase and stand, elegant lace curtains, velvet carpeting, black-walnut and gilt marble-top dressing bureau and bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and bedsteads, superior curled-hair mattresses, mantel ornaments, Brussels carpeting, elegant marble-top oak buffet, handsome mahogany extension table, silver-plated ware, china, glassware, cutlery, spreads, blankets, sewing machine, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, and on the premises.

E. P. RAYMOND, Auctioneer, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

A.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 8 East 10th-st., near 5th-av., consisting of Brussels and medallion carpets, rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatel and red plush, solid rosewood extension table, buffet, marble-top centre tables, arm-chairs, pier mirrors, large fire-proof safe, brocatel and lace curtains, mantle clocks, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, bolsters, pillows, &c. Also a large assortment of China and glassware, cooking utensils, &c. Catalogues at the office.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock noon,

80,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during May, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

E. A. LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, Auctioneers.—On THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence No. 226 East 17th-st., consisting of Brussels carpets, china and glass ware, china ornaments, vases, clocks, splendid 7¼-octave piano, new glass case, birds and shell, dressing bureaus, mahogany sofa tables, mirrors, lace curtains, lounges, chairs, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, engravings, &c., and everything that a first-class house is furnished with.

Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st., or at the sale.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on FRIDAY, 23d of April, on the premises, 1½ miles from Hunter's Point Ferry, on Jackson-av., overlooking and with magnificent views of Flushing Bay, East River and surrounding country, the beautiful residence and extensive training stables of Samuel J. Jackson.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 5 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF GOUPIL & CO., M. KNOEDLER, Esq., SUCCESSOR.

MINER & BAKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, the entire collection of modern paintings, consigned to M. Knoedler, Esq., by Messrs. Goupil & Co., of Paris, and other foreign houses, and which, in consequence of removal from his old stand in Broadway to 5th-av. and 22d-st., Mr. Knoedler has received instructions to close out, without reserve. Among others the following highly-esteemed artists of the American, French, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools are represented, viz.:

Kensett,	Merle,	A. Achenbach,
James Hart,	E. Frere,	A. Siegert,
Casilear,	Desgoffes,	Prof. Hubner,
William Hart,	Plassan,	Verboeckhoven,
Gignoux,	Beranger,	Comte Calix,
Edmonds,	De Jonghe,	Pichel,
Hinninger,	Hamman,	Lobrichon,
Stone,	Le Jeune,	Moulinet,
Nelson,	Aufray,	Amberg,
Parker,	Bosch,	Hoffman,
C. Heyden,	Paul Weber,	and others,

including also probably the most important work ever received in this country, by Vernet le Comte of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

The above will be open for exhibition on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, free, and remain day and evening till evening of sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 5 Cortlandt-st.; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY BY ROGERS, OF ROME, LOMBARDI, OF ROME, TURRINI, OF VERONA, AND OTHERS.

HENRY D. MINER & BAKER will sell at auction, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 22, immediately after the paintings of Messrs. Goupil & Co., (M. Knoedler successor,) six very fine marble groups and figures, as follows:

By order of executors of Richard F. Carman, Esq., deceased, the marble figure of "Nydia, the Blind Girl," by Rogers, of Rome, ordered direct from the artist's studio by the late owner, and but recently received.

Also, from the collection of a gentleman of Canada, the superb life-size statue of "Susannah," by G. B. Lombardi, of Rome, considered by connoisseurs to be the chef d'oeuvre of this highly esteemed artist.

Also, from the Paris Exposition of 1867, the beautiful and original group of "Angelica and Medora," by Giovanni Turrini, of Verona, and the statue of "Innocence," by same artist.

Also, group of "Atala and Chactas," by S. Fraccaroli, of Rome.

Also, group of "Eliza Crossing the Ice," by G. Motelli, of Milan. They are now on exhibition free, day and evening, at the Galleries, as above.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

POWERS' HOTEL, NOS. 17 AND 19 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 21, at Powers' Hotel, opposite the Astor House, the entire furniture of said hotel, embracing 150 rooms, consisting of select rosewood sofas, chairs, &c.; also, velvet, tapestry and ingrain carpets; also, all the bedding, linens, blankets, sheets, plate mirrors and others; also, chandeliers, counters, &c.; one 40-horse boiler, steam pump and pipes, steam coils, marble slabs; also, iron safe, annunciator and office furniture. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of. Catalogues will be ready on Monday at the hotel and auction-rooms. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. N. B.—We are now removing from No. 734 Broadway to our new rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE JUST OPENED IN THEIR NEW STORE

VERY SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, AT $2 50 AND $3, WORTH $3 50 AND $4.

STRIPE SILKS, QUITE NEW STYLES, BLACK IRON GRENADINES.

A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE, HALF HOSE AND VESTS AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.

KID GLOVES AT $1 AND $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 50 AND $1 85 A PAIR.

SILK AND LISLE GLOVES, GREAT BARGAINS, RIBBONS, SASHES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHAWLS, LACE SHAWLS, &c.

NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST., Three doors west of Broadway, in Union-square.

R. H. MACY. EXTENSIONS COMPLETED.

We have enlarged our store twice its original size, with front and entrance on 13th-st., as well as 6th-av. and 14th-st., and are now opening a splendid stock of Fine Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Fine French Flowers, Hat Frames, &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

FINE STRAW GOODS. A full line AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. A large assortment of Pointe, Point Applique and Val. Laces, Guipure and Black Thread Laces, Llama Lace Shawls, Black Thread Lace Shawls, Thread and Llama Parasol Covers, French and Scotch Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Handkerchiefs, &c. Also, a large assortment of Machine-worked Embroideries, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. A full line of every quality Gent's and Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

HOSIERY, Gloves and Under-wear, Gent's and Ladies' Neck-Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Linen Collars, Kid Gloves, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av. and 13th-st.

WHITE GOODS. Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, and every variety of Book and Swiss Muslins, Marseilles, Linings, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS. Lubin's and other popular makers of Perfumery, Colgate Soaps, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE. Meriden Company's Plated Ware, warranted. Gorham Manufacturing Co.'s Solid Silver Ware. Paris Fancy Goods. Jet and Fancy Jewelry. French Marble and Bronze Clocks. Imported Bronzes, Parians, &c. Also best makes of American Bronze Clocks, AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. Braids, Buttons, Fringes, &c., a large assortment in stock and made to order. AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

BASKETS. Fancy Baskets in great variety. AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

PARASOLS and Sun Umbrellas. The best assortment in the City. AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

SMALL WARES. Every thing that can be wished for in imported and Domestic Small Wares, Notions, &c., of the best qualities, AT POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

BIRD CAGES In 100 different styles and qualities. HANGING BASKETS. FANCY WOODEN WARE in every conceivable shape for gifts and household purposes. CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES—Doll Carriages; every contrivance for arranging the hair, such as Crimpers, Tongs, Pincers, &c. Every manufacture is represented in our stock. Mats for carriages, and a great variety of goods in this line at POPULAR PRICES. R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

Nos. 204, 206 and 208 6th-av.

No. 66 West 14th-st.

No. 67 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. Opposite Arnold's new store. ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 50 cents; Ladies, $1. NOS. 380 AND 382 BROADWAY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MILLINERY.

MME. BALLINGS, IMPORTER OF laces, No. 779 Broadway, will exhibit, THURSDAY, April 22, some of the most recherche novelties imported this season. No admittance without a card.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 18 inches wide, also colored silks, 18 and 19¼ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 38, on the 3d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 44 Leonard-st.